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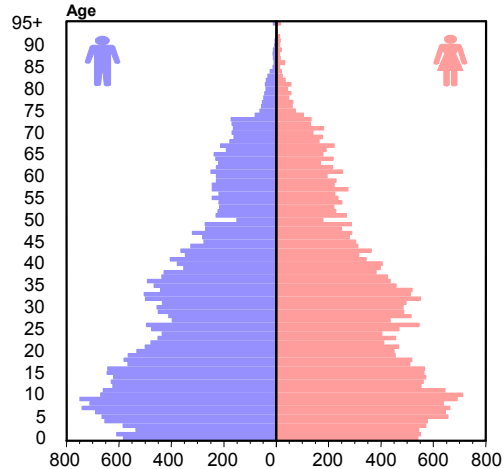
ACFC/SR/II(2008)001
Annexes

**SECOND REPORT SUBMITTED BY SERBIA
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 25, PARAGRAPH 1
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

(received on 4 March 2008)

THE ALBANIANS

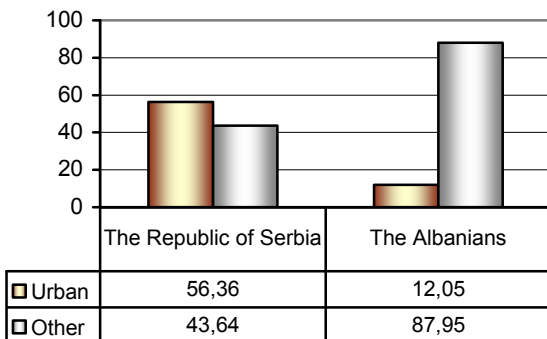
1991	74,303	0.98%
2002	61,647	0.82%



In all the censuses carried out after World War II, a continuous population growth of the Albanians was recorded. By applying the new methodology in the presentation of the number of permanent residents, namely, by excluding the persons working or living abroad for a year or longer periods from the permanent population members, a fall in the number of the Albanians was, however, recorded compared to the 1991 census (over 13,000). The reason of this phenomenon is that a large number of the members of this ethnic community, having been absent from the country for longer than a year, temporarily working or living abroad, were not included in the permanent population, in accordance with the census methodology. If the data are presented by the methodology of the previous censuses, however, it can be seen that the number of the Albanians has been increasing, which is understandable bearing in mind their extremely high positive natural increment and a very young age structure.

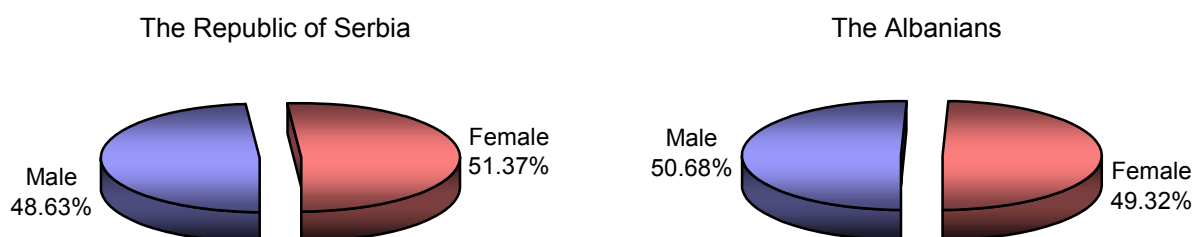
The Albanians mainly inhabit the territory of three municipalities in the south of Serbia, where their share in the population is extremely high, namely in: Preševo (89.1%) and Bujanovac (54.7%), where they make the majority population, as well as in the municipality of Medveđa (26.2%). Out of the total number, even more than 50% of the Albanians live in the municipality of Preševo. Concerning other parts of the Central Serbia and Vojvodina, it is only in the City of Belgrade that there is a slightly larger number of the Albanians (about 1,500).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



7,430 of the Albanians only live in urban settlements, which only makes 12% of their total number. Therefore, the Albanians have 4.5 times lower share of urban population within their own population at the level of the Republic of Serbia.

Population by sex, 2002



Among the Albanians there are more men than women, which is a characteristic of all ethnic communities with extremely young age structure (103 men per 100 women).

Their average age is only 29.6 years, with the ageing index of 0.28 pointing out that they are still under the limit value of 0.4, which indicates the first signs of the population ageing.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Albanians	Total	29.63	0.28	102.77	62.9	50.7	12.2
	Male	29.33	0.27		63.9	51.9	12.1
	Female	29.93	0.28		61.8	49.5	12.3

The total age dependency coefficient has a higher value in case of the Albanians (69.9) than in case of the total population in Serbia (48), which indicates that the Albanian working contingent is to a higher degree burdened by the young age and the old age populations. There is an especially large child dependency coefficient (50.7), which is no less than two times larger than the same coefficient in the Republic (23.4). Contrary to this indicator, the old age dependency coefficient (12.2) shows that the working-age population is to a lesser degree burdened by the eldest compatriots.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Albanians	Total	61647	8408	10440	37189		595	39304
	Male	31245	4323	5406	18762		264	19662
	Female	30402	4085	5034	18427	15052	331	19642

		In %						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Albanians	Total	100.0	13.6	16.9	60.33		1.0	63.8
	Male	100.0	13.8	17.3	60.05		0.8	62.9
	Female	100.0	13.4	16.6	60.61	49.5	1.1	64.6

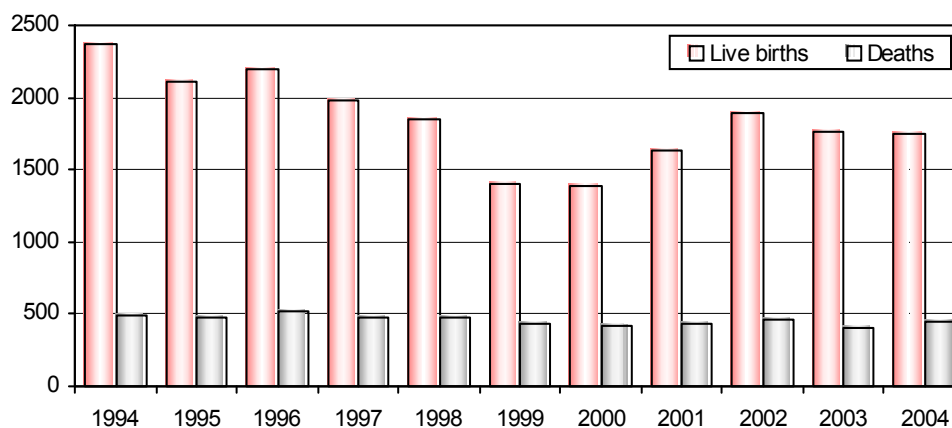
The structure of the Albanian population by age reveals a high share of pre-school age children (13.6%) and the compulsory school age children (16.9%). There is only 1% of the old (aged 80 and over), while the share of the adult Albanians (63.8%) is considerably under the average value at the Republic level (80.4).

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Albanians											
Live births	2364	2115	2197	1977	1845	1407	1392	1633	1900	1767	1743
Deaths	491	471	527	479	481	429	420	434	465	409	444
Natural increment	1873	1644	1670	1498	1364	978	972	1199	1435	1358	1299

There is a constantly positive natural increment in the Albanian population. In the 1994-2004 period, their number was increased by over 15,000, only based on the positive natural increment, namely, about 1,400 members per year.

The Albanians by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Albanians	2.5	3.7

The average number of live-born children by the female Albanians aged 15 and over is 2.5, while the average value for Serbia is only 1.5. The difference is even more obvious when we look at the average number of live-born children by women who had given birth. Namely, while the female Albanians had almost 4 children in average, all the women of the same age in the Republic had given birth to two children in average.

The Albanian population is characterized by a high infant mortality rate. In the 1994-2004 period, the average rate of 18.2% per year was recorded, which is considerably higher than the average infant mortality rate at the Republic level (11.6%). Poor living standards, low level of general hygiene, as well as short time intervals between having babies result in such high values of the infant mortality rate.

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Albanians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	31.1	98.6	77.0	38.2	13.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	58.7
1 child	7.0	0.9	13.6	16.9	6.7	4.4	4.2	4.6	7.4
2 children	14.3	0.3	7.5	28.2	26.2	14.2	9.7	7.0	9.9
3 children	17.2	0.1	1.5	13.0	31.1	29.5	20.2	12.4	7.7
4 children	12.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	15.4	23.8	19.7	16.2	6.9
5 children and over	18.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	7.5	22.9	41.0	54.0	9.4
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

In the structure of the female Albanians aged 14 and over, there is a higher share of women with five children. In contrast to the total population, where there are only about 13% of women with more than two children, no less than 47.5% of the female Albanians have three or more children.

In younger age groups (15-24) there are no large differences between the number of children had by the female Albanians and an average woman in Serbia. In the 25-29 age group, however, no less than 13% of the female Albanians already have three children, while nearly 4% have more than three. In the next age group (30-39) 54% of the female Albanians, they have more than two children. In the 40-49 age group there are rarely women without three children. Among the female Albanians who are no longer of fertile age, those women who had given birth to five or more children prevail, while in case of the total population of Serbia, among the women who are no longer of fertile age, the most numerous are those with two live-born children.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Albanians	2	2	10	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	5050	30	0.59
Male	1	1	8	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	1		20	
Female	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-		10	

Suicides, as a cause of death, are extremely rare in case of the Albanians, namely, by the number of their members who committed suicides, the Albanians are far off under the average value for Serbia (0.59% compared to 1.48%).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Albanians	100.00	95.72	0.00	1.30	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.49	0.11	1.22	0.83

The Albanians are mostly of the Islamic religious affiliation (95.7%). Other type of religious affiliations are extremely rare, apart from the Roman Catholic, with 1.3% of the Albanians affiliating to the Roman Catholicism.

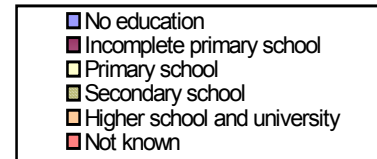
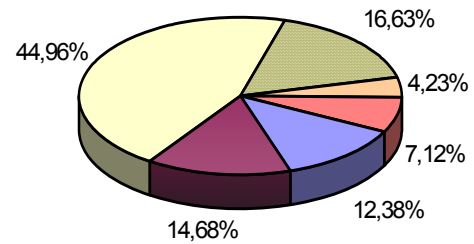
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Albanians	100.00	1.03	98.73	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.11

Among the Albanians there is almost an absolute coincidence between their ethnic affiliation and mother tongue. Namely, almost 99% of the Albanians declared to speak Albanian language as their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Albanians	100.00	12.38	14.68	44.96	16.63	4.23	7.12



By the level of educational background the Albanians are under the average value for Serbia. Over 12% of members of this ethnic group aged over 14 did not go to school, while nearly 15% did not complete primary education in full. The share of the Albanians with completed primary education is extremely high (45%), while only every fifth Albanian (21%) finished a school of higher level than primary. For the sake of comparison, out of the total population of Serbia more than a half of its inhabitants (52%) completed secondary, high or higher education.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Albanians	Total	3778	7.70
	Male	933	3.77
	Female	2845	11.69

There are 7.7% of the illiterate among the Albanians. 11.7% of the illiterate are women, while there are only 3.8% of illiterate men. This points out to a traditionally poor status of the female Albanians (especially the old ones) with respect to the level of their educational background.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

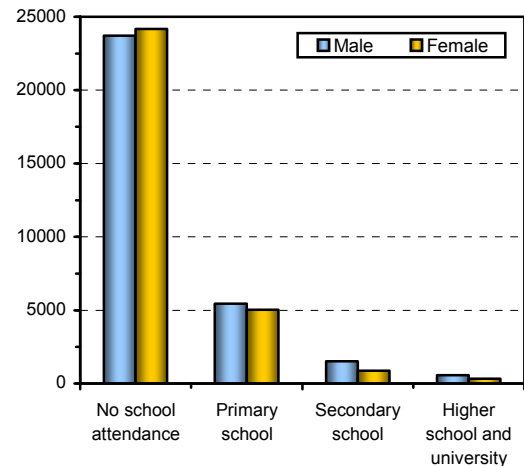
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Albanians	Total	61647	47880	10482	2400	885
	Male	31245	23710	5451	1520	564
	Female	30402	24170	5031	880	321

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

The Albanians	Total	100.00	77.67	17.00	3.89	1.44
	Male	100.00	75.88	17.45	4.86	1.81
	Female	100.00	79.50	16.55	2.89	1.06



At the time of the census, 77.7% of the Albanians in total were not being educated, which is understandable bearing in mind a high share of compulsory school age contingent in the total number of the Albanians. The largest number of those who received education attended primary school (17%), while there is an extremely low share of secondary school children (about 4%) and students (1.44%).

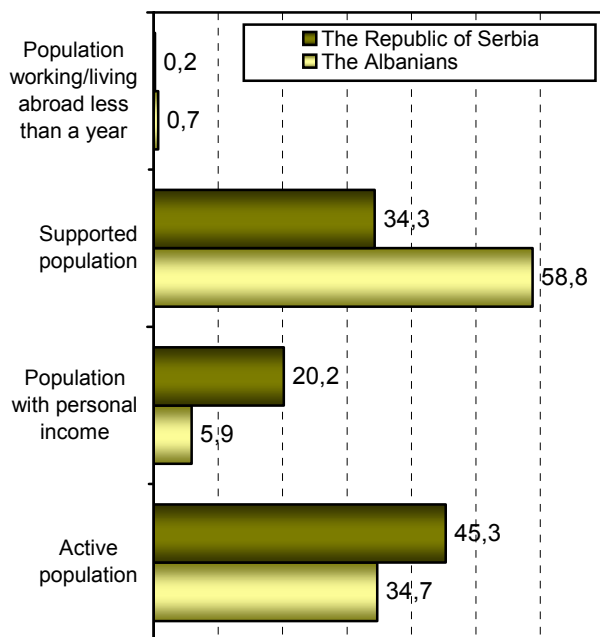
Schools and pupils with their mother tongue as the language of instruction

	Primary education				Secondary education				Other education	
	School	Classes	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Classes	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils at special education schools	Pupils at adult education schools
The Republic of Serbia										
2000/01	233	1776	34936	2883	37	371	8944	1089	473	171
2001/02	235	1745	33616	2936	38	439	10671	1176	472	85
2002/03	241	1775	33770	2977	41	457	10060	1208	545	82
2003/04	245	1845	34120	3062	39	374	8741	1168	526	74
The Albanians										
2000/01	47	373	9129	543	3	64	1810	134	-	-
2001/02	51	354	8463	513	3	64	1836	178	-	-
2002/03	52	355	8367	509	4	70	1975	192	-	-
2003/04	55	394	9237	584	4	81	2172	182	-	-

Teaching process in the Albanian language is carried out at primary and secondary schools in the municipalities where the Albanian population makes the majority (Bujanovac and Preševu). In the

2003/2004 school year, in the territory of these municipalities there were 55 primary schools and 4 secondary schools where the Albanian pupils were educated in their mother tongue.

Population by activity status, 2002



Within the Albanian ethnic community slightly over one third of its members (34.7%) have the status of economically active member. The share of members with personal income is under 6%, while the share of the supported population is the highest – 58.8%. This population structure is extremely unfavorable compared to the structure of the total population, where there are about 20% of members with personal income and 34.3% of the supported members.

The coefficient of economic dependency (186.3) indicates that 100 economically active Albanians are burdened by 186 members of the same ethnic community who are not economically active (they have their own sources of personal income or they are supported members), which is considerably more unfavorable compared to the value of this ratio at the Republic level (120.1).

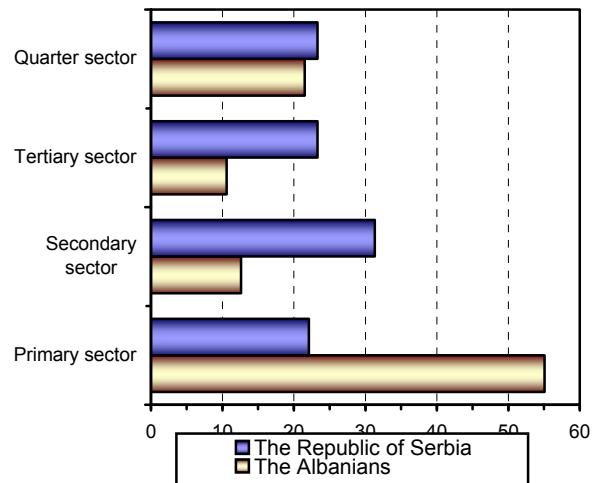
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Albanians	100.0	57.5	100.0	91.1	2.1	6.8	100.0	30.2	64.0	2.5	3.3
Male	100.0	57.4	100.0	91.1	2.7	6.2	100.0	-	91.3	3.5	5.2
Female	100.0	57.7	100.0	91.0	0.6	8.4	100.0	48.0	47.9	1.9	2.1

In the contingent of active Albanians there are only 57.5% of those who are employed, in contrast to the total active population, where about 78% members performed some jobs. So, within the active Albanian population there were a lot of unemployed members.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Albanians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	55.1
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.1
Processing industry	23.8	10.8
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	0.2
Civil engineering	4.5	1.5
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	5.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.0
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	2.5
Financial mediation	1.4	0.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	0.4
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	2.4
Education	4.6	6.7
Health and social welfare	6.4	2.3
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	1.3
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.02
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.02
Not known	2.8	9.5



The largest number of the Albanians was employed within the primary sector of economic activities (over 55% worked in agriculture).

The share of the Albanians in other sectors of economic activities is considerably equalized, if we leave out from the quarter sector the high share of Not known economic activities, which are included in this sector (as shown in the graph).

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Albanians
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	3.3
Experts	7.8	3.5
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	7.1
Clerks	5.7	1.2
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	4.9
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	54.6
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	7.0
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	5.7

The share of the Albanians doing jobs for which a high level of educational background is required, is extremely low. More than a half of the Albanians were employed in agriculture (54.6%). About 7% of the Albanians did craft related works, while the same percentage was employed as expert associates and technicians.

Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	4.6
Other and not known	4.9	8.0

Agricultural population, 2002

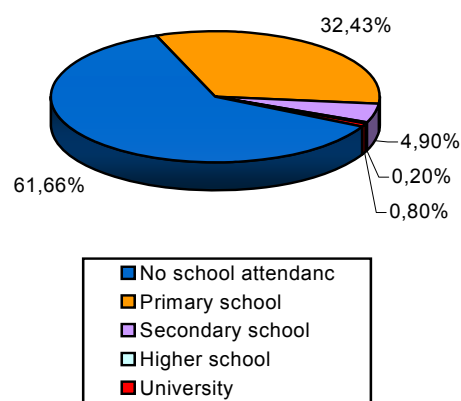
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Albanians	14162	28.24	22.97	54.99	47.78	6687	41.52

The share of agricultural population in the Albanian population (23%) was very high in comparison with the same share in the total population of Serbia (11%). Nevertheless, out of the total number of the Albanians who were engaged in agricultural production, nearly half of the number did some job (about 48%), and the rest were supported members (mostly the children).

The average area of land owned by the Albanian households is nearly one hectare (0.96 ha), which is insignificantly larger area than the Republic average (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Albanians	7395	4558	2398	365	16	58
(in %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Albanians	100.0	61.6	32.4	4.9	0.2	0.8



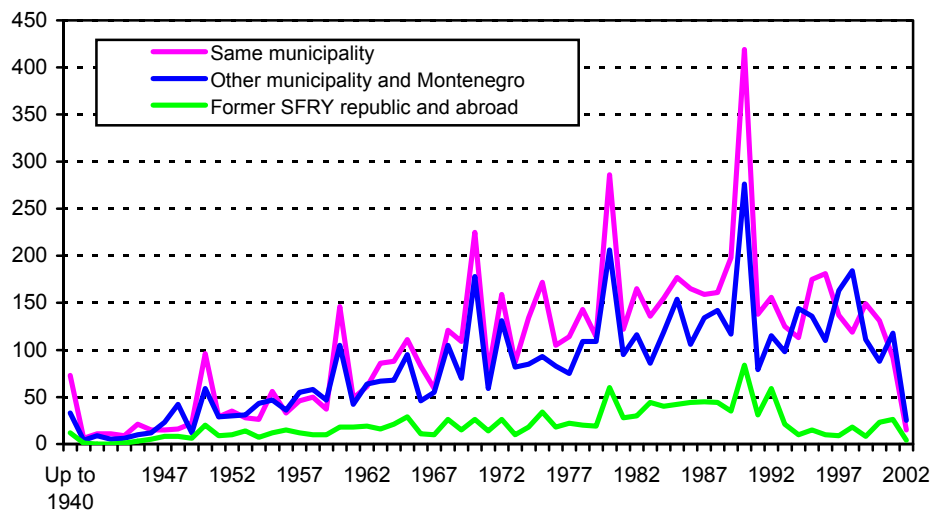
Among the Albanians attending school, who are supported by independent agriculturists, the share of primary school children (32.4%) is far above the Republic average (23.7%), which is not surprising, bearing in mind the large number of Albanian children of compulsory school age. Nevertheless, the shares of pupils at secondary schools and students at higher schools and universities are under the average of the Republic as a whole.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Albanians	61647	43606	18041	70.7	29.3

More than two thirds of the Albanians (70.7%) have been living in the same settlement since their birth (autochthonous population), which indicates their strong attachment to the place where they were born. Nevertheless, that attachment could be explained, among other things, by a high share of the youth in agricultural population within the Albanian population, as well as by their quite unfavorable educational background, which is not stimulating for a higher social and special mobility.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Albanians who migrated, the largest number comprises of those who had moved from one settlement to another within the same municipality (marital migrations and migrations from a village into a town), as well as of those who had moved from one municipality of the Republic of Serbia to another (most frequently from the municipalities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija), while there are considerably fewer Albanians who had migrated from the former republics of SFRY or from abroad.

The Albanians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	21627	100.0	9.5
Switzerland	13552	62.7	10.2
Germany	4060	18.8	10.2
Austria	1058	4.9	7.8
USA	746	3.4	4.3
Belgium	692	3.2	6.4
France	282	1.3	7.8
Other countries and not known	1237	5.7	6.9

At the time of the 2002 census a large number of the Albanians worked/lived abroad (21,627).

The largest number of members of this ethnic community was in Switzerland (nearly 63%) and Germany (19%), while the average time of working/living abroad was about 9.5 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Albanians	100.00	32.10	63.73	3.38	0.52	0.26	100.00	25.60	65.44	8.45	0.33	0.17

The structure of the Albanian population aged 15 and over by marital status is partly different from the structure of the total population. Traditionally, there is a low share of the divorced among the Albanians (0.5% in case of men and 0.33% in case of women). Likewise, in comparison to the structure of the total population, there is also a low share of widows (8.5% compared to 16.4%), which is explained by an extremely young age structure of the Albanian population in relation to the age structure of the total population of Serbia.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Albanians	89.8	10.2	95.1	4.9	89.4	10.6	93.3	6.7

The Albanians have an extremely low level of heterogeneity, namely, they rarely contract marriages with the members of other ethnic communities. There is a considerably lower level of heterogeneity among women than among men, namely, only 5% of the female Albanians married a non-Albanian during 2004.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Albanians	13027	831	1593	1479	2241	6883	4.79
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Albanians	100.0	6.4	12.2	11.4	17.2	52.8	

The structure of households with an Albanian as "the person the household is registered to" is considerably different from the structure of households by the number of their members at the Republic level. Namely, there is an extremely small number of single-member households (6.4%) among the

Albanians unlike the total number of households in Serbia, where every fifth household is single. The Albanians have considerably lower shares of two-member, three-member and four-member households, but in their structure the households with five members and over prevail.

The average number of the members in the Albanian households amounts to approximately five (4.8), while the average for the Republic of Serbia is about 3 members.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Albanians	726	352	370	4
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Albanians	100.00	48.48	50.96	0.55

The old households are very rare among the Albanians, namely, only 5.6% of the total number of the Albanian households consist exclusively from the members aged 65 and over. At the level of Serbia there is even 17.3% of the old households.

The Albanians traditionally live in patriarchal households of multi-family composition. The young remain to live with their parents after having formed their own families, thus it is not surprising why there is such a small number of the old households.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Albanians	100.00	18.49	33.91	47.60

Every third Albanian household had at least one of its members temporarily working or living abroad, and there is also a considerable number of those households with all their members abroad together (18.5%). The figure that out of the total number of the Albanian households there were only 47.6% of such households with all their members in the country, indicates in the best way that there is a large number of the Albanians abroad. Namely, slightly less than a half of this number shows that all household members were in the country, while at the Republic level there were 89.1% of such households.

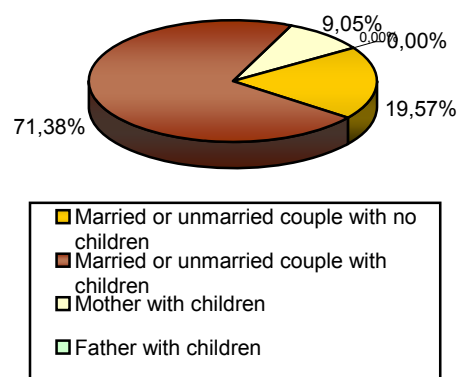
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Albanians	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0	91.1	8.9	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	90.8	9.2

The Albanians are not inclined to heterogeneity. The share of heterogeneous families was lower among the Albanians than in the total population. Thus, the greatest differences are in families of the type of married couple with children, where there were only 9% of families in which the members were not of the same national affiliation, while in the total contingent almost every fifth family was ethnically heterogeneous.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Albanians	100.00	19.06	69.52	8.81	2.61



Out of the total number of ethnically homogeneous Albanian families over two-thirds of these families (69.5%) were of the type of married couple with children. There are few married couples with no children (only 19%), contrary to the Republic average (31.4%). Because of an extremely small number of divorces among the Albanians and due to a very young age structure, there is also a low share of incomplete families of the type of mother with children (8.81%) and of father with children.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Albanians	66	0.99

The Albanians are represented in local government authorities with about 1% of councilmen, which is in compliance with their share in the total population of Serbia. The largest number of the councilmen of the Albanian national minority is, according to the results of the last local elections, in the municipality of Preševo, where out of the total number of councilmen (38) no less than 37 are the Albanians.

Apart from Preševo, the Albanians are also dominant in the local government structure in the Bujanovac municipality, where out of the total number of councilmen (41) the Albanians make the majority, too (23).

Six members of the Albanian national minority were elected in Medveđa (in total: 35 councilmen mandates).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Albanians	310	23	287
	(In %)		
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.47	94.53
The Albanians	100.00	7.42	92.58

During 2004, 310 Albanians were convicted of crimes in total by a final court sentence. The share of young people aged 18 and under among the convicted Albanians (7.42%) is higher than the share of the under-aged among the convicted at the Republic level.

Convicted persons by type of crime committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizen	Against labor rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of person and morals	Relating to marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general security of persons and property	Against public traffic security	Against judiciary	Against public order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other criminal acts
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Albanians	100.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	4.2	17.1	14.5	0.6	15.8	0.3	33.5	1.6	6.5

Out of the total number of the Albanians convicted of crimes, one third comprise of those who were convicted of a crime against public order and legal transactions (33.5%), which is almost three times higher percentage than the Republic one (11.8%). In case of other criminal offences, the members of the Albanian national minority were convicted of crimes against economy (17.1%), crimes against safety of public traffic (15.8%) and crimes against property (14.5%) in the majority of cases.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Albanians	100.0	80.9	1.9	1.4	15.0	0.7

The most common grounds to occupy a flat in case of the Albanian population is ownership (80%).

Nevertheless, contrary to the Republic average, there is a high share of the Albanian families who stated kinship as grounds to occupy a flat (15%). This significantly high share is explained by the fact that a large number of the Albanians live in the dwelling houses owned by their parents.

Likewise, there is a conspicuously low share of sub-tenants among the Albanians (1.4%), primarily because of the fact that the largest number of the Albanians lives in the country, while the sub-tenant status is a characteristic for urban areas.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Albanians	100.00	99.55	0.27	0.17

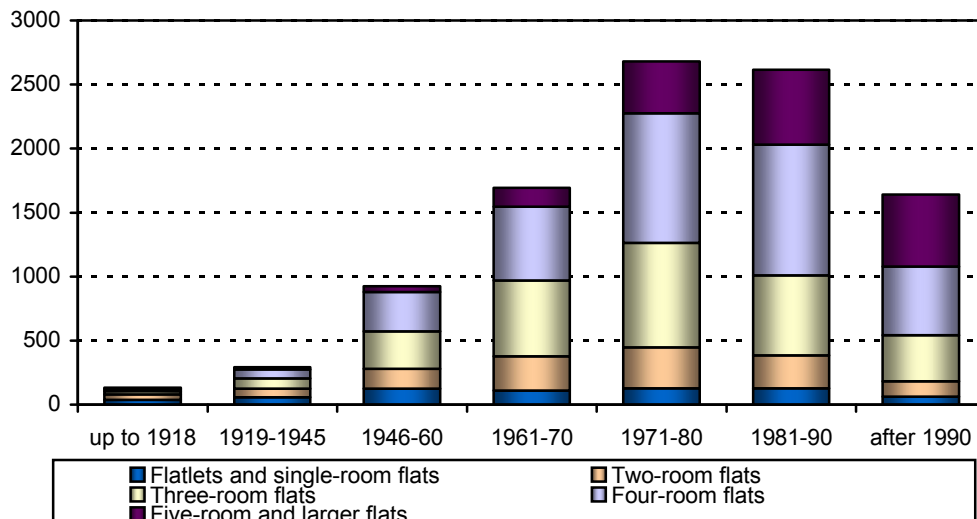
As well as at the level of the Republic, there is an extremely high occupancy of flats by the Albanian households, while the shares of the households living in occupied business premises and premises occupied out of necessity are totally insignificant (0.3% and 0.2%).

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Albanians	100.0	60.1	39.9

Around 40% of flats owned by the Albanians did not have a bathroom, while at the level of the Republic there are about 19% of flats without a bathroom. However, if we take into consideration the fact that the majority of flats owned by the Albanians are in rural areas, the percentage of flats without a bathroom is realistic.

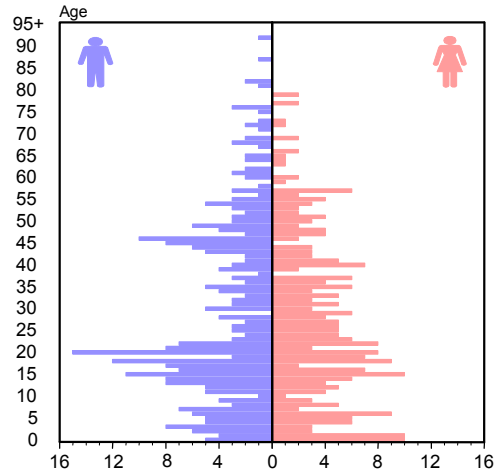
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



In the structure of flats by the number of rooms, four-room flats built in the seventies and the eighties of the last century make the largest number of flats the Albanians live in.

THE ASHKALI

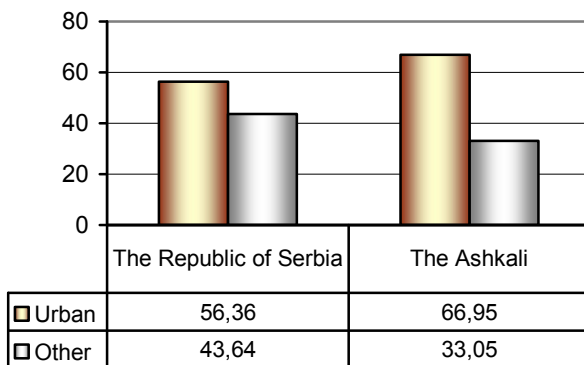
2002	584	0.01%
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The Ashkali got their place in the classification of national minorities in the 2002 census for the first time, thus it is impossible to monitor their migrations in the previous period.

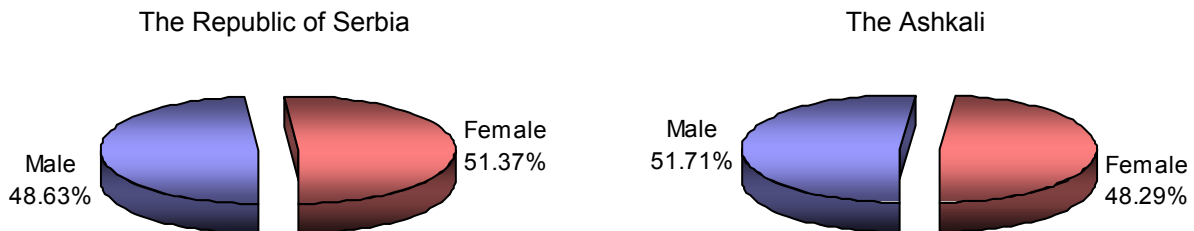
Out of 584 persons who declared to be the Ashkali at the time of the census, the majority of them lived in the following towns: in Belgrade (181) and in Novi Sad (146). The relative share of the Ashkali in the municipal population is almost invisible.

Population by type of settlements, 2002



In view of the fact that the largest number of the Ashkali lives in Belgrade and in Novi Sad, it is not surprising that they have a high share in the population of urban settlements (67%), which for some ten percent points exceeds the average value of the urban population at the Republic level.

Population by sex, 2002



Among the Ashkali, men are slightly more numerous than women (107 men per 100 women), which is usual for all the national minorities with a very young age structure of the population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Ashkali	Total	29.00	0.19	107.09	48.2	40.1	8.2
	Male	30.20	0.25		50.2	39.8	10.4
	Female	27.70	0.13		46.1	40.3	5.8

The average age of the Ashkali (29 years) is considerably under the Republic average (40.25 years). The female Ashkali are about two years younger than the men, in average.

The Ashkali fall among ethnic communities with the lowest population ageing index (0.19) in our territory. Such a small index supports the assumption that in the following period their number will increase, too, on the basis of natural increment.

The total age dependency coefficient is almost equalized with the same coefficient at the Republic level (about 48). However, while in the total population of Serbia the working-age population is almost equally burdened with the young and the old persons, the working-age population contingent in case of the Ashkali is primarily burdened with the young age population, while the number of the old age people burdening the working-age population is extremely small.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Ashkali	Total	584	86	71	392		5	382
	Male	302	39	41	201		5	196
	Female	282	47	30	191	160	-	186

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Ashkali	Total	100.0	14.7	12.2	67.12		0.9	65.4
	Male	100.0	12.9	13.6	66.56		1.7	64.9
	Female	100.0	16.7	10.6	67.73	56.7	0.0	66.0

The share of pre-school age children and compulsory school age children among the Ashkali is very high (over 27%), while in the structure of the total population of Serbia the share of children under 15 is only 15.7%. As the result of an extremely high share of children in the population age structure of the Ashkali, the percentage of the adult population is rather low (65.4%), too, in relation to the percentage of adults in the total population of Serbia (80.4%).

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Ashkali	2.2	3.2

The average number of live-born children by the female Ashkali population is considerably above the Republic average (2.2 compared to 1.5). If we only compare the women who had given birth, the difference is even more obvious (3.2 compared to 2 children).

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Ashkali	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	32.2	91.4	56.7	36.0	5.4	3.0	14.8	0.0	33.3
1 child	9.8	5.7	16.7	12.0	5.4	6.1	11.1	20.0	0.0
2 children	20.5	0.0	13.3	28.0	32.4	27.3	25.9	20.0	0.0
3 children	13.7	0.0	6.7	8.0	24.3	27.3	11.1	13.3	33.3
4 children	11.7	2.9	3.3	12.0	10.8	24.2	14.8	20.0	0.0
5 children and over	12.2	0.0	3.3	4.0	21.6	12.1	22.2	26.7	33.3
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Out of the total number of children aged 15 and over in this ethnic group, more than two-thirds of women have children. In this context, there is the smallest number of women who had one child only (under 10%). The largest number of them had given birth to two children, and 37.6% of them have three or more live-born children, which is considerably above the Republic average (there are only 13.2% of women with more than two live-born children).

The high share of women who had given birth to children among the female Ashkali (32.2%) is the consequence of the high share of female population who has just entered the contingent of women of fertile age.

However, if we compare the structure of women by age and number of live-born children, it can be concluded that the female members of this ethnic group decide to have their first child considerably earlier than this is customary at the Republic level. As early as in the 15-19 age group, nearly 6% of women had their first child, while in the next age group (20-24) 13% already had two children, and even 13% had more than two. At the Republic level in the same age group, there are only 7.2% of women who have two children, while giving birth to the third or fourth child is extremely uncommon.

In the same way, among the oldest female members of this ethnic community, there is no woman who had not given birth to children, while the number of those women who have five live-born children and over is the largest.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Ashkali	100.00	75.51	0.00	0.00	19.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.17	2.40

The Ashkali are mainly of the Islamic religion (75.5%), but there is also a considerable share of the Orthodox among them (about 20%), while all other modalities of religious affiliation make about 5%.

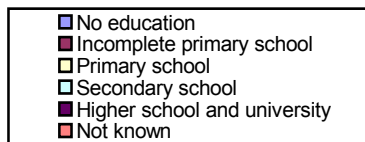
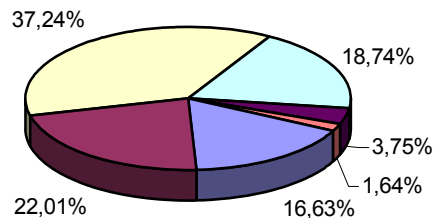
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roman	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Ashkali	100.00	24.14	62.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.16	0.86

Albanian language is most commonly the mother tongue of the Ashkali (about 63%), while almost every fourth member of this ethnic group (24%) stated the Serbian language as his/hers mother tongue. Nevertheless, there is a certain number of the Ashkali (12.6%) who, in the process of declaring their mother tongue, stated some other language that was not foreseen in the census classification of mother tongues, and which was classified in the group of "Other languages".

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Ashkali	100.00	16.63	22.01	37.24	18.74	3.75	1.64



The Ashkali have a very low level of education. Among them, there is a high share of members with no education (16.6%), with incomplete primary school (22%) and with completed primary school (37%), namely, over three-thirds of the members of this ethnic community (75.9%) aged 15 and over did not attain any higher educational level than the primary one.

About 19% of the Ashkali earned their secondary school diploma, while only 4% of the members of this ethnic group have a diploma of a higher school or a university.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Ashkali	Total	50	10.55
	Male	12	4.82
	Female	38	16.89

The figure that over 10% of the members of this ethnic community aged 10 and over are illiterate testifies about a poor educational level of the Ashkali.

As regards literacy, there is a great difference between men and women: nearly 17% of women are illiterate, while the share of the illiterate among men is under 5%.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
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The Republic of Serbia

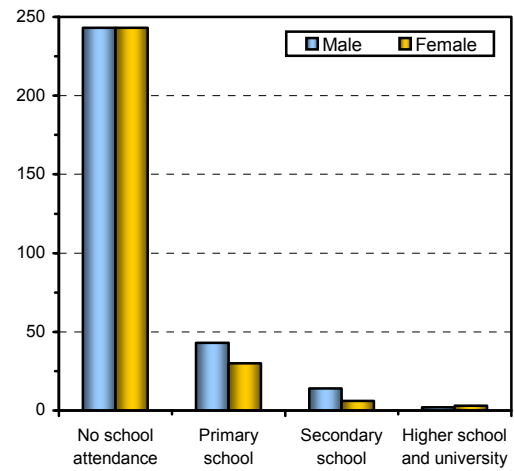
Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Ashkali	Total	584	486	73	20	5
Male	302	243	43	14	2	
Female	282	243	30	6	3	

(In %)

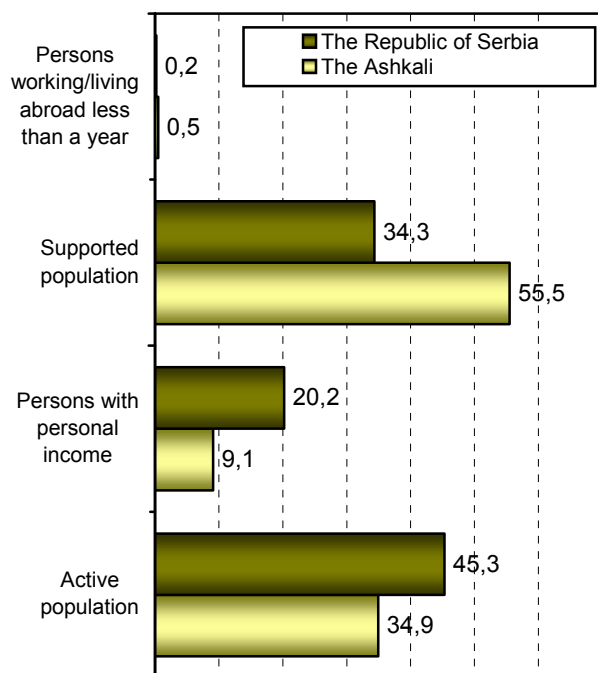
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56	
Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07	

The Ashkali	Total	100.00	83.22	12.50	3.42	0.85
Male	100.00	80.46	14.24	4.64	0.66	
Female	100.00	86.17	10.64	2.13	1.06	



Nevertheless, it is encouraging that at the time of the 2002 census all the children of compulsory school age of this national minority attended primary school. Twenty young Ashkali attended secondary school, while five attended higher school and university.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Ashkali by activity status is very unfavorable. More than half of the population (55.5%) was supported, namely, had no source of income. The share of members with personal income (9.1%) is by far under the Republic average (20.2%), while the percentage of the active population is only about 35%.

The coefficient of economic dependency (184.8) indicates that per 100 economically active Ashkali there are over 180 members of the same national minority who are economically dependent, which is considerably unfavorable in comparison to the Republic average, because the coefficient of economic dependency has a considerably lower value at the Republic level (120.1).

Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

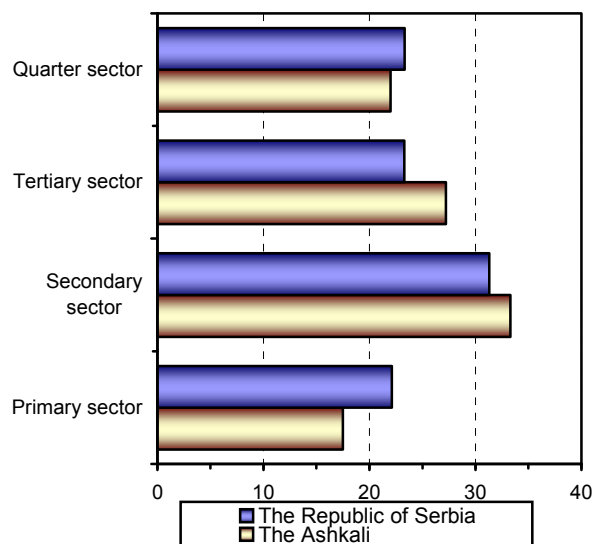
	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Ashkali	100.0	55.9	100.0	77.4	0.0	22.6	100.0	31.2	63.3	0.9	4.6
Male	100.0	58.7	100.0	81.1	0.0	18.9	100.0	-	90.8	0.8	8.4
Female	100.0	49.2	100.0	68.8	0.0	31.3	100.0	49.3	47.3	1.0	2.4

The Ashkali have an extremely unfavourable structure of active population, too, because in the active population contingent there are only 56% of employed members.

Among the persons who have personal income, the share of the retired is quite low (77.4%), while there is a significant share of those who had some other sources of income (22.6%), which were not the result of the previous employment.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ashkali
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	17.5
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	1.8
Processing industry	23.8	17.5
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	2.6
Civil engineering	4.5	11.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	14.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.8
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	3.5
Financial mediation	1.4	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	5.3
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	5.3
Education	4.6	3.5
Health and social welfare	6.4	2.6
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	7.9
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.0
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	4.4



Among the employed Ashkali there was an equal number of those who worked in agriculture and in processing industry (17.5%). There were also some of them in more significant number in trade (14%) and in civil engineering (11.4%).

Likewise, a high share of the Ashkali in utility services (8%) points out to the fact that the Ashkali, as a result of their low educational level, were forced to do the simplest manual jobs.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ashkali
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	6.1
Experts	7.8	3.5
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	2.6
Clerks	5.7	2.6
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	6.1
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	17.5
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	17.5
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	14.9
Elementary- simple jobs	7.3	24.6
Other and not known	4.9	4.4

The figure that that every fourth employed Ashkali, who was employed, did some elementary job (24.6%) not requiring any special qualifications is in favour of this claim.

The number of the Ashkali who did jobs in agriculture or who were craftsmen, was equal (17.5%), while around 15% of them worked as machine operators.

The shares of the Ashkali in professions requiring higher levels of education were far under the Republic average.

Agricultural population, 2002.

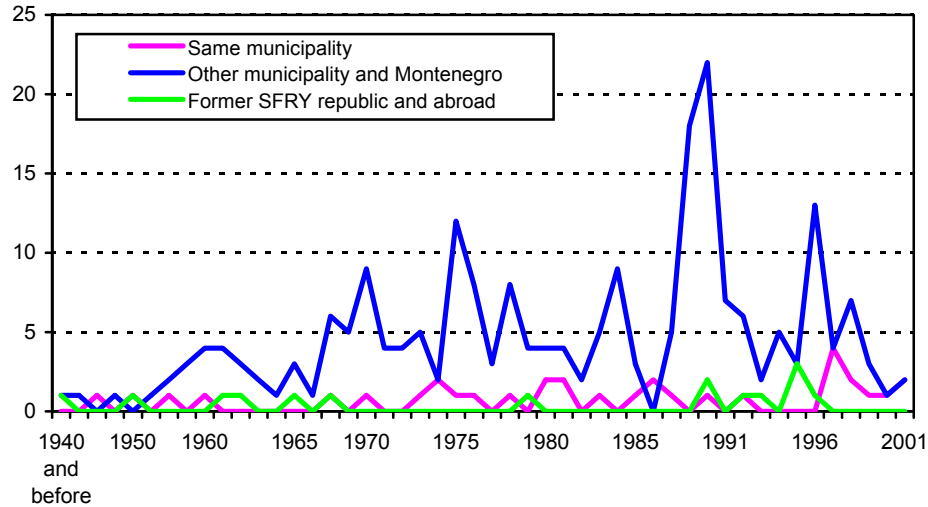
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Ashkali	38	31.68	6.51	17.54	52.63	18	49.72

38 of the Ashkali only made their living from agriculture. The average area of land owned by their households is 0.52 ha, which is under the Republic average (0.84).

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Ashkali	584	264	320	45.2	54.8

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Ashkali there are relatively more migrants than autochthonous population (54.8% compared to 45.2%), while the largest number of migrants moved to the present place of residence from the area of Kosovo and Metohija. As for the migration coefficient, some periods of time at the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties of the last century stand out in particular.

The Ashkali working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	51	100.00	8.8
Germany	21	41.18	10.0
Switzerland	15	29.41	10.8
Other countries and not known	15	29.41	5.5

Around 0.5% of the Ashkali worked/lived abroad at the time of the census, which is above the Republic average (0.2%).

Germany was the most common destination of the Ashkali who went to work abroad, where at the time of the census there was 41% of the total number of the Ashkali abroad, as well as Switzerland (nearly 30%). The average period of the Ashkali staying in these countries was from 10 to 11 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.0	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Ashkali	100.00	32.88	58.56	6.31	1.80	0.45	100.00	29.27	63.41	5.85	1.46	-

There is a high percentage of single men and women, primarily because of their young age structure. The shares of the divorced are extremely low (1.8% in case of men and 1.5% in case of women), contrary to the age structure of the total population of Serbia (3.1% of the divorced men and 4.8% of the divorced women), which is a characteristic of all national minorities of the Islamic religious affiliation mainly.

The share of widowers (6.3%) and widows (5.85%) among the Ashkali is almost equal, contrary to the share of the widowed in the marriage structure of the total population, where there is considerably more widows (16.4%) than widowers (4.8%), because of the larger number of women at their oldest age.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Ashkali	136	16	16	21	20	63	4.45
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Ashkali	100.0	11.8	11.8	15.4	14.7	46.3	

In Serbia there are only 136 households where an Ashkali is “the person the household is registered to”.

The average number of all household members (4.45) is considerably above the Republic average (2.97), while nearly a half of the total number of households (46.3%) has five members and over.

The share of single-member households among the Ashkali is extremely low (11.8%), in comparison with the share of single-member households in the household structure at the level of the Republic (20%), which is understandable, in view of the fact that a high share of single-member households is only a characteristic of ethnic communities with high average age of population.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Ashkali	6	5	1	-
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Ashkali	100.00	83.33	16.67	-

Out of 136 households in total with an Ashkali as “the person the household is registered to”, only six households consist of members exclusively aged 65 and over (the old households).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Ashkali	100.00	14.47	22.64	62.89

The share of the members working/living abroad among the Ashkali is above the Republic average, and, consequently, in the household structure, from the point of view of the absence of members from the country, there is only 63% of households with all their members in the country.

Almost every fifth household (22.6%) had at least one member who was out of the country, while 14.5% out of the total number of households of this ethnic group left the country with all their members.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3

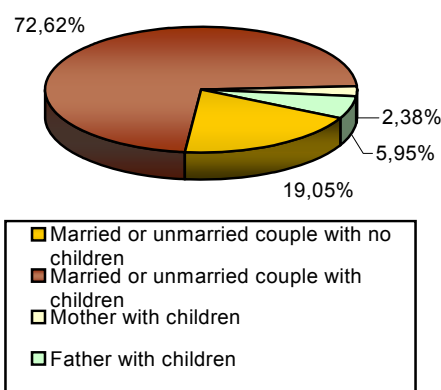
The Ashkali	100.0	37.2	62.8	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	71.4	28.6
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The families in which the Ashkali live are mostly heterogeneous by their national structure. This characteristic is the consequence of their small number, this being the reason why they are forced to mix with the members of other ethnic communities. The other reason for being heterogeneous is a different way of family members declaring their national affiliation. Only in the families of father with children type there are more homogeneous than heterogeneous families.

Apart from the members of their ethnic community, the most common partners of the Ashkali are the Serbs and the Albanians.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Ashkali	100.00	19.05	72.62	2.38	5.95



Among the ethnically homogeneous families, namely, among the families where all members are Ashkali, the families of the type of married couple with children stand out (72.6%), while there are only 19% of families with no children.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats , 2002 (in %)

	Total	Legal grounds to occupy flats				
		Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Ashkali	100.0	75.0	5.9	4.4	10.3	4.4

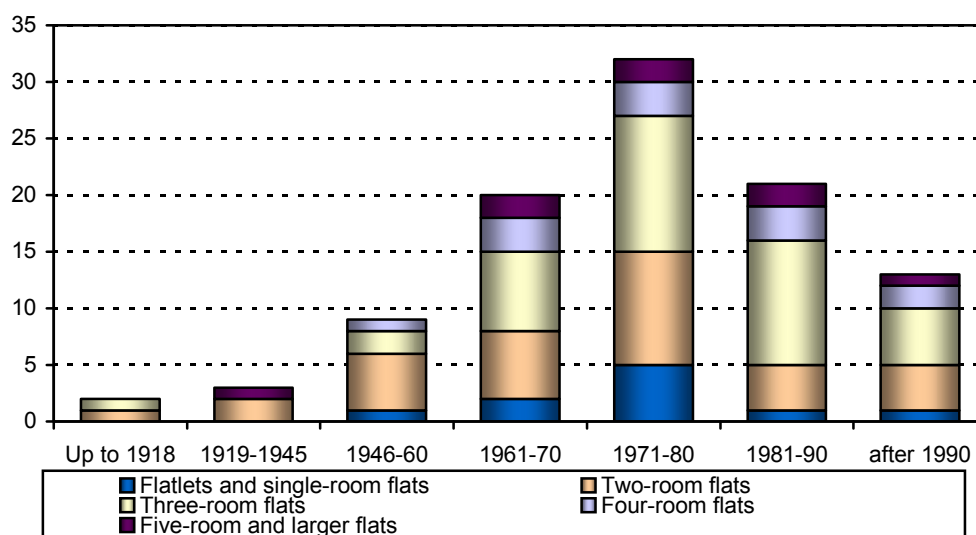
Around three-fourths (75%) of the households where an Ashkali was "the person the household is registered to" own a flat, which is under the Republic average (82%).

**Type of buildings occupied by households,
2002 (in %)**

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Ashkali	100.00	95.12	1.63	3.25

A significant number of the Ashkali lived at the time of the census in business premises (1.63%) and in the premises occupied out of necessity (3.25%), which is considerably more than the average relating to the Republic as a whole.

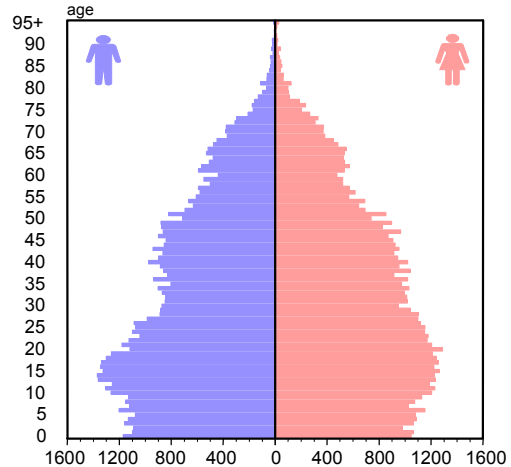
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The largest number of flats owned by the Ashkali was built in the seventies, while there was also a more noticeable building of their flats during the sixties and the eighties of the last century.

THE BOSNIACS

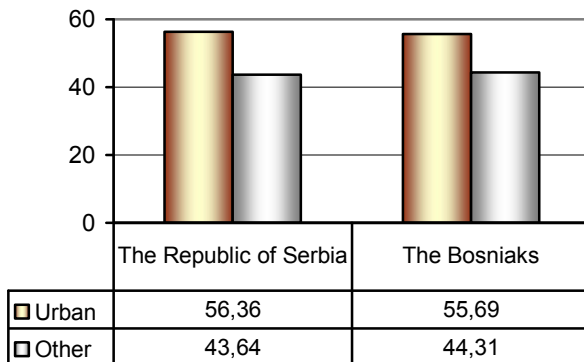
2002	136,087	1.81%
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The Bosniac modality was introduced into the classification of national or ethnic affiliations for the first time in the 2002 census

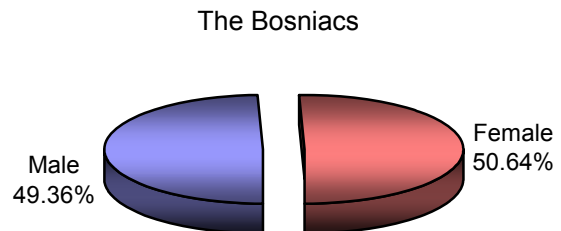
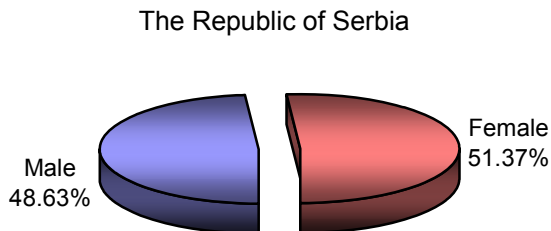
The Bosniacs are a majority population in three municipalities in the Sandžak: Novi Pazar, Tutin and Sjenica. The largest number, namely, 48% of their total number is in Novi Pazar (65,593), where their share in the population of the municipality is 76.3%. Over 28,000 of the Bosniacs live in Tutin and their share in the population of this municipality is over 94%. The share of the Bosniacs in Sjenica is over 73%, their number amounting to 20,512 members. Over 80% of the total number of the Bosniacs in Serbia is concentrated in these three municipalities only. A large number of the Bosniacs lives in the territory of the municipality of Prijepolje (13,109), with the relative share of 32%, as well as in the municipality of Priboj (5,567), with the share of around 18%. The Bosniacs have a more significant relative share in Nova Varoš (around 5%).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



There are considerably more Bosniacs in urban settlements (55.69%) than in other settlements (44.31%), which is the characteristic of the total population of Serbia.

Population by sex, 2002



In the Bosniac population structure by sex there are more women (50.64%) than men (49.36%), namely, the ratio between the sexes comprises of 100 women per 97 men.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Bosniacs	Total	31.91	0.34	97.47	50.8	38.8	12.0
	Male	31.52	0.32		53.1	41.1	12.0
	Female	32.29	0.36		48.7	36.6	12.1

Their average age (about 32 years) is considerably lower than the Republic average (40 years), while the ageing index (0.34) indicates that the Bosniacs are still under the limit value of this index (0.4). By exceeding this value, the population begins to show the first signs of demographic ageing.

The value of the total age dependency coefficient among the Bosniacs (50.8) is slightly under the value of the same coefficient at the Republic level (48). Nevertheless, the young age dependency coefficient of the young Bosniacs (38.8) is far above the old age dependency coefficient (12), contrary to the same coefficients at the Republic level, which are quite equal. This indicates that the Bosniac working contingent is far more burdened with the young population, namely, with the children under at the age of 15, than by their fellow-countriment aged 65 and over.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Bosniacs	Total	136087	15396	19267	89399		1243	93671
	Male	67171	7920	9956	43511		565	45287
	Female	68916	7476	9311	45888	36835	678	48384
(In %)								
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Bosniacs	Total	100.0	11.3	14.2	65.69		0.9	68.8
	Male	100.0	11.8	14.8	64.78		0.8	67.4
	Female	100.0	10.8	13.5	66.59	53.4	1.0	70.2

Every fourth Bosniac is under 15. The share of pre-school children (11.3%) is nearly two times higher than the share of children of the same age in the total population of the Republic of Serbia (6.6%). Likewise, the Bosniacs also have a considerably higher share of the compulsory school age children than

the Republic average (14.2% compared to 9.1%). The Bosniac working contingent is smaller in number than the working contingent of the total population. There is also around two times lower share of the old members (aged 80 and over). The percentage of the adult Bosniacs (68.8%) is under the Republic average (80.4%), too, because of the high share of the young population.

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Bosniacs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	33.6	96.9	72.9	44.0	20.4	11.2	8.0	10.0	47.3
1 child	7.6	2.5	15.9	14.3	8.1	5.6	5.0	4.5	8.6
2 children	18.1	0.5	9.4	27.5	29.6	25.4	17.6	9.9	11.1
3 children	17.6	0.0	1.5	11.4	28.3	30.2	25.5	14.2	9.6
4 children	9.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	9.7	15.0	18.3	15.4	6.9
5 children and over	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.8	12.5	25.6	45.9	15.9
Not known	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6

Bearing in mind the demographic young age structure of the Bosniacs, in the population structure of the women aged 15 and over by the number of live-born children, the women who had not given birth to any children (33.6%) prevail. In the same way, there is a considerably lower share of women with a child or with two children than in the total population structure, but in contrast to the total female population where there is only 13.2% of women who had given birth to more than two children, no less than 40.7% of the female Bosniacs had given birth to three children and over.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children to female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children to women who had babies
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Bosniacs	2.2	3.3

The average number of live-born children by women aged 15 and over of the Bosniac national minority is 2.2, which is above the Republic average – 1.5 children. However, if we only look at the women who had given birth to children, the average number of children in case of the female Bosniacs is 3.3, and therefore, it could be said that the Bosniacs have a more favorable natural increment than the total population, namely, their number has been increasing thanks to the positive natural increment.

The vital statistics about the number of live-births and deaths show that the municipalities with the Bosniac population in majority (Tutin, Novi Pazar and Sjenica), as well as the municipalities where the

members of this national minority have a relatively high share, are characterized by constantly positive coefficients of natural increment. For example, according to the 2004 data, high coefficients of positive natural increment are recorded in the following municipalities: Tutin (19.5 ‰), Novi Pazar (12.1‰) and Sjenica (7.1‰), while in the territory of Serbia the coefficient of natural increment in the same year was negative ((-3,5‰).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Bosniacs	100.00	99.35	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.14

Over 99% of the Bosniacs are of the Islamic religious affiliation, therefore, it could be said that the affiliation to other religions, from the statistical aspect, is not significant.

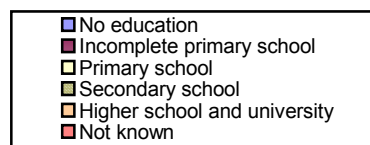
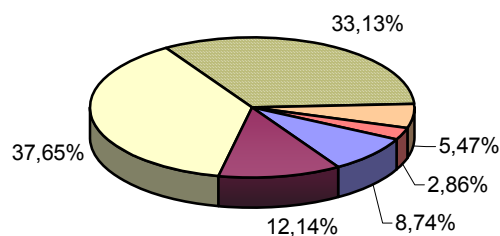
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Non-declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Bosniacs	100.00	2.59	0.00	97.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07

Likewise, 97.3% of the Bosniacs declared to speak Bosnian language as their mother tongue. It is obvious that in case of the Bosniacs there is a close correlation between declaring themselves with respect to their national affiliation and declaring themselves in respect of their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Bosniacs	100.00	8.74	12.14	37.65	33.13	5.47	2.86



As regards their education, the Bosniacs are below the average level of education of the total population of Serbia. Namely, among them there is the highest level of members with primary education, in contrast to the population of Serbia, where the members with completed secondary education prevail. 5.5% of the Bosniacs have only high or higher level of education, which is considerably under the Republic average (11%).

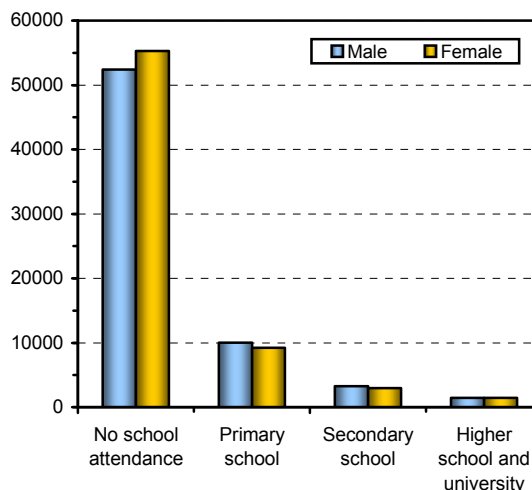
Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in relation to total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Bosniacs	Total	5692	4.99
	Male	1125	2.01
	Female	4567	7.85

The share of the illiterate among the Bosniacs aged 10 and over is about 5%. There are considerably more illiterate women (7.85%) than illiterate men (2%), the same as in the total population.

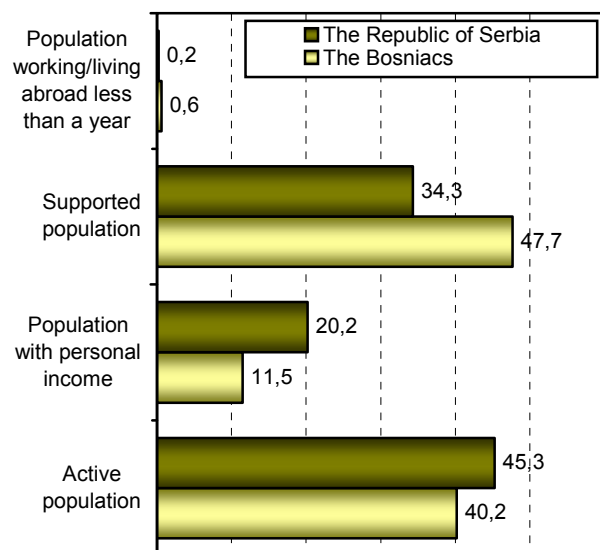
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874
The Bosniacs	Total	136087	107713	19272	6263	2839
	Male	67171	52408	10043	3297	1423
	Female	68916	55305	9229	2966	1416
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07
The Bosniacs	Total	100.00	79.15	14.16	4.60	2.08
	Male	100.00	78.02	14.95	4.91	2.12
	Female	100.00	80.25	13.39	4.30	2.06



As the result of the very young age structure of the Bosniacs, the share of the members who attended school at the time of the census was slightly higher than this was the case with the contingent of the total population. The largest number among the Bosniacs consisted of primary school pupils who attended school. The share of the Bosniac students (2%) was almost two times lower than the Republic average (3.83%).

Population by activity status, 2002



Nearly one half of the total population of the Bosniacs (47.7%) falls into the category of the supported population, which is considerably above the Republic average (34.3%).

Contrary to this fact, the share of members with personal income (11.5%) and active population (40.2%) was under the Republic average.

Such a structure of the members of the Bosniac national minority led to a high coefficient of economic dependency (147.5), which indicates that economically active Bosniacs are highly burdened with the supported population and by members with personal income.

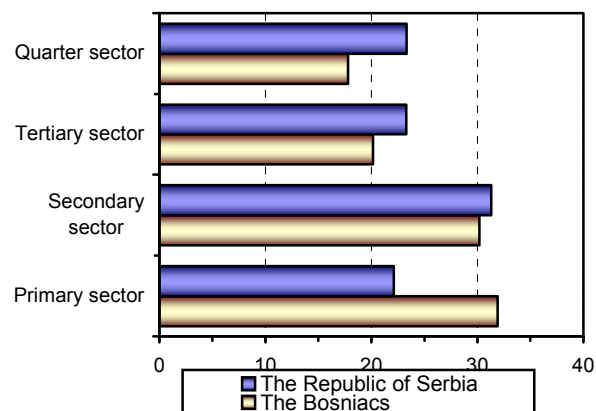
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Bosniacs	100.0	64.2	100.0	94.1	1.4	4.5	100.0	25.4	69.5	2.4	2.7
Male	100.0	66.2	100.0	94.1	1.9	3.9	100.0	-	93.5	2.3	4.2
Female	100.0	61.1	100.0	94.0	0.7	5.3	100.0	41.2	54.5	2.5	1.8

Among the active Bosniacs there were only 64.2% of those who were employed, which is, in comparison with the Republic average (77.8%) considerably more unfavorable.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Bosniacs
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	31.8
Fishery	0.1	0.12
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.9
Processing industry	23.8	23.5
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.3
Civil engineering	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	11.0



	The Republic of Serbia	The Bosniacs
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.1
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	5.2
Financial mediation	1.4	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.3
Public administration and social welfare	5.0	2.3
Education	4.6	4.7
Health and social welfare	6.4	3.7
Other utilities, social and private service	2.9	1.8
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.05
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.01
Not known	2.8	5.3

The largest number of the Bosniacs was in the primary sector (about 32%) and the secondary sector of economic activities (30%).

Their share in agriculture (31.8%) was considerably above the same share in the total population (22%), while the shares of the Bosniacs in other economic activities did not significantly differ from the Republic average.

Active employed population by profession (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Bosniacs
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	4.6
Experts	7.8	4.9
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	9.7
Clerks	5.7	3.3
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	9.3
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	31.0
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	12.8
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	15.3
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	5.2
Other and not known	4.9	4.0

The largest number of the Bosniacs did some job in agriculture (31%). They were present to a lower degree in the group of professions that required a higher level of education (experts, expert associates and technicians and clerks) than this is the case at the level of Republic, which correlates with their slightly more unfavourable educational structure.

Agricultural population, 2002

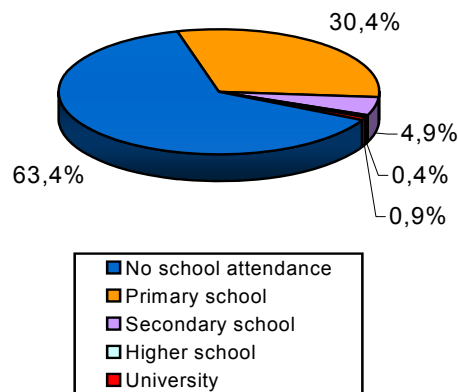
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Individual agriculturalists	Average age of individual agriculturalists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Bosniacs	20444	30.11	15.02	31.34	53.75	10703	41.08

20,444 Bosniacs in total, namely 15% of their total number, made their living from agriculture, either by working in agriculture or they were supported by agriculturists.

The average area of land owned by a Bosniac household is 1.32 ha, which is above the Republic average (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of education, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Bosniacs	9456	5990	2872	465	42	87
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Bosniacs	100.0	63.4	30.4	4.9	0.4	0.9



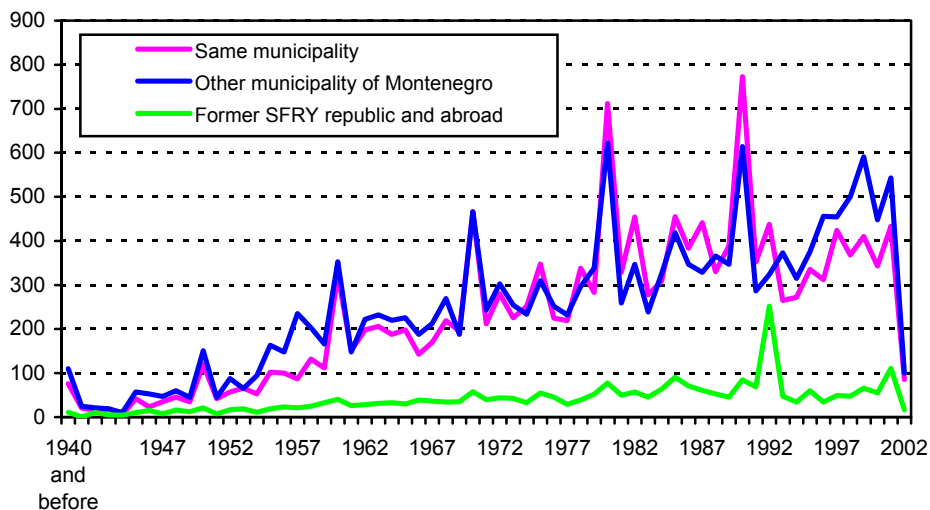
A very small number of the Bosniacs, who were supported by independent agriculturists, attended one of the schools at the higher level than the primary one (there were fewer than 5% of secondary school pupils and only 1.3% of students).

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Bosniacs	136087	88448	47639	65.0	35.0

A very high percentage of autochthonous population (65%) indicates the insufficient readiness of the Bosniacs to change their place of residence. Such measures were undertaken by slightly more than a third of the Bosniacs (35%), which is a considerably lower share than the share of the migrants at the level of Republic (45.8%).

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Bosniac migrants there is almost an equal number of those who moved from one settlement into another in the territory of the same municipality (village-town migrations and marriage related migrations) and those who changed the municipality where they had lived in the territory of Serbia. The share of the migrants coming from the former Yugoslav republics or abroad was extremely lower except in the first years after the dissolution of the SFRY, when their number was slightly more significant.

The Bosniacs working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	%	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	26998	100.0	7.8
Germany	14883	55.1	8.1
Sweden	1522	5.6	8.1
Switzerland	1454	5.4	10.6
Austria	1323	4.9	8.4
Holland	1255	4.6	5.1
USA	672	2.5	7.0
France	651	2.4	10.5
Luxembourg	487	1.8	6.0
Denmark	400	1.5	6.5
Belgium	267	1.0	6.2
Other countries and not known	4084	15.1	6.6

In the 2002 census, 26,998 of the Bosniacs who worked/lived abroad were recorded, while among them there was certainly the largest number of those who lived in Germany (55.1%). The average period of the Bosniacs' living abroad was about 8 years. As for other foreign countries, a significant number of the Bosniacs stands out in Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Holland.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.0	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Bosniacs	100.00	33.22	62.08	2.92	0.88	0.90	100.0	26.75	60.57	9.84	2.00	0.84

In the Bosniac population structure by marital status, there are visibly higher shares of single men and women than this is the case with the Serbian total population structure, as the result of the high share of the young Bosniacs. Contrary to this fact, there is a low share of the divorced Bosniacs, which is a characteristic of the majority of communities whose members are mainly of the Islamic religious affiliation.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In percentage
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.0
The Bosniacs	148	2.2

The Bosniacs participate in the local authorities with 2.2% of the total number of the local councilmen in Serbia, which is above their share in the total population of Serbia (1.8%).

The highest share of councilmen of this national minority was elected in the municipalities with the Bosniac majority population. In Novi Pazar, 41 councilmen are the Bosniacs out of 47 in total. In Tutin, all 37 councilmen are of the Bosniac

national minority, while in Sjenica there are 33 Bosniacs among 39 councilmen.

The councilmen of this national minority were also elected in the following municipalities: Prijepolje (27 Bosniacs out of 61 councilmen in total) and Priboj (10 out of 41 councilmen).

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Bosniacs	32150	2642	4316	4324	7168	13700	4.24

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
The Bosniacs	100.0	8.2	13.4	13.4	22.3	42.6

In the household structure where "the person the household is registered to" was a Bosniac, multi-member families predominated proportionally. The average number of members in the Bosniac households was higher than the average number of members in the households in Serbia (4.24% compared to 2.97%).

The share of single-member households was only 8.2%, while the share of households with two and three members was low, too, in relation to the share of households with the same number of members in the household structure of Serbia, which is a characteristic of all communities with a higher number of children. However, it is also the result of accepting traditional attitudes about to need for common life in multi-generation family households.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Bosniacs	1934	1139	789	6
In %				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Bosniacs	100.00	58.89	40.80	0.31

A relatively small number of old households also indicates a multi-generation family structure of the Bosniac households. Namely, while in Serbia there is no less than 17.3% of the total number of the households composed exclusively of the members aged 65 and over, among the Bosniacs there are only 6% of old households.

Households by members abroad, 2002

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Bosniacs	100.00	8.25	35.67	56.08

56% of the Bosniac households only lived with all their members in the country. More than a third had at least one family member in one of foreign countries, while 8.25% of the households with all their members left the country in order to work/live in one of foreign countries, which is considerably more than the Republic average (2.4%).

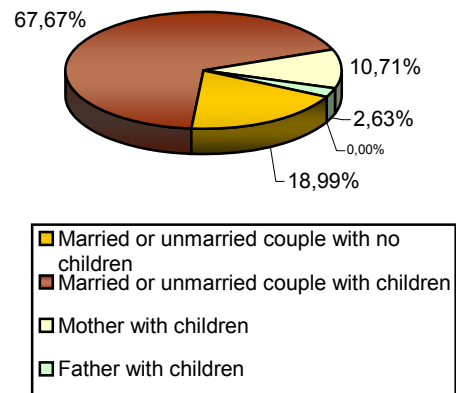
Families by type, 2002

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with a child			Father with a child		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Bosniacs	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	97.9	2.1

The Bosniac families are extremely homogeneous by the national affiliation of their members. Depending on the type, the share of the heterogeneous families ranges from 1.8% in families of the type of mother with children, to 5.6% in families of the type of married couple with children, and therefore it can be concluded that homogeneity in the Bosniac population is at an extremely high level.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Bosniacs	100.00	18.99	67.67	10.71	2.63



In the structure of ethnically homogeneous families, the families of the type of married couple with children prevail (67.7%), while the share of other types of families is under the Republic average. There is an especially visible distinction in the share of the families of the type of married or unmarried couple with no children, which is in case of the Bosniacs under 20%, while at the level of the Republic it is over 31%.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Bosniacs	100.0	87.7	3.3	2.5	5.9	0.7

Out of the total number of the Bosniac households, 87.7% live in their own flat, which is above the Republic average value (82%). The share of sub-tenant households and households that occupy a flat on the basis of kinship together with the owner is under the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Bosniacs	100.00	99.40	0.28	0.31

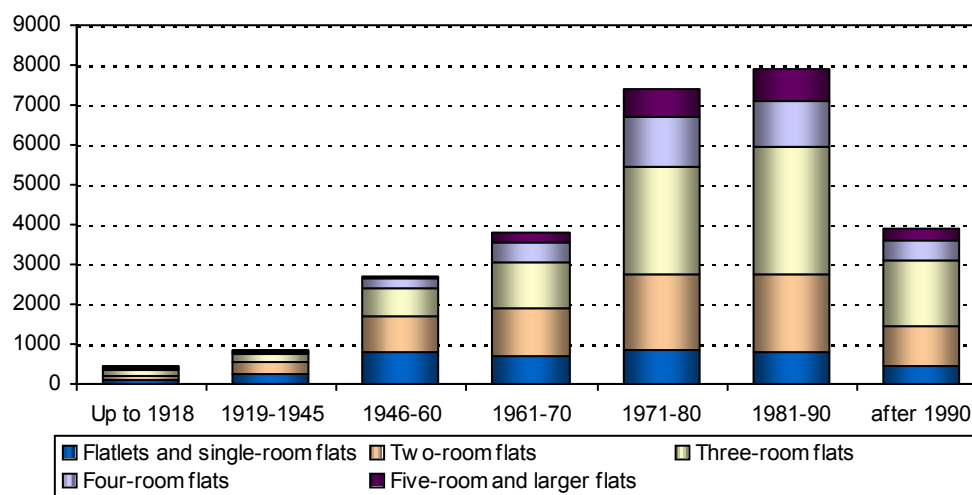
The share of the Bosniac households living in occupied business premises or premises occupied out of necessity was almost irrelevant, considering the fact that over 99% of those households occupied facilities for permanent living, namely, flats.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Bosniacs	100.0	76.0	24.0

The living conditions in flats owned by the Bosniacs are slightly worse than the Republic average. Namely, around 24% of their flats did not have a bathroom, while at the level of Serbia there were 19% of such flats.

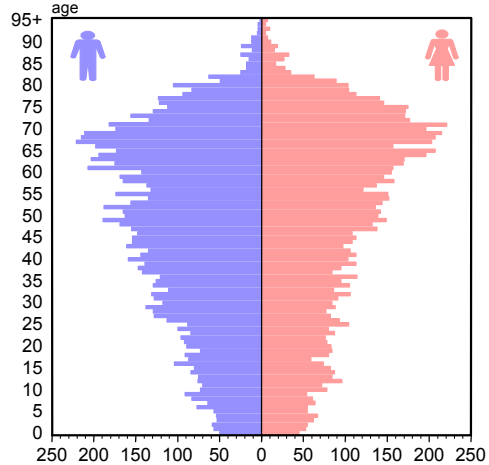
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The larger number of flats owned by the Bosniacs was built in the seventies and the eighties of the last century. Among them the most common ones are three-room flats.

THE BULGARIANS

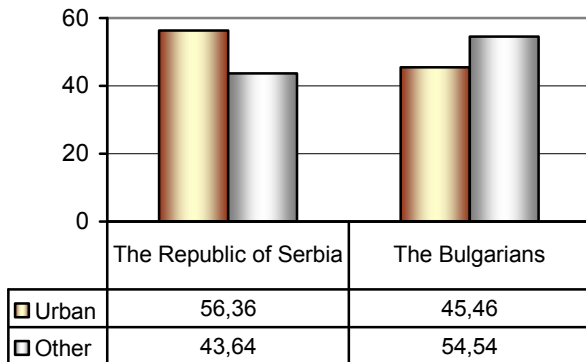
1991	26,416	0.35%
2002	20,497	0.27%



The share of the Bulgarians in Serbia is 0.3%. Since the 1953 census, when over 60,000 of them were recorded, their number has been decreasing constantly.

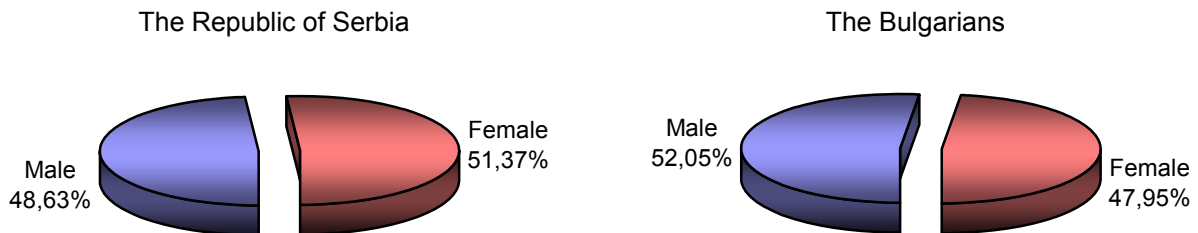
The majority of the Bulgarians live in Bosilegrad (7,037) where they comprise the absolute majority (70.9%). There are 5,836 of them in Dimitrovgrad, with the share of 49.7% in the total population of the municipality. As for other municipalities, a more significant share of the Bulgarians was recorded in Babušnica (6.5%) and Surdulica (4.5%).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



More than a half of the number of Bulgarians live in rural settlements (54.5%).

Population by sex, 2002



There is a higher proportion of men than women (there are almost 109 male Bulgarians per 100 female Bulgarians).

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Bulgarians	Total	48.49	2.68	108.56	62.5	16.1	46.4
	Male	47.44	2.50		54.6	14.9	39.6
	Female	49.62	2.87		72.1	17.5	54.6

The average age of the Bulgarians is extremely high. The Bulgarians fall into the category of the oldest ethnic communities in Serbia with the average age of 48.5 and the ageing index of 2.7.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Bulgarians	Total	20497	799	1212	12498		866	18000
	Male	10669	407	616	6858		392	9375
	Female	9828	392	596	5640	3367	474	8625

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Bulgarians	Total	100.0	3.9	5.9	60.97		4.2	87.8
	Male	100.0	3.8	5.8	64.28		3.7	87.9
	Female	100.0	4.0	6.1	57.39	34.3	4.8	87.8

The share of pre-school and compulsory school children is by far under the share of the same age contingents in the Republic. The Bulgarian working-age contingent comprises of around 61% in the structure of the population of the Bulgarian national minority. The share of the members aged 80 and over is high (4.2%) in comparison with the share of the oldest fellow-countrimer in the total population of Serbia (1.9%).

In the total number of the female Bulgarians there is only slightly more than one third of the female Bulgarians (34.3%) who are of their fertile age, which is far under the Republic average (47%).

It can be clearly concluded from the above stated data that the Bulgarians do not have the necessary predispositions for the growth of their population. Therefore, it can be expected that their number will be decreased in the following period.

No children	18.9	94.2	67.3	39.6	16.1	11.7	7.9	10.8	32.2
1 child	15.7	4.7	22.8	27.0	21.8	15.5	15.4	13.4	17.4
2 children	45.9	1.1	8.9	30.9	51.5	58.4	61.1	45.7	29.8
3 children	12.4	0.0	1.0	1.6	7.6	9.4	11.9	18.2	9.9
4 children	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	3.2	2.6	6.6	3.3
5 children and over	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	5.3	7.4
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

In the population structure of the female members of the Bulgarian national minority who are aged 14 and over by number of live-born children, the women with two children (45.9%) prevail. There is slightly lower share of the women with one child (15.7%) than the Republic average (nearly 20%). However, among the female Bulgarians there are more of those who had more than two children (nearly 20%) than it is usual at the Republic level.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children to female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
Bulgarians	1.8	2.2

The female Bulgarians have slightly larger average number of live-born children than the Republic average (1.8 compared to 1.5), namely is, 2.2 in comparison to 2 children, if we take into consideration only those women who had children.

This is the result of having a larger number of children by those female Bulgarians who had already exceeded their fertile age, and not the result of the high reproductive norms of the younger members of this ethnic community.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Bulgarians	9	4	8	9	4	10	3	5	7	11	6	5900	76	1.29
Male	6	3	5	6	4	7	1	1	6	7	5		51	
Female	3	1	3	3	-	3	2	4	1	4	1		25	

The Bulgarians have a slightly lower share of suicides (as a cause of death) in the total number of deaths than the share of the members who had committed suicide at the Republic level. Among the members of the Bulgarian national minority who committed suicide there are twice more men than women.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Bulgarians	100.00	0.03	0.00	4.26	90.78	0.17	0.01	0.01	2.92	0.27	0.20	1.36

The Bulgarians are mainly of the Orthodox religious affiliation (over 90%). Around 4% of them are the Roman Catholics, while the number of the Bulgarians of other religious affiliation is irrelevant.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

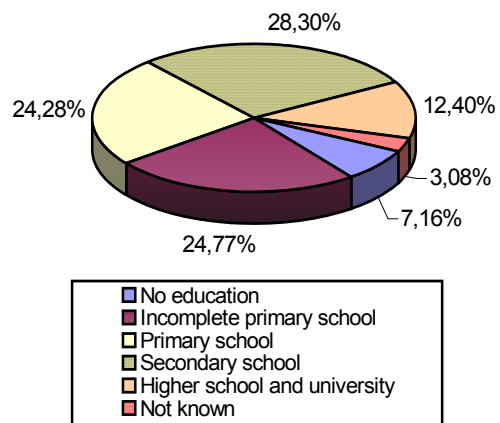
	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Bulgarians	100.00	23.40	0.00	0.01	74.44	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.64

The Bulgarians have a very high level of alterophony, because only 74.4% of the Bulgarians declared Bulgarian to be their mother tongue. Nearly every fourth Bulgarian (23.4%) considers Serbian language his/her mother tongue.

The phenomenon of alterophony is the most common in the case of ethnic communities with a smaller number of members, where the other languages, mainly Serbian, makes a more significant share.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Bulgarians	100.00	7.16	24.77	24.28	28.30	12.40	3.08



The Bulgarians have a more unfavourable educational structure than the total population of Serbia. There is a high share of members without education and with incomplete primary education (nearly 32%). 28.3% of the Bulgarians only have completed secondary education, which is considerably under the average value for Serbia (41%). Nevertheless, it is interesting that the share of the Bulgarians with high and higher education (12.4%) is slightly more prominent than the Republic average (11%).

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in relation to total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Bulgarians	Total	1051	5.45
	Male	137	1.37
	Female	914	9.87

The share of the illiterate Bulgarians is 5.45%, which is higher than the Republic average (3.45%).

While the share of illiterate male Bulgarians is around the Republic average, the share of illiterate female Bulgarians (10%) is very high in comparison with the average for the female population of Serbia as a whole.

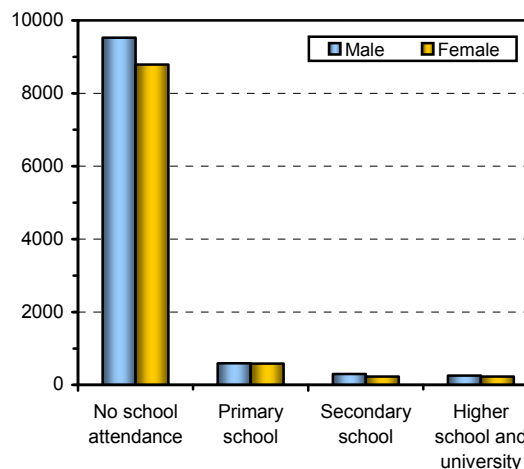
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874
The Bulgarians	Total	20497	18315	1183	520	479
	Male	10669	9529	594	294	252
	Female	9828	8786	589	226	227

(In %)

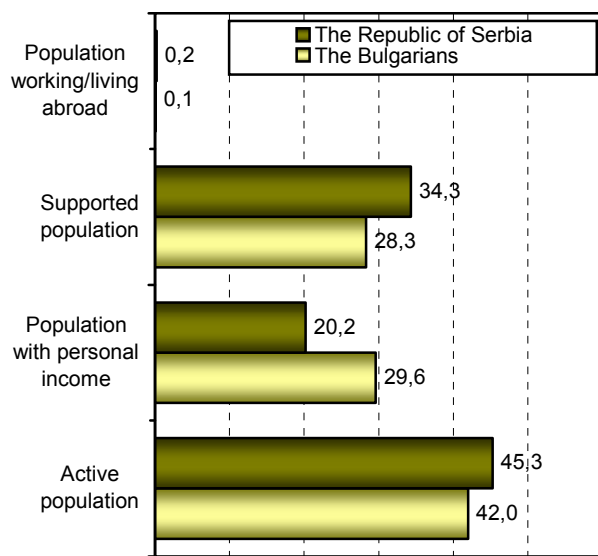
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

The Bulgarians	Total	100.00	89.35	5.77	2.54	2.34
	Male	100.00	89.31	5.57	2.76	2.36
	Female	100.00	89.40	5.99	2.30	2.31



As the result of an extremely small number of children in the Bulgarian population contingent, only around 10% of the members of the Bulgarian national minority were being educated. Among those who attended school, a small difference between the number of secondary school pupils and the number of students of the Bulgarian national minority could only be noticed..

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Bulgarian population by activity status is considerably different from the structure of the total population of Serbia. The share of members with personal income was, as the result of the high average age of the Bulgarians, above the Republic share (29.6% in comparison with 20.2%), while the share of the supported population and the active population was under the Serbia's average.

The coefficient of economic dependency indicates that 138 Bulgarians are supported by 100 of their active compatriots, which is more unfavourable compared to the Republic average (120.1).

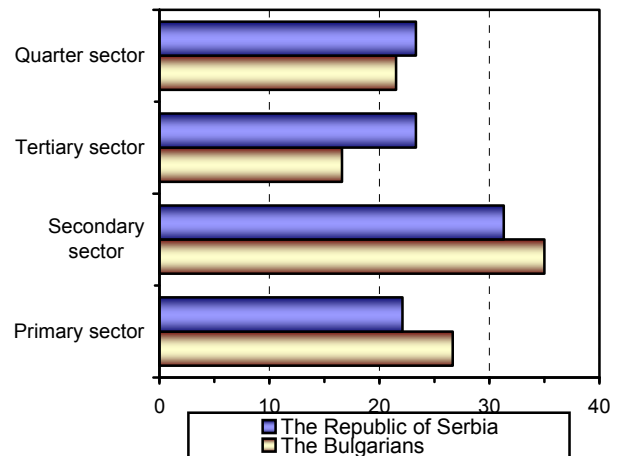
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Bulgarians	100.0	80.3	100.0	95.7	1.0	3.3	100.0	35.7	53.0	7.5	3.8
Male	100.0	80.2	100.0	96.3	1.2	2.5	100.0	-	84.2	8.5	7.2
Female	100.0	80.5	100.0	95.0	0.6	4.4	100.0	52.9	37.9	7.1	2.2

Out of the total number of active population, there were 80.3% of active employed members, which is more favourable than the same relation within the total population. Among the supported Bulgarians there was a high percentage of housewives, and a high percentage of the members incapable of work as well, which can be explained by a large number of their oldest fellow-citizens.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Bulgarians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	26.6
Fishery	0.1	0.07
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.7
Processing industry	23.8	25.8
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	2.0
Civil engineering	4.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	7.3



	The Republic of Serbia	The Bulgarians
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.9
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	4.8
Financial mediation	1.4	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.1
State administration and social welfare	5.0	5.1
Education	4.6	5.8
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.9
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	1.6
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.0
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.01
Not known	2.8	2.7

In the structure of active employed population by economic activity, the largest number of Bulgarians worked in agriculture (25.8%). As for other economic activities, trade and civil engineering can only be singled out by the share of the Bulgarians.

In relation to the total population, more Bulgarians were active in the secondary and primary sector of economic activities, and fewer in the tertiary and quarter sector.

The classification by profession is in accordance with the above said. Namely, the largest number of Bulgarians was employed in agriculture. There was quite a number of machine operators (16.6%) and of expert associates and technicians (15.3%) as well. Since there is a relatively high share of members with university education among the Bulgarians, it is not surprising that the share of the experts is higher among the Bulgarians than in the total population structure.

Active employed population by profession

	The Republic of Serbia	Bulgarians
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	2.8
Experts	7.8	8.5

The largest number of the members of this national minority does some of agricultural jobs (23.5%), which is above the Republic share (19.1%). The Bulgarians are also present among plant and machine operators and fitters group

Expert associates and technicians	17.1	15.3
Clerks	5.7	4.6
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	7.2
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	23.5
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	9.5
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	16.6
Elementary – simple jobs	7.3	7.4
Other and not known	4.9	4.6

(16.6%) and in the group of experts (8.5%), while their share in other groups of professions is roughly the same as the Republic average or slightly under the Republic average.

Agricultural population, 2002

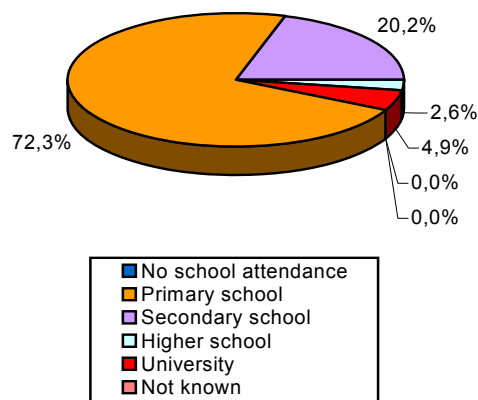
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Individual agriculturalists	Average age of individual agriculturalists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Bulgarians	2337	48.70	11.40	24.11	71.33	1576	55.78

The share of agricultural population is by a half percent higher among the Bulgarians than in the total population of Serbia (11.4% compared to 10.9%).

The average area of land owned by a Bulgarian household (approximately 2 ha) is considerably under the Republic average (0.84 ha). Nevertheless, with respect to an extremely high average age of the independent agriculturists (56 years), it is evident that their work in agriculture is in the majority of cases reduced to the essential agricultural production in order to meet their own requirements.

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Bulgarians	670	491	129	36	5	9
		(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Bulgarians	100.0	73.3	19.3	5.4	0.7	1.3



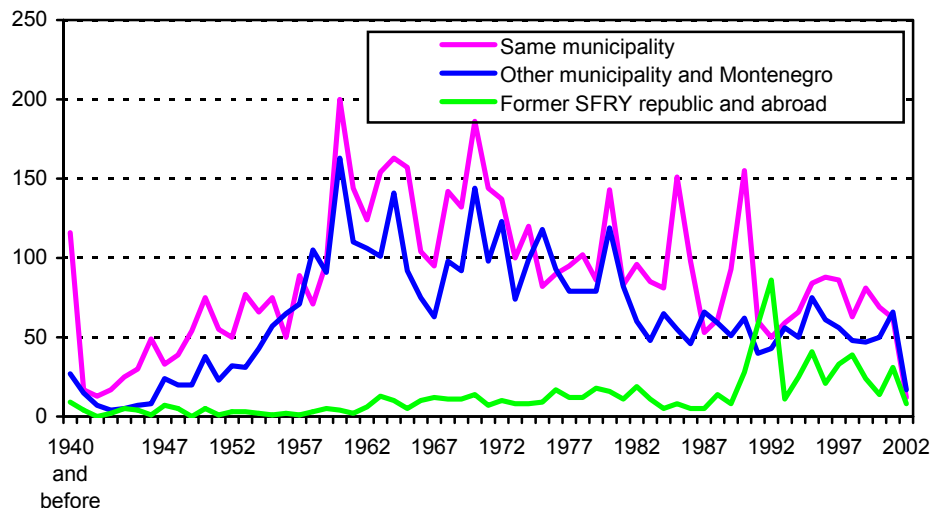
Out of 670 members of the Bulgarian national minority supported by independent agriculturists, there are only 179 (26.7%) who got their education at the time of the census, which is understandable, with respect to the high average age of the Bulgarians. Among those who attended any kind of school, the number of primary school pupils was the largest, while the shares of secondary school pupils and students were considerably under the Republic average.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Bulgarians	20497	9525	10972	46.5	53.5

Less than a half of the Bulgarians (46.5%) live in the same settlement since their birth. The share of the migrants among the Bulgarians is higher than the share of the migrants in the total population of the Republic (53.5% compared to 45.8%).

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the migrants there is a considerably equal number of the Bulgarians who moved from one settlement to another in the same municipality and of those Bulgarians who changed the municipality of their residence. The number of the members of this national minority who migrated from one of the former republics of SFRY or from abroad was extremely small, except in the years after the dissolution of the SFRY, when about 150 refugees of the Bulgarian national minority came into the territory of Serbia.

The Bulgarians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	343	100.0	16.6
Germany	84	24.5	20.8
Bulgaria	51	14.9	8.4
Sweden	47	13.7	26.6
Macedonia	43	12.5	18.8
Austria	25	7.3	16.6
Switzerland	12	3.5	12.4
Russian Federation	11	3.2	6.6
USA	10	2.9	13.5
Other countries and not known	60	17.5	10.6

343 members of the Bulgarian national minority only temporarily worked/lived abroad at the time of the census. The largest number of the Bulgarians was in Germany (nearly one-fourth of the total number), Bulgaria, Sweden and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, while an average period abroad was over 16 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Bulgarians	100.00	22.81	65.97	8.51	2.29	0.43	100.00	12.98	64.72	19.32	2.69	0.29

In the structure of the Bulgarian population by legal marital status there is a lower share of the members who did not marry than the share of single men and women in the total population of Serbia, which can be explained by a small number of young generation members in their population age structure. The share of widowers and widows is, contrary to that, above the Republic average. A record that every fifth female Bulgarian aged 14 and over is a widow indicates the advanced ageing process of the Bulgarian national minority.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Bulgarians	64.5	35.5	59.1	40.9	50.0	50.0	61.5	38.5

According to the data on contracted marriages during 2004, it can be concluded that the male Bulgarians are less inclined to heterogeneity than women. They had contracted 64.5% of marriages with the female members of their national minority, while only a half of the female Bulgarians did the same. A high level of heterogeneity is common for all small ethnic communities.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Bulgarians	8722	1978	2821	1562	1534	827	2.65

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
The Bulgarians	100.0	22.7	32.3	17.9	17.6	9.5

The average number of the Bulgarian household members (2.65) is slightly smaller than the Republic average (2.97). In the structure of households by number of members in case of the Bulgarians, two-member households prevail (almost every third household) and single-member households (22.7%), while there is a smaller proportion of households with more than two members.

Out of the total number of single-member households in the Bulgarian population (1978), more than two-thirds (1351) are old households, namely, they consist of the members aged 65 and over who live alone.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Bulgarians	2501	1351	1137	13

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Bulgarians	100.00	54.02	45.46	0.52

One-third of the total number of Bulgarian households is exclusively composed of the members aged 65 and over. This record illustrates in the best way the advanced demographic age of the Bulgarian national minority in our territory.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Bulgarians	100.00	1.07	3.54	95.39

There are few Bulgarian households with one of their members working/living abroad temporarily (3.54%), as well as the households with all their members abroad (around 1%). It is quite understandable, considering the fact that it is much harder for the old population to decide to leave their place of residence.

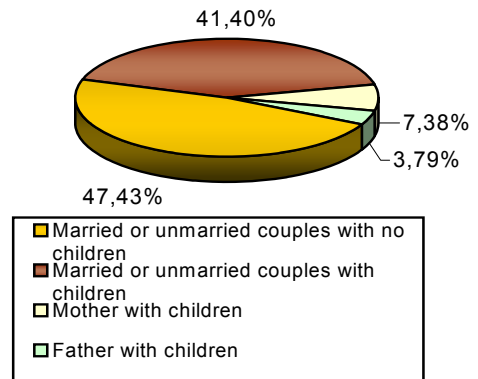
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Bulgarians	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.00	72.2	27.8

In the case of the Bulgarians there is a prominent proportion of the heterogeneous families by national affiliation of their members, while the Serbs are the most common partners of the Bulgarians in case of marriage contractions or living together with some member without marriage contraction.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Bulgarians	100.00	47.43	41.40	7.38	3.79



Among the homogeneous Bulgarian families there is the largest number of families of the type of married couple or unmarried couple with no children. As regards to the high average age of the Bulgarians, it can be assumed that those are most commonly old married couples living alone, their children having left and formed their own families. The figure that there is a high share of two-member old households in the total old household contingent of this national minority also supports this claim.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In percentage
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Bulgarians	66	0.99

The share of councilmen of the Bulgarian national minority in the total number of councilmen in Serbia (around 1%) is higher than the share of the Bulgarians in the total population of Serbia (0.27%).

According to the results of the 2004 local elections, the councilmen of the Bulgarian national minority are the most numerous in the following municipalities: Bosilegrad (out of 31 councilmen in total, 30 are Bulgarians) and Dimitrovgrad (out of 29 councilmen in total, 26 Bulgarians are elected). In addition to these municipalities, there are also councilmen of the Bulgarian national minority in Babušnica (4), Surdulica (3), Pirot (2) and in Boljevac (1).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted members		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Bulgarians	137	3	134
	(In %)		
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.47	94.53
The Bulgarians	100.00	2.19	97.81

In the course of 2004, 137 members of the Bulgarian national minority in total were convicted of crimes, while the share of under-aged members (2.19%) was considerably under the Republic share of under-aged members (5.47%) in the total number of the convicted.

Convicted members by type of crime, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizen	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of member and morals	Relating to marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general safety of people and property	Against road and traffic safety	Against judiciary	Against public peace and order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other crimes
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Bulgarians	100.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.2	3.6	17.5	24.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	12.4	4.4	3.6

The largest number of the Bulgarians was convicted of crimes against property (24.1%). Compared with the population structure of the convicted by the type of crimes at the Republic level, there is a considerably higher share of the Bulgarians who committed a crime against economic interests (17.5% compared to 7.6%) and against life and limb (16.1% in comparison to 10.5%). Contrary to this, the share of the Bulgarians convicted of crime against road and traffic safety (10.9%) is under the Republic average (15.3%), which can be explained by the fact that the old commit traffic-related crimes less frequently, and that the average age of the Bulgarians is considerably above the Republic average.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Subtenant	Parentage	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Bulgarians	100.0	88.8	1.8	2.0	6.9	0.5

Nearly 90% of the Bulgarians live in flats owned by one of the household members, which is above the Republic average (82%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Bulgarians	100.00	99.62	0.17	0.22

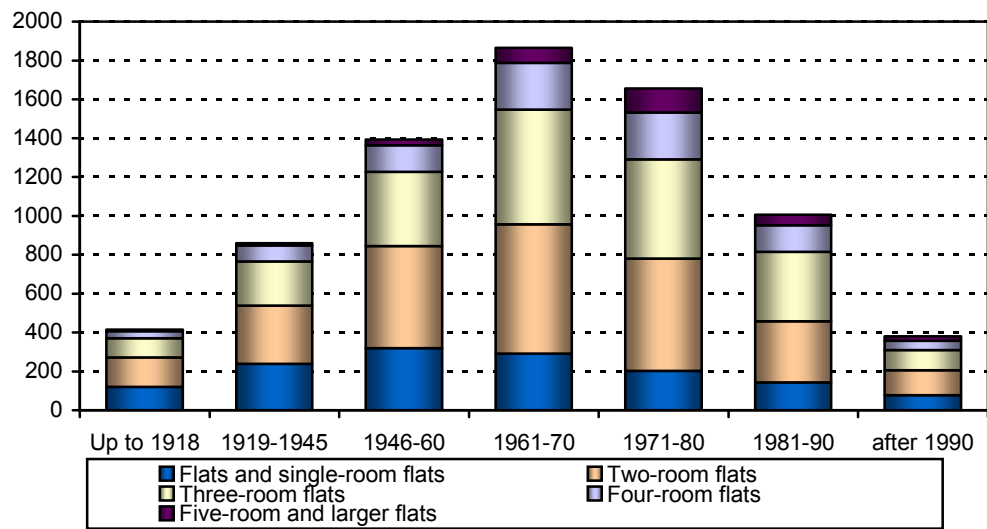
The share of the Bulgarian households living in occupied business premises and premises occupied out of necessity is irrelevant at the time of the census.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Bulgarians	100.0	57.7	42.3

Nevertheless, the housing conditions in flats owned by the Bulgarians are not satisfactory. Namely, 42.3% of the flats do not have a bathroom, which can be explained by a high share of flats built before 1960 (over 35%).

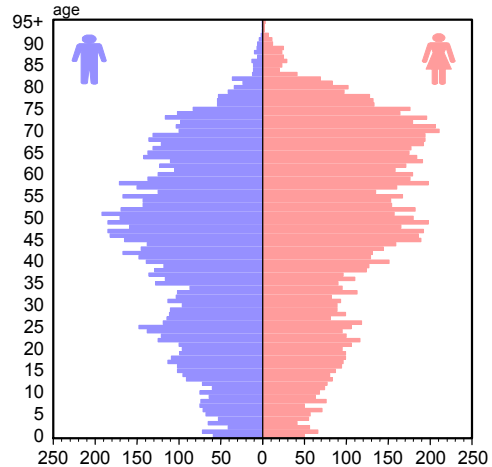
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The largest number of the flats owned by the members of the Bulgarian national minority was built in the sixties and the seventies of the last century. According to the indicated structure of flats, two-room flats stand out by their number.

THE BUNJEVCI

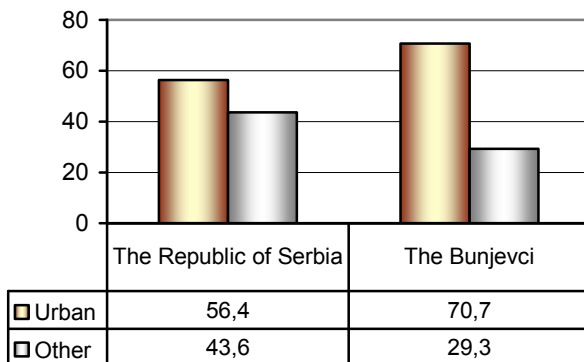
1991	21,236	0.28%
2002	20,012	0.27%



The share of the Bunjevci in the total population of Serbia is 0.28%. The majority of the Bunjevci live in Vojvodina (no less than 99%).

If we look at the number of the Bunjevci by municipalities, more than four-fifths out of the total number of the Bunjevci are in the municipality of Subotica (16,254) where their relative share in the population of this municipality is the highest (11%). A more considerable number of the Bunjevci is only recorded in the municipality of Sombor (2,730) where their share makes approximately 3%.

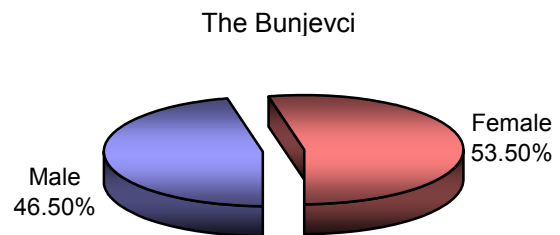
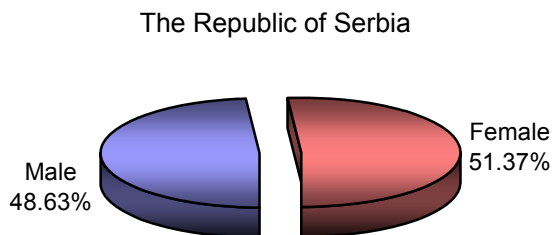
Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Bunjevci are urban population to a great extent (about 71% of the Bunjevci live in urban settlements).

In the Bunjevci population structure by sex, there is a considerably higher share of women than men (100 women per 87 men). This is a characteristic of all populations characterized by a high average age. The women have a longer life expectancy, and accordingly their share in the total population is higher, too.

Population by sex, 2002



Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Bunjevci	Total	46.28	2.05	86.92	50.1	15.0	35.1
	Male	43.32	1.44		40.4	15.6	24.8
	Female	48.87	2.71		59.8	14.5	45.3

The Bunjevci are in the advanced stage of the demographic age. Their average age is higher than the Republic average. It is around 46 years. The ageing index shows that there are even twice more members belonging to the old population than the young ones, which indicates that the number of the members of this national minority shall be decreased in the forthcoming period, too.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Bunjevci	Total	20012	825	1177	13308		656	17416
	Male	9306	429	606	6620		179	7954
	Female	10706	396	571	6688	4143	477	9462

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.1		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.4		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.9	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Bunjevci	Total	100.0	4.1	5.9	66.5		3.3	87.0
	Male	100.0	4.6	6.5	71.1		1.9	85.5
	Female	100.0	3.7	5.3	62.5	38.7	4.5	88.4

In the age structure of the Bunjevci population the children under 15 make only 10%, which is considerably lower than the share of the same age children at the Republic level (14.7%). Contrary to this, more than 3% of the Bunjevci is aged 80 and over, while among women no less than 4.5% falls into the contingent of the oldest.

A record that only 38.7% of the female Bunjevci are of fertile age indicates that this national minority, from the demographic ageing aspect, does not have a real biological potential to stop depopulation tendencies.

No children	22.9	97.7	74.0	39.8	17.1	9.5	11.6	16.9	45.0
1 child	24.6	1.9	20.1	28.4	24.5	21.0	28.3	27.5	30.0
2 children	39.1	0.4	5.5	26.4	47.1	58.8	50.4	34.8	25.0
3 children	8.7	0.0	0.4	4.5	9.3	8.3	7.2	11.9	0.0
4 children	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.5	0.0
5 children and over	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	4.4	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Among the female Bunjevci aged 15 and over there are nearly 40% of those who had two children, which is in accordance with the Republic average. Nevertheless, there is a high share of the female Bunjevci who had one child only (every fourth woman), while at the Republic level every fifth woman had one child. The share of women with more than two live-born children in the female Bunjevci contingent (13.3%) is nearly identical to the share of women with the same number of children at the Republic level (13.2%).

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children to female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children to women who had babies
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Bunjevci	1.5	2.0

Regardless of the mentioned differences between the female Bunjevci and the total women contingent of Serbia with respect to their age and number of live-born children, the average number of children by the female Bunjevci is identical to the average number of children at the level of Serbia.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Bunjevci	15	9	12	6	5	10	5	8	10	5	9	4032	94	2.33
Male	14	6	8	4	5	9	4	6	7	5	5		73	
Female	1	3	4	2	-	1	1	2	3	-	4		21	

It can be noticed that there is a higher share of suicides among the Bunjevci by the cause of death (2.3%) than in the total contingent (1.5%). Among the Bunjevci who committed suicide, 78% are men. A larger number of men committing suicide is a characteristic of the total population of Serbia (70% of men compared to 30% of women).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	With no religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Bunjevci	100.00	0.00	0.00	92.15	1.26	0.30	0.00	0.00	4.39	1.48	0.30	0.11

The Bunjevci are Roman Catholics by their religious affiliation (92%). Only 1.26% of them declared to be of the Orthodox religious affiliation. The affiliation to other religions is irrelevant. However, more than 4% of the Bunjevci did not declare their religious affiliation, while 1.5% of the atheists was also recorded, which is above the Republic average (there are 2.6% of not declared ones and 0.5% of the atheists).

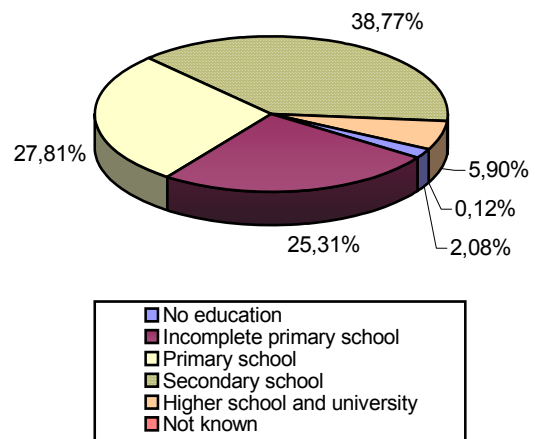
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Bunjevci	100.00	59.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	34.50	0.52

The majority of the Bunjevci population declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue (59.1%), a third of the members of this national minority declared to speak the Bunjevci language as their mother tongue (shown under item "Other languages" in the above table), whereas 3.56% of the Bunjevci declared to speak Croatian language as their mother tongue and 2.3% declared to speak Hungarian language as their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Bunjevci	100.00	2.08	25.31	27.81	38.77	5.9	0.12



Among the Bunjevci there are few who have no education (2%). Accordingly, there is an extremely low percentage of the illiterate (about 1%). However, compared to the total population of Serbia, there is a considerably higher share of the Bunjevci with incomplete primary education (every

fourth member), which can be explained by a high share of the old of this national minority who got their education before the introduction of the eight-year primary school, therefore having completed only four grades of primary school. The largest number of the Bunjevci completed one of secondary schools (38.8%), while the share of members with completed high and higher education is small (only 6%) in comparison with the Republic average (11%).

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in relation to total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Bunjevci	Total	204	1.09
	Male	55	0.63
	Female	149	1.47

The Bunjevci fall into the group of national minorities with the lowest share of the illiterate (1%), thanks to the very small number of the members of this national minority who did not attend school. Likewise, the low share of the illiterate is a characteristic of the majority of national minorities whose members mainly live in the territory of Vojvodina.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
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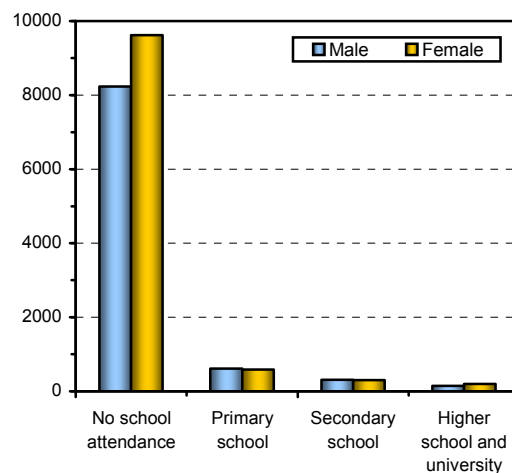
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Bunjevci	Total	20012	17853	1198	612	349
	Male	9306	8233	610	313	150
	Female	10706	9620	588	299	199

(In %)

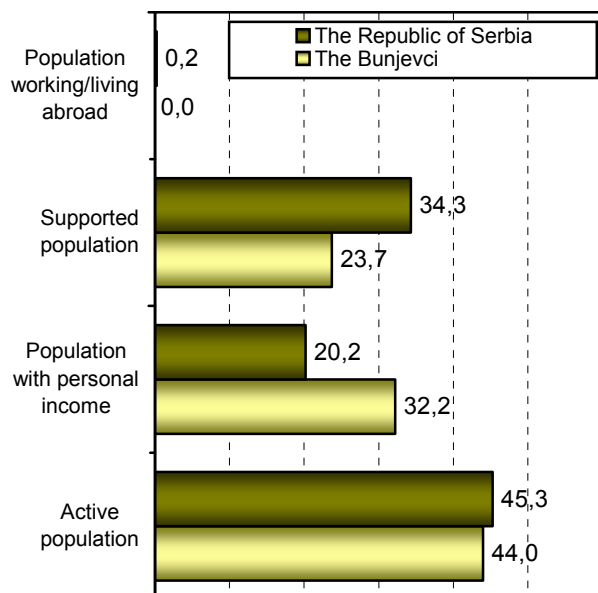
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

The Bunjevci	Total	100.00	89.21	5.99	3.06	1.74
	Male	100.00	88.47	6.55	3.36	1.61
	Female	100.00	89.86	5.49	2.79	1.86



At the time of the census only 10% of the Bunjevci attended school, in accordance with their high average age.

Population by activity status, 2002



The majority of the Bunjevci falls into the active members contingent (44%), which approximates the share of the active in the total population of Serbia (45.3%). However, as the result of the small number of children among the members of this national minority, the share of the supported members (23.7%) is considerably lower in relation to the Republic average (34.3%). Contrary to this, there is a high share of members with personal income, namely, every third Bunjevci is retired, while every fifth inhabitant in the total contingent is a member with personal income.

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Bunjevci (127.1) is higher than the value of the same coefficient at the Republic level (120.1), largely due to the large number of members with personal income among the members of this national minority.

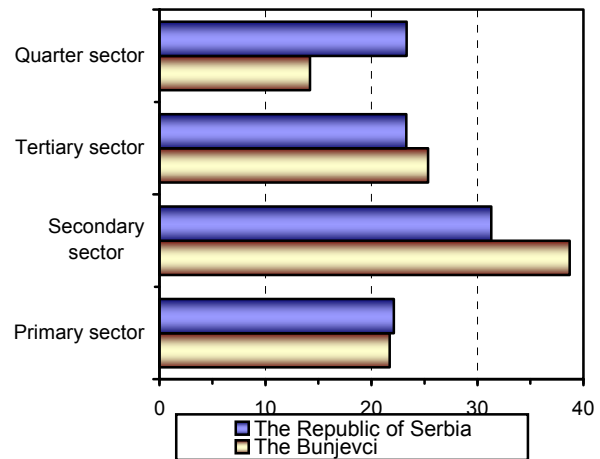
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Bunjevci	100.0	82.0	100.0	94.4	3.2	2.4	100.0	31.1	62.4	3.6	2.9
Male	100.0	81.7	100.0	94.7	2.7	2.5	100.0	-	91.4	4.2	4.4
Female	100.0	82.4	100.0	94.2	3.5	2.3	100.0	47.5	47.2	3.2	2.1

In the contingent of the active Bunjevci there were 82% of the employed, which is above the Republic average (77.8%).

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Bunjevci
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	21.7
Fishery	0.1	0.03
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.0
Processing industry	23.8	33.1
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.4
Civil engineering	4.5	4.2
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	13.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.3
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	7.1
Financial mediation	1.4	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.8
State administration and social welfare	5.0	2.5
Education	4.6	3.1
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.6
Other utilities, social and private services	2.9	2.5
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.14
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	0.1



There is the largest number of the Bunjevci in the secondary sector of economic activities, primarily because every third member of this national minority was employed in processing industry.

One-fourth of the Bunjevci was employed in the tertiary sector. Within this sector trade economic activity stands out (13.3% of the Bunjevci).

There is also a high share of members of the Bunjevci national minority who were employed in agriculture (21.7%).

In comparison to the total employed population of Serbia, there is a smaller proportion of the Bunjevci in the quarter sector (14.2% compared to 23.3%).

Active employed population by profession, 2002. (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Bunjevci
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	3.5
Experts	7.8	3.3
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	13.6
Clerks	5.7	7.7
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	10.5
Employees in agriculture and fishery and forestry	19.1	16.6
Craftsmen and related	11.1	13.2

Among the Bunjevci there is the largest number of machine operators and fitters (19.3%) and agricultural workers (16.6%).

There is a considerable share of expert associates and technicians as well as craftsmen and related trades workers (over 13%).

In relation to the total population in Serbia, there is a slightly higher share of the Bunjevci who do elementary jobs (11.7%) while, contrary to this, there is more than twice fewer members of this national minority in the group of professions for which a higher level of education is required (experts), which is in accordance with the high share of members with incomplete primary education and a low share of members with high and higher education.

employees		
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	19.3
Elementary – simple jobs	7.3	11.6
Other and not known	4.9	0.5

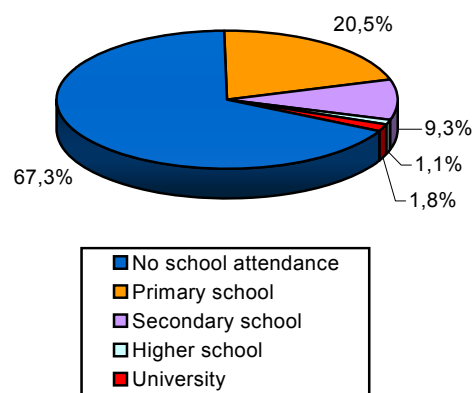
Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Bunjevci	2064	43.44	10.31	18.40	64.39	1103	52.18

About 10% of the Bunjevci make living from agriculture, which is approximately the same as the Republic average. The age of individual agricultural workers is extremely high. It is 52 and over. The average area of land owned by the members of this national minority (1.17 ha) is larger than the average area of land owned by a household at the Republic level (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Bunjevci	735	495	151	68	8	13
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Bunjevci	100.0	67.3	20.5	9.3	1.1	1.8



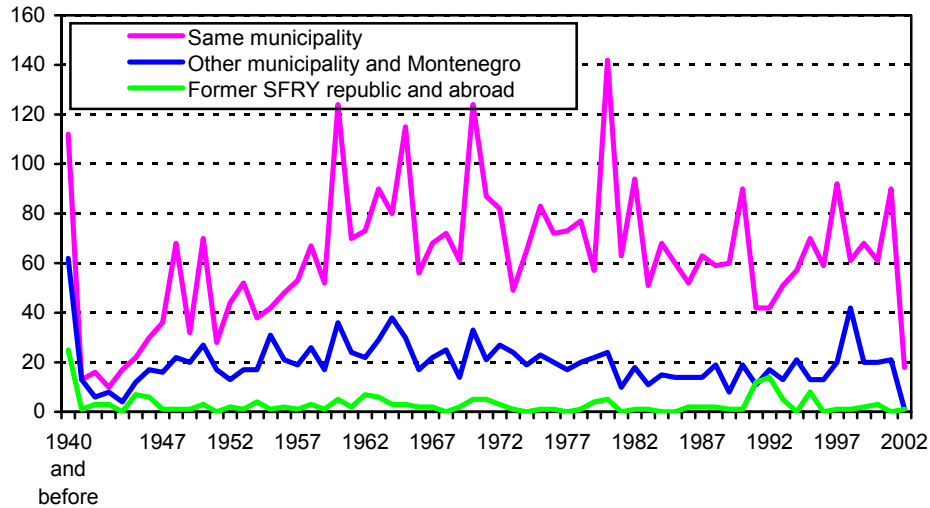
The structure of members supported by the Bunjevci who are independent agriculturists by school attendance is similar to the population structure at the Republic level.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Bunjevci	20012	14122	5890	70.6	29.4

The Bunjevci are characterized by a high percentage of autochthonous population, namely, over 70% of them live in the same place since their birth.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Bunjevci who migrated, the largest number consists of those who changed the settlement within the same municipality, while the intensity of the local migrations is very steady in the whole period after World War II.

The Bunjevci working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	174	100.0	18.4
Germany	88	50.6	23.3
Austria	14	8.0	19.4
Switzerland	14	8.0	19.3
Hungary	10	5.7	6.9
USA	10	5.7	7.9
Other countries and not known	38	21.8	12.5

At the time of the census there were only 174 Bunjevci working/living abroad temporarily, while the half of the number lived in Germany (in average, they were aged 23 and over).

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Bunjevci	100.00	26.99	61.37	5.73	5.86	0.05	100.00	16.78	51.10	24.65	7.40	0.06

The population structure of the Bunjevci by legal marital status does not significantly differ from the structure of the total population. Nevertheless, there are considerably more widows among the female Bunjevci (every fourth woman) in contrast to the share of widows in the total population (16.4%), which can be explained by the high average age of this national minority. It is interesting that among the male

and the female Bunjevci population there is a more visible share of the divorced than in the structure of the total population. A smaller number of single men and women in case of the Bunjevci is a consequence of the low share of the young population.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Bunjevci	37.8	62.2	36.2	63.8	22.2	77.8	27.3	72.7

A characteristic of all national minorities small in number and also of the Bunjevci, is that marriages are contracted more often with a member of other national affiliation (heterogeneity). One-third only of the total number of marriages contracted during 2004 was contracted between the male and the female Bunjevci. The figure that during 2004 there was a considerably higher share of the divorced heterogeneous Bunjevci marriages than the share of the marriages of this type at the Republic level is in accordance with the above mentioned.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Bunjevci	8722	2347	2514	1581	1518	762	2.56

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
The Bunjevci	100.0	26.9	28.8	18.1	17.4	8.7

An average household where a Bunjevci is the head has 2.56 members, which is under the Republic average (three members).

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Bunjevci	2091	1443	640	8

(In %)

The	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
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About 27% of the Bunjevci live in single-member households and more than a half of the members living alone are aged 65 and over.

Out of the total number of the Bunjevci households almost every fourth household (24%) is a single-member household of member aged 65 and over, unlike the total population in Serbia, where there are 17.3% of old households.

Republic of
Serbia

The Bunjevci	100.00	69.01	30.61	0.38
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Households by members abroad, 2002

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Bunjevci	100.00	0.66	2.70	96.64

The number of the Bunjevci households with one of their members working/living abroad temporarily (2.7%) is considerably under the Republic average (8.5%) as well as the number of households with all their members absent from the country (0.7% compared to 2.4%).

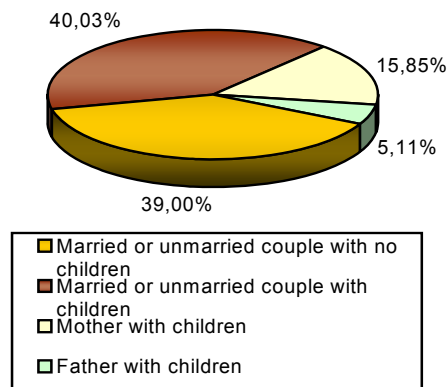
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Bunjevci	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	75.8	24.2

The families of the Bunjevci are mainly of heterogeneous ethnic structure. Nevertheless, in incomplete families (mother with children and father with children) there are more homogeneous than heterogeneous families.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Bunjevci	100.00	39.00	40.03	15.85	5.11



Among the Bunjevci homogeneous families there is almost an equal share of families of the type of married or unmarried couple with children and of married or unmarried couple with no children. There

are more couples with no children than couples with children among the Bunjevci in comparison with the Republic average. With regard to incomplete families, it is visible that they are more present among the Bunjevci.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds for using property					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Bunjevci	100.0	87.0	1.9	3.7	7.2	0.3

The largest number of the Bunjevci lives in their own flats (87%), while the share of households by other tenure status is considerably under the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Bunjevci	100.00	99.87	0.06	0.07

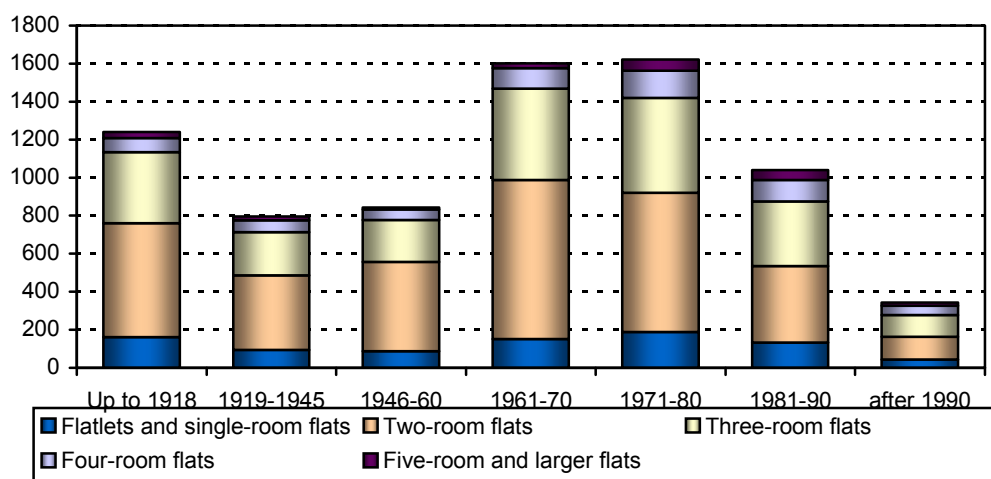
In the structure of buildings occupied by the Bunjevci households, the share of occupied business premises and premises occupied out of necessity is irrelevant.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	No bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Bunjevci	100.0	82.6	17.4

Out of the total number of flats owned by the Bunjevci, 17.4% of the flats does not have a bathroom, which is under the average number of flats without a bathroom at the level of the Republic (19.1%).

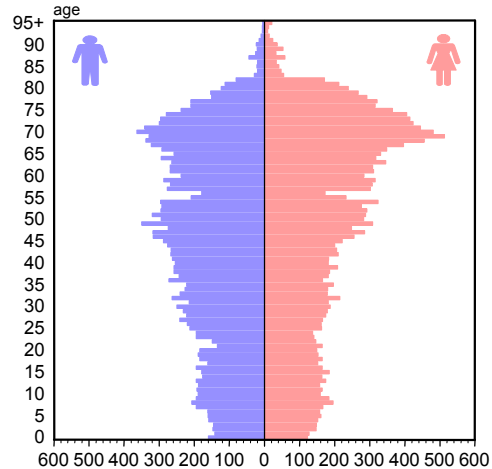
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



In the structure of flats owned by the Bunjevci by the type and year of construction, there is the highest share of two-room flats built in the sixties and the seventies. Nevertheless, like other national minorities living mainly in the territory of Vojvodina, the Bunjevci also own a considerable number of flats built before 1919.

THE VLACHS

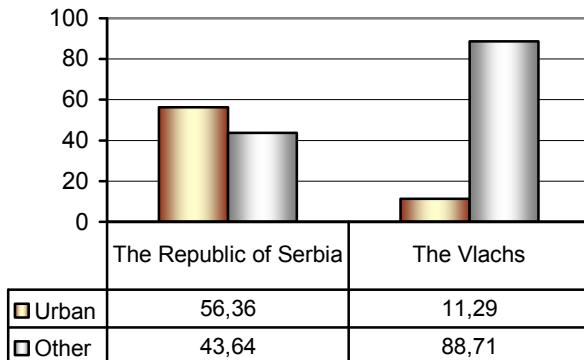
1991	15,675	0.21%
2002	40,054	0.53%



The great changes in the number of the Vlachs, if we look at them from the view point of the censuses carried out after World War II, are primarily the result of the fact that they declare differently with the respect to their national affiliation. Thus, in 1948 over 93,000 Vlachs were recorded (their share in the total population was 1.6%), while only 5 years later (in the 1953 census) their number was decreased to about 28,000 and ten years later to only 1,367. In the 1991 census, 15,676 members declared to be the Vlachs. At the last census (in 2002) about 40,000 members of this national minority were recorded.

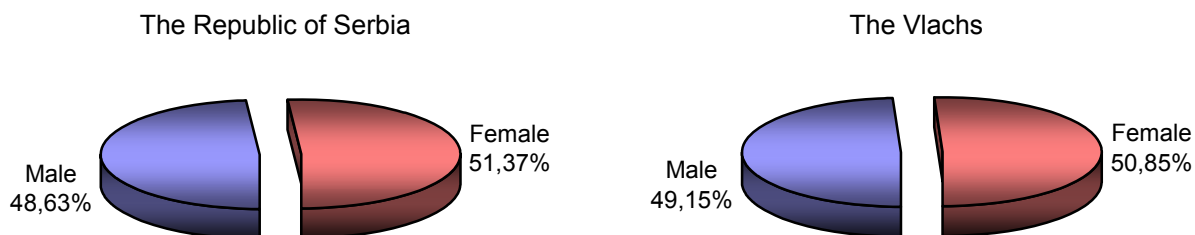
The Vlachs live mostly in the Eastern parts of Serbia. The largest number of them lives in Bor (one-fourth of the total number), while their highest relative share in the municipal population is in Kučevo (almost 28%), Boljevac (26.3%), Žagubica (22%) and Bor (18%). A considerable number of the Vlachs also lives in the following municipalities: Petrovac (over 3,500), Negotin (3,000), Zaječar and Majdanpek (almost 3,000).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Vlachs are rural population to a great extent, due to the fact that no less than 88.7% of the members of this national minority live in rural settlements. Accordingly, only slightly more than one-tenth of the total number of the Vlachs in Serbia lives permanently in the settlements of urban type.

Population by sex, 2002



There is a slightly larger number of women than men, i.e. about 97 male Vlachs were recorded per 100 female Vlachs. This is usual for all demographically older national minorities due to the differential mortality by sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Vlachs	Total	47.28	2.14	96.64	71.0	21.5	49.5
	Male	44.85	1.70		59.2	21.3	37.9
	Female	49.62	2.62		84.2	21.8	62.4

The Vlachs deeply entered the advanced stadium of demographical old age. Their average age is over 47 years. Men are younger than women in average, i.e. they are about 45 years old, while women are closer to 50 years of age. The Vlach population aged 60 and over is more than twice larger in number than the young population (up to 20 years of age). Accordingly, the ageing index is remarkably high (2.14).

The total age dependency coefficient of the Vlachs (71) is far above the same indicator at the Republic level (48), firstly thanks to the remarkably large number of old members.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Vlachs	Total	40054	2092	2903	23209		1626	34022
	Male	19685	1076	1535	12261		564	16539
	Female	20369	1016	1368	10948	6587	1062	17483

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Vlachs	Total	100.0	5.2	7.2	57.94		4.1	84.9
	Male	100.0	5.5	7.8	62.29		2.9	84.0
	Female	100.0	5.0	6.7	53.75	32.3	5.2	85.8

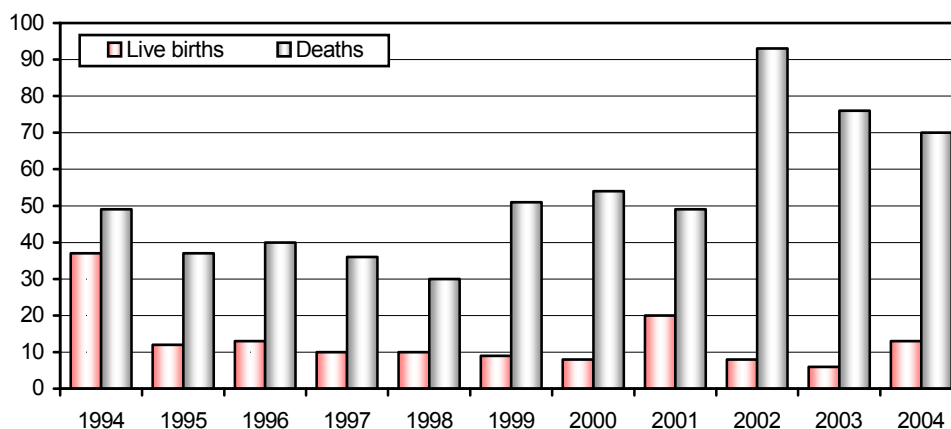
The Vlachs have a very small number of children younger than 15 (12.4%). The share of the oldest (aged 80 and over) is very high among the Vlachs comparing to the Republic average (over 4% compared to 1.9%). Additionally, over 5% of the total number of the female Vlach is aged 80 and over.

Only one-third of the total number of the female Vlachs (32.3%) is of fertile age, as different from the Republic average (47%).

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Vlachs											
Live births	37	12	13	10	10	9	8	20	8	6	13
Deaths	49	37	40	36	30	51	54	49	93	76	70
Natural increment	-12	-25	-27	-26	-20	-42	-46	-29	-85	-70	-57

The Vlachs by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



The Vlachs had the negative natural increment during the very long time period. This fact is not surprising, because the Eastern Serbia, where the Vlachs live mostly, is known as the area where the white plague problem was noticed firstly in our territory.

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Vlachs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	13.5	90.0	49.7	17.3	6.8	4.4	5.5	8.7	27.9
1 child	27.5	7.9	26.2	21.9	16.0	19.9	31.8	33.3	25.4
2 children	45.0	2.0	21.1	49.6	62.4	60.7	50.7	41.1	27.9
3 children	9.9	0.1	2.4	8.6	12.0	11.2	8.9	11.1	11.4
4 children	2.6	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.0	3.4	6.0
5 children and over	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.5
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The female Vlachs give birth to their first child slightly earlier than this is characteristic for the Republic level. Namely, in the 15-19 age group nearly 8% of the female Vlachs have one child, 2% of them already have two children, while at the Republic level only 2.7% of women of the same age have one child and giving birth to the second child is very rare (0.5%). However, regardless of the slight differences in the number of live-born babies by women of different age, it is clear that the reproductive behavior model of the Vlachs and the total population is almost the same.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
Vlachs	1.7	1.9

The average number of live-born children by the female Vlachs aged 15 and over (1.7) does not differ much from the Republic average (1.5). It is the same as the average number of live-born children by women who had given birth (1.9 among the female Vlachs compared to 2.0 at the Republic level).

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	

Female 481 434 459 505 445 480 474 417 396 383 367 4841

The Vlachs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	585	6	1.03
Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1		5	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		1	

In the 1994 to 2004 period 6 Vlachs committed suicide, 5 of them were men, while there was only one woman.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Vlachs	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	98.66	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.06	0.10	0.34

Almost 99% of the Vlachs are of the Orthodox religious affiliation, therefore it can be said that the affiliation to other religions is statistically insignificant.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

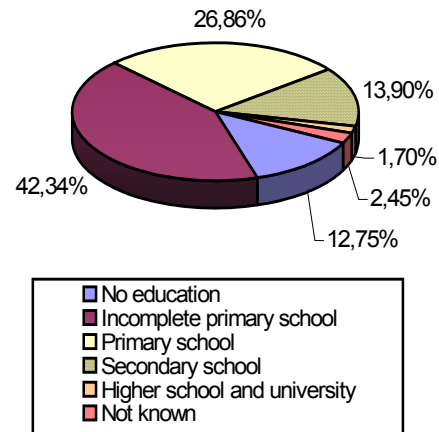
	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Vlachs	100.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08

The mother tongue of the Vlachs mostly corresponds to their national affiliation, i.e. about 92% of the Vlachs in the 2002 census declared to speak Vlach language as their mother tongue, while 7.7% of them chose Serbian as their mother tongue, i.e. 3,088 members of the Vlach national minority.

However, out of 54,818 members in total who declared to speak Vlach as their mother tongue in the census, 15,190 of them (27.7%) declared to be of the Serbian nationality.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Vlachs	100.00	12.75	42.34	26.86	13.90	1.70	2.45



The Vlachs have a remarkably unfavorable educational structure, in comparison with the educational structure of the total population of Serbia. Namely, more than a half of the number of Vlachs (55%) was without education or they did not complete eight-years' primary education. About 27% of the members of this national minority completed primary school, while only 15.6% of the Vlachs completed a school of higher level than primary.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in relation to total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Vlachs	Total	3873	10.52
	Male	565	3.14
	Female	3308	17.59

It is not surprising that every tenth member of this national minority is illiterate while the fact that nearly 18% of the female Vlachs have not ever learnt to read and write, is especially disturbing

The reasons for such a low educational level of the Vlachs are certainly their high average age and the fact that nearly 90% of members of this national minority do not live in urban settlements.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
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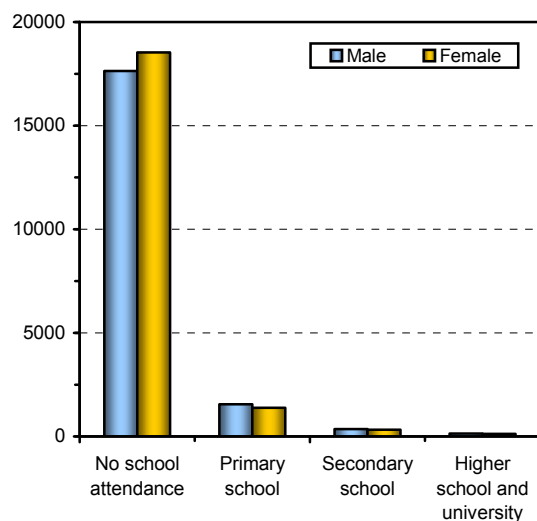
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Vlachs	Total	40054	36163	2945	686	260
	Male	19685	17635	1560	358	132
	Female	20369	18528	1385	328	128

(In %)

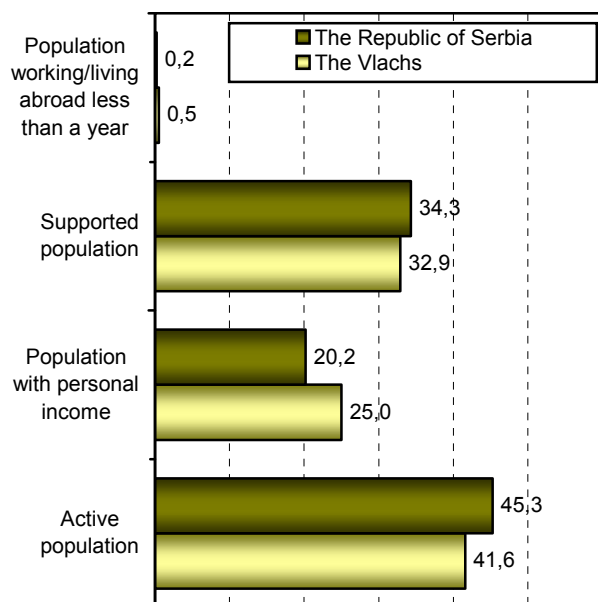
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

The Vlachs	Total	100.00	90.29	7.35	1.71	0.64
	Male	100.00	89.59	7.92	1.82	0.67
	Female	100.00	90.96	6.80	1.61	0.63



In contrast to the total population where about 17% of members attend schools, because of the high average age of the Vlachs, there are less than 10% of those who attended school. The largest number among them are primary school pupils while the share of the Vlachs attending secondary school (1.7%) and higher school or university (0.64%) is considerably lower than the corresponding share in the total population of Serbia.

Population by activity status, 2002



The Vlach population structure by activity is characterized by a slightly lower share of the active members than in the total population of Serbia (41.6% compared to 45.3%), and by a higher share of members with personal income (25.0% compared to 20.2%), which is understandable, because the average age of the Vlachs is quite higher than the average age of the total population.

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Vlachs (139) is higher than the Republic coefficient (120) and it shows that 139 Vlachs economically depend on 100 active ones.

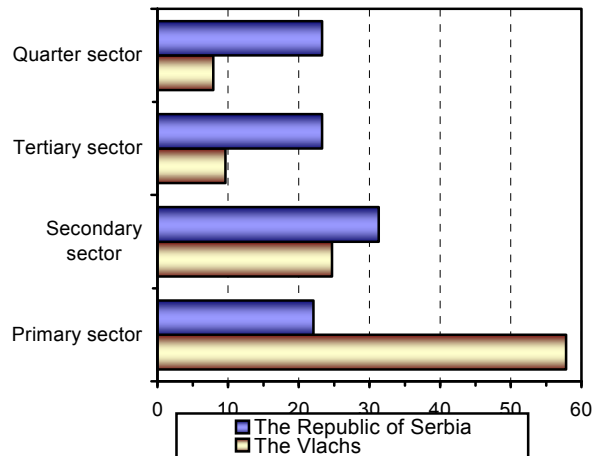
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Vlachs	100.0	90.1	100.0	96.9	0.5	2.7	100.0	34.8	46.4	15.7	3.1
Male	100.0	90.1	100.0	97.1	0.7	2.2	100.0	-	79.9	14.7	5.4
Female	100.0	90.1	100.0	96.6	0.2	3.1	100.0	49.9	31.9	16.1	2.1

The share of active employed members in the total number of active Vlachs is more favourable (90.1%) in comparison with the same share in the total population of Serbia (77.8%). In the structure of supported population, there is a slightly larger number of housewives (the average age of the female Vlach is about 50 years), as well as of those incapable of work (15.7%), which can be explained by the high share of the members aged 80 and over among the Vlachs.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Vlachs
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	57.8
Fishery	0.1	0.05
Mines and quarries	1.3	10.5
Processing industry	23.8	11.5
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.3
Civil engineering	4.5	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	4.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	5.5	3.5
Financial mediation	1.4	0.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.1
State administration and social welfare	5.0	1.2
Education	4.6	1.4
Health and social work	6.4	1.8
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	0.9
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.03
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	2.1



The majority of the Vlachs earn their living within the primary sector, especially in agriculture, hunting and forestry (57.8%).

About one-fourth of them are active in the secondary sector (24.7%), where they make the highest share in processing industry (11.5%), but they also work in mines and quarries (10.5%), where ten times higher share of the Vlachs was registered than the share at the level of the total population (1.3%).

The share of the Vlachs in other activities was under the Republic average.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Vlachs
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	1.3
Experts	7.8	1.2
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	4.8
Clerks	5.7	2.1
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	4.3
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	56.5
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	9.7
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	11.3
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	4.9
Other and not known	4.9	4.1

More than a half of the Vlachs (56.5%) was employed in agriculture. The rest of the Vlachs were mostly machine operators (11.3%) or craftsmen (9.7%), while their share in professions requiring higher educational level was remarkably low, which corresponds to their unfavorable educational structure.

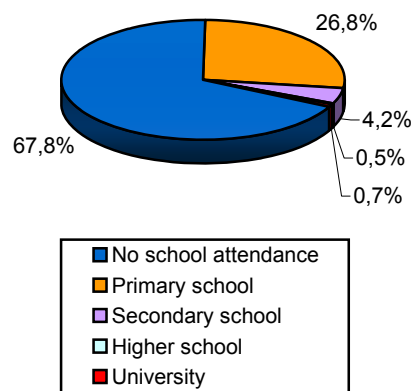
Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Vlachs	11483	43.72	28.67	56.98	74.55	8370	48.78

About 11,500 (or 28.7%) of the Vlachs make living from agriculture, and there are no less than 74.55% of active members among them. The average area of land owned by the households where "the person the household is registered to" is a member of the Vlach national minority (5.96 hectare), is far above the Republic average (0.84 hectare).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Vlachs	2922	1981	784	123	14	20
		(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Vlachs	100.0	67.8	26.8	4.2	0.5	0.7



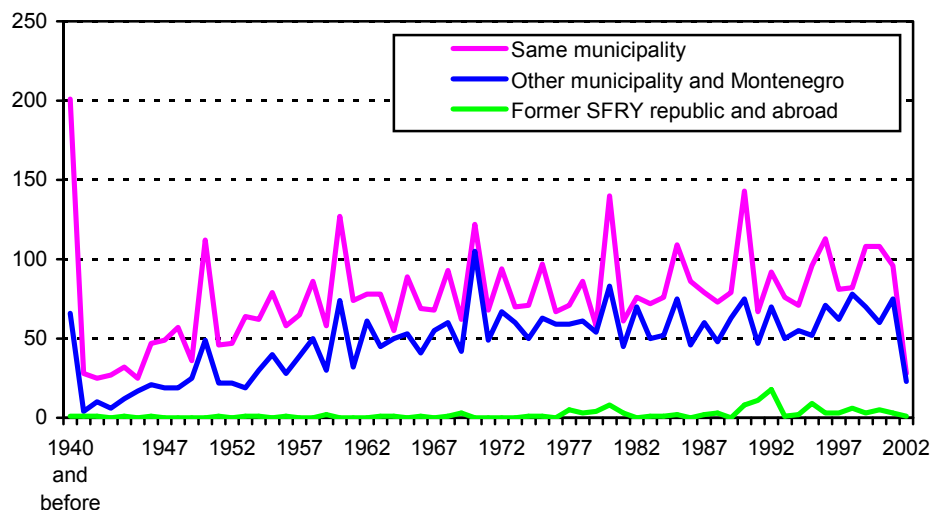
The majority of the Vlachs dependent on independent agriculturists do not attend school (67.8%). Among those who attend school, there is the largest number of primary school pupils, while the share of secondary school pupils and students is far under the Republic average.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Vlachs	40054	31035	9019	77.5	22.5

The Vlachs are mostly autochthonous population, because 77.5% of them live in the same settlement since they were born.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Vlachs who moved there is the largest number of those who changed the settlement within the same municipality and of those who moved from one municipality to another, while there is a very small number of the members of this national minority who migrated into the present place of residence from abroad or from the former republics of SFRY.

The Vlachs working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	%	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	8102	100.0	14.6
Austria	3275	40.4	15.2
Switzerland	2201	27.2	13.2
Germany	1011	12.5	18.1
Italy	590	7.3	6.2
France	538	6.6	18.3
Other countries and not known	487	6.0	10.9

In the 2002 census, the data were collected about 8,102 members of the Vlach national minority who were temporarily working/living abroad at that time.

The largest number of the Vlachs was in Austria (40.4%), Switzerland (27.2%) and Germany (12.5%).

Their average time of stay abroad was almost 15 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Vlachs	100.00	19.42	67.81	8.27	4.38	0.12	100.00	9.07	59.69	26.44	4.61	0.18

Due to the remarkably high average age, especially of women, the structure of the Vlach population by marital status is considerably different from the same structure of the total population of Serbia. Namely, widows (26.4%) are far more numerous than single female Vlachs (9%). A low share of single women and men in the Vlach contingent aged 15 and over is the result of the small number of

members belonging to this generation within this contingent. Contrary to this, the average age of the members of this national minority amounting to almost 50 years, as well as the high share of old members among the Vlachs resulted in the high share of the widowed population.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Vlachs	18.8	81.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Vlachs mostly marry the members of other ethnicities, which is common for all ethnic communities small in number. The phenomenon of heterogeneity when getting married is more prominent among men (81.3% of the male Vlachs married women of other national affiliation) than among women (a half of the number of the female Vlachs married men of other national affiliation).

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Vlachs	14082	3143	3598	2171	2054	3116	3.09

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
The Vlachs	100.0	22.3	25.6	15.4	14.6	22.1

The average number of Vlach households members is almost the same as the Republic average (3 members). However, while the shares of single and of two-member households are almost equal, the share of three-member and four-member households among the Vlachs is considerably under the Republic average. The share of five-member households and households with more than five members is significantly higher among the Vlachs (22.1%) than at the Republic level (14.9%). Multi-member households are mostly common in rural area. Since the Vlach population is mostly rural, such a high share of households with larger number of members is understandable.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Vlachs	3244	2008	1199	37
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Vlachs	100.00	61.90	36.96	1.14

However, due to the remarkably high value of the average age of the Vlachs, no less than 23% out of the total number of Vlach households are old households, i. e. those in which all the members are aged 65 and over, which is considerably above the Republic average (17.3%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Vlachs	100.00	4.19	37.37	58.44

Over 37% of the Vlach households had at least one of their members abroad, in contrast to the total contingent of households of Serbia, where only 8.5% had members who temporarily worked/lived in some foreign countries. Among the Vlachs, there is also an above-average share of the households with all their members out of the country (4.19%).

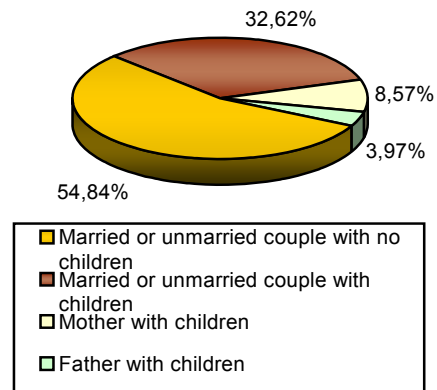
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Vlachs	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	53.4	46.6	100.0	82.5	17.5	100.0	78.3	21.7

The families in which the Vlachs live are mostly homogeneous by their national composition, although heterogeneity is more present among them than at the Republic level. After their countrymen, the Serbs are the most common partners of the Vlachs.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Vlachs	100.00	54.84	32.62	8.57	3.97



Among the ethnically homogeneous families, the families of the type of married couple or unmarried couple with no children are the most numerous, which is flatly opposed to the Republic average, according to which there is a considerably larger number of homogenous families of married couple or unmarried couple with children type.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In percentage
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Vlachs	22	0.33

The proportion of the Vlachs in the local government amounts to 22 councilmen. The share of councilmen (0.33%) is closely related to the share of the Vlachs in the total population of Serbia (0.5%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Vlachs	100.0	91.4	3.2	1.1	3.7	0.6

The flats in which the Vlach households live are mostly (over 90%) in their ownership. The number of subtenant households is very small (1.1%), as well as the number of those living in flats on the grounds of kinship (3.7%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Vlachs	100.00	99.43	0.15	0.41

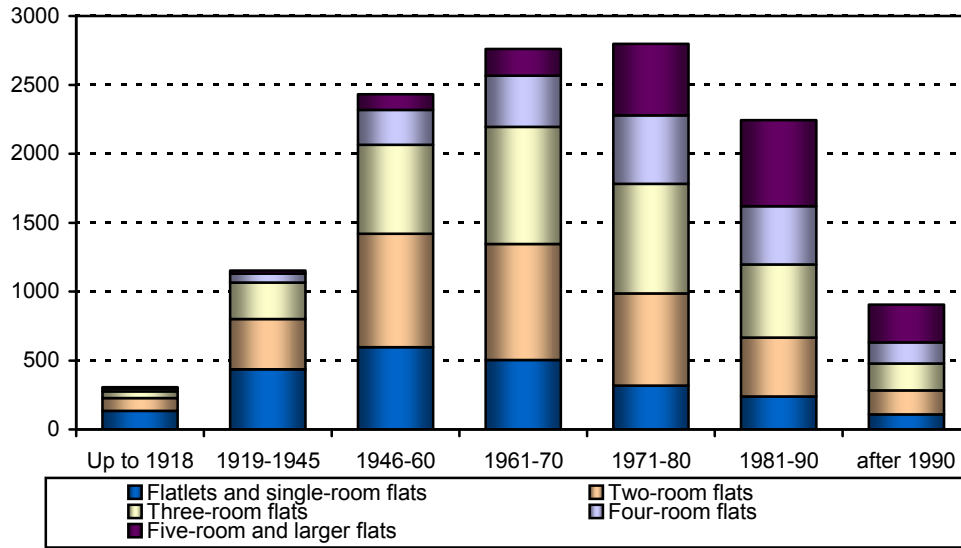
The share of the Vlach households living in occupied business premises and in premises occupied out of necessity is almost irrelevant.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Vlachs	100.0	49.3	50.7

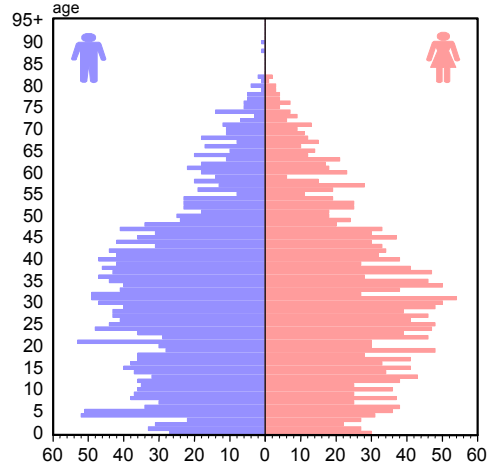
More than a half of flats occupied by the Vlachs was without a bathroom. In the first place the reason for this is rural way of life, as well as the fact that the large number of buildings was built in the first half of the last century.

Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



THE GORANCI

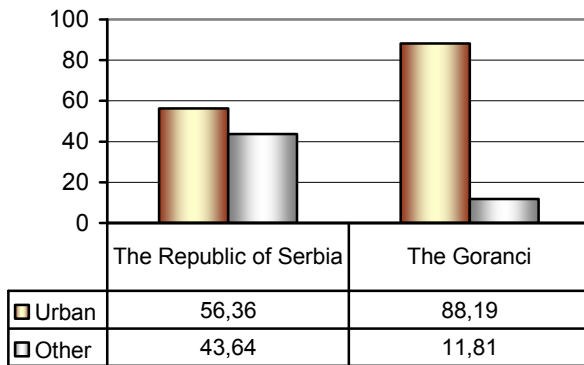
2002	4,581	0.06%
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The Goranci were displayed for the first time as a separate ethnic community in the results of the 2002 census. Their share in the total population of Serbia was only 0.1%.

Out of the total number of the Goranci, 72.9% live in the territory of the City of Belgrade.

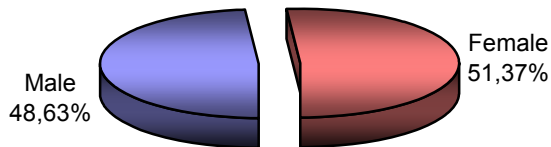
Population by type of settlements, 2002



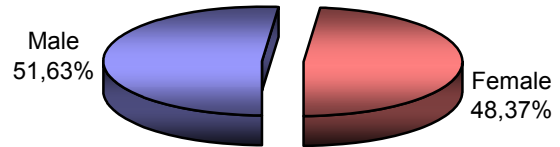
The Goranci are unique in respect of their extremely high share in the urban population. Namely, over 88% of the members of this ethnic community lived in urban settlements.

Population by sex, 2002

The Republic of Serbia



The Goranci



In the structure of the Goranci population by sex, there is a slightly larger proportion of men than women (106.7 men per 100 women).

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficients
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Goranci	Total	32.11	0.33	106.72	39.1	30.6	8.4
	Male	32.10	0.33		40.1	31.6	8.5
	Female	32.12	0.34		38.0	29.6	8.4

The Goranci fall into the group of demographically youngest ethnic communities in our territory. Their average age is only 32. The ageing index (0.33) is under the limit indicating the first symptoms of demographic ageing.

The coefficient of age dependency (39.1) is smaller among the Goranci than the same coefficient at the Republic level (48). However, the Goranci have considerably more young members in their population structure than those members who are aged 65 and over. Therefore, their young age dependency coefficient (30.6) is far above the value of the old age dependency coefficient (8.4).

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Goranci	Total	4581	461	544	3279		15	3347
	Male	2365	250	281	1680		9	1720
	Female	2216	211	263	1599	1324	6	1627

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Goranci	Total	100.0	10.1	11.9	71.58		0.3	73.1
	Male	100.0	10.6	11.9	71.04		0.4	72.7
	Female	100.0	9.5	11.9	72.16	59.7	0.3	73.4

In the age structure of the Goranci population there are more children under 15 (22%) than the children of the same age in the total population of Serbia (15.7%). Their working contingent is more numerous, too, as well as the share of women of fertile age, while the share of members aged 80 and over is almost irrelevant (0.3%).

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had babies
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Goranci	1.8	2.6

The average number of live-born children by women aged 15 and over in case of the Goranci (1.8) is above the Republic level (1.5). The same claim is valid for the average number of children born by women who had given birth (2.6 in comparison with 2 children).

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Goranci	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	28.4	97.4	74.5	36.0	10.8	6.8	2.7	5.8	22.2
1 child	10.7	1.6	21.9	27.0	9.8	5.5	4.9	6.2	11.1
2 children	32.8	1.0	3.6	33.8	60.5	53.7	24.5	11.1	33.3
3 children	16.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	16.9	25.4	33.2	27.6	22.2
4 children	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	6.4	24.5	19.1	11.1
5 children and over	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	10.3	30.2	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In comparison with the total female contingent of Serbia aged 15 and over by number of live-born children, the Goranci have a considerably higher share of women who had given birth to more than two children. Namely, over 28% of the female Goranci had given birth to three children and over, while only slightly more than 13% of women had given birth to two children at the Republic level.

Likewise, at the total population level, every fifth woman had given birth to one child, while among the female Goranci there are only 10.7% of women with one child.

However, as the result of the higher share of young girls in the Goranci contingent than in the total population of Serbia, there is also a high share of women of this ethnic group who had not given birth to any children (28.4%) compared to this share at the Republic level (around 25%).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Goranci	100,00	81,51	0,00	0,13	2,75	0,07	0,00	0,00	10,28	0,90	0,96	3,41

The Goranci are mainly of the Islamic religious affiliation (81.5%). The affiliation to other religions is almost irrelevant, except from the Orthodox religion: 2.75% of the Goranci declared to be of this religious affiliation.

A high share (10.28%) of the Goranci who did not want to declare their religious affiliation was also recorded in the census, which is four times higher than the Republic average.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

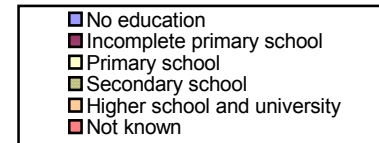
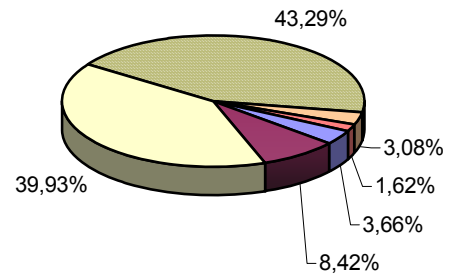
	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100,00	88,30	0,85	1,80	0,22	0,73	3,82	0,19	1,10	0,46	0,77	0,37	0,54	0,85
The Goranci	100,00	89,30	1,05	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,03	1,09

Serbian is the mother tongue of the vast majority of the Goranci (89.3%). Among other members of this ethnic group, the most numerous were those who declared to speak Macedonian (around 1.4%) and Albanian (1%) as their mother tongues. Likewise, around 7% of the Goranci opted for one of the languages that were not foreseen in the census classification, and therefore their answers were included in "Other languages" modality.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18

The Goranci	100.00	3.66	8.42	39.93	43.29	3.08	1.62
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In the educational structure of the Goranci there was the largest number of the members with completed secondary education (43.29%) and primary education (nearly 40%).

The share of the members with no education and with incomplete primary education among the Goranci (about 12%) is far below the Republic average (around 22%). Therefore, it can be said that the Goranci have a relatively favourable educational structure, regardless of the fact that the share of members of this national minority with completed high and higher education (3%) is low in comparison with the Republic average (11%).

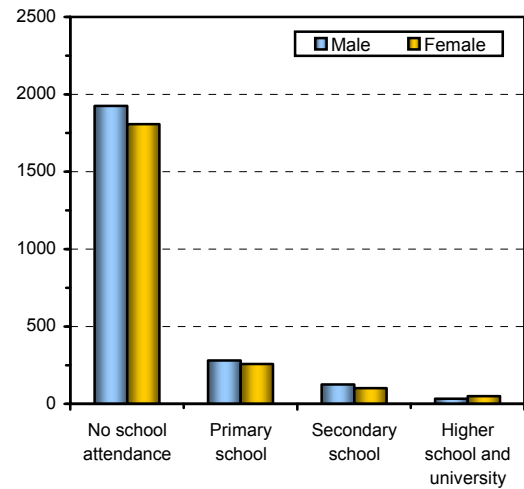
Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in relation to total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Goranci	Total	85	2.16
	Male	16	0.80
	Female	69	3.60

The figure that there is a relatively low share of the illiterate Goranci (2.16%) in the population aged 10 and over, in relation to the Republic average (3.45%), is in favour of this claim.

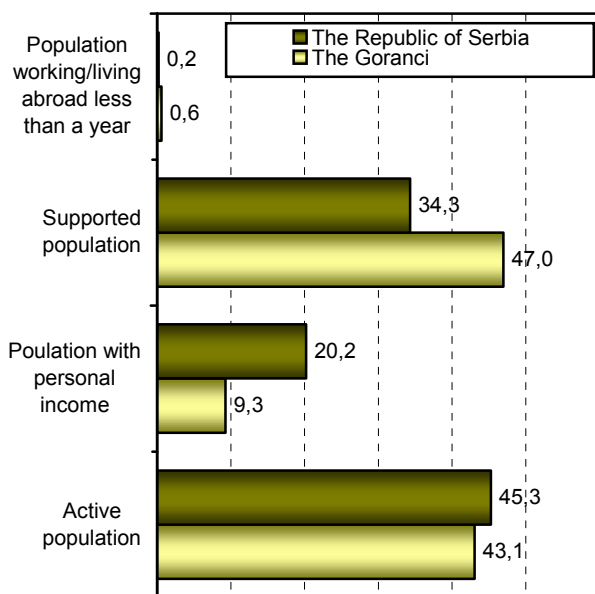
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874
The Goranci	Total	4581	3732	538	227	84
	Male	2365	1925	280	126	34
	Female	2216	1807	258	101	50
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07
The Goranci	Total	100.00	81.47	11.74	4.96	1.84
	Male	100.00	81.40	11.84	5.33	1.44
	Female	100.00	81.54	11.64	4.56	2.26



Among the Goranci who were being educated, there were more primary school pupils compared to the contingent of the total population, which can be explained by a high share of members under 15 in their population age structure. Nevertheless, the share of the students was over two times lower (1.84%) in comparison with the share of the students at the Republic level (3.83%).

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Goranci population by activity status is very unfavourable, since the members of this ethnic group are characterized by a high share of the supported population (47%) and a low share of members with personal income (9.3%).

The coefficient of economic dependency indicates that 130.6 inactive Goranci depend on 100 economically active ones, which is more unfavourable compared to the Republic level, where there is around 120 supported members and members with personal income per 100 economically active ones.

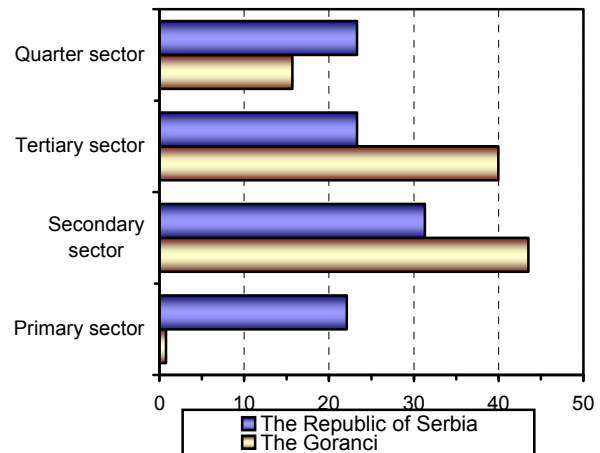
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	Housewives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Goranci	100.0	60.5	100.0	87.1	2.8	10.1	100.0	35.8	61.8	0.7	1.6
Male	100.0	70.8	100.0	87.2	2.8	10.0	100.0	-	95.6	1.4	3.0
Female	100.0	38.9	100.0	86.8	2.9	10.3	100.0	54.0	44.6	0.4	0.9

The figure that there are only 60.5% of the employed Goranci in the contingent of their active members is in favour of the claim that the Goranci have a relatively unfavourable economic status. Additionally, the structure of the economically active Goranci by sex differs considerably: only 38.9% of the female members belonging to the active contingent are employed while among the active male members there is over 70% of them who are employed.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Goranci
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	0.8
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.1
Processing industry	23.8	33.4
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.6
Civil engineering	4.5	8.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	20.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	8.5
Transport, storage and communication	5.5	7.9
Financial mediation	1.4	0.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	2.5
State administration and social welfare	5.0	1.9
Education	4.6	2.6
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.5
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	3.1
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.17
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	2.4



Out of the total number of the employed Goranci, the largest number was employed in processing industry (33.4%) and trade (20.3%). Also, the share of the Goranci is considerably above the Republic level in the following economic activities: civil engineering (8.4%), hotels and restaurants (8.5%) and transport, storage and communication (7.9%).

Over 83% of the active Goranci were employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors of economic activities. Their share in the primary sector was extremely low (under 1%), which is in correlation with the low share of the members of this national minority who live in rural areas.

Active employed population by profession, 2002

	The Republic of Serbia	The Goranci
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	4.7
Experts	7.8	1.6
Expert associate and technicians	17.1	7.4
Clerks	5.7	4.5
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	17.8
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	0.8
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	31.5
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	14.6
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	13.6
Other and not known	4.9	3.6

The largest number of the Goranci did craft-related jobs (31.5%), which is three times higher than the Republic share of the craftsmen (11%). The Goranci were also more represented in service activities and trade (17.8% in comparison with 10.44%) than the total population, as well as in the group of elementary professions not requiring any special kind of education.

Contrary to this, there was a low share of the Goranci in the group of experts (1.6%), which is in accordance with a low share of the members with university education in their educational structure. Likewise, a low share of the Goranci who did agricultural jobs (0.8%) corresponds to their urban way of living.

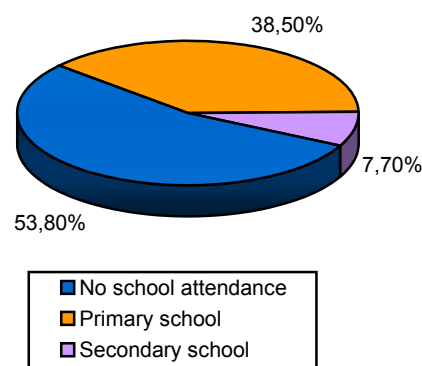
Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Goranci	24	31.67	0.52	0.92	45.83	5	46.20

At the time the census was carried out, 24 Goranci made their living from agricultural production. Out of that number there were only five independent agriculturists. The average area of land owned by a household whose head was a member of this national minority, was only 0.03 ha, namely, far off under the Republic average (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Goranci	13	7	5	1	-	-
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Goranci	100.0	53.8	38.5	7.7	-	-



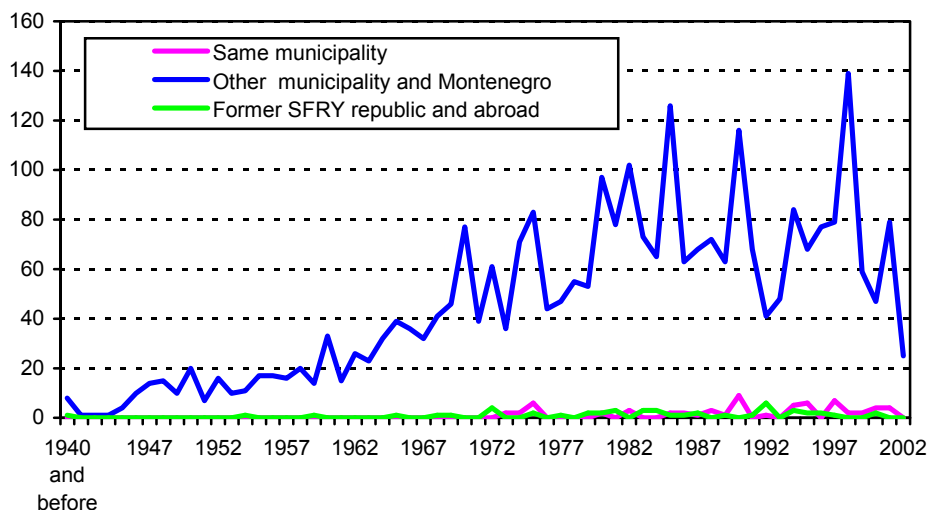
The Goranci who made their living from individual agricultural production supported only 13 members of their community. Out of this number only five members were being educated.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Goranci	4581	1506	3075	32.9	67.1

Over two-thirds of the members of this ethnic community (67.1%) migrated to the current place of permanent residence (migrants.)

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The largest number of the Goranci who had migrated is from the area of Kosovo and Metohija. There are 3,075 migrants in total. Out of this number no less than 2,366 members migrated from the Gora municipality.

The Goranci working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	128	100.0	4.4
Germany	45	35.2	6.2
Switzerland	19	14.8	3.1
Russian Federation	13	10.2	2.7
Other countries and not known	51	39.8	2.8

Only 128 Goranci lived abroad at the time of the census. The largest number of them worked/lived in Germany (slightly more than one-third), while the average time of them living in one of the foreign countries was about 4 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Goranci	100.00	27.81	68.38	2.51	1.20	0.11	100.00	22.73	67.51	8.61	0.86	0.29

In the structure of the Goranci by legal marital status, there is a noticeable discrepancy from the structure of the total population in respect of the widowed and the divorced. Namely, there is a considerably lower share of these modalities compared to the structure of the total population of Serbia.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Goranci	1230	114	181	211	400	324	3.74
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Goranci	100.0	9.3	14.7	17.2	32.5	26.3	

The average number of household members with a Goranac as the head (3.74) is considerably above the Republic average (3 members). The share of single-member households is only 9.3%. Every third household of the Goranci national minority has four members, while no less than 26.3% have five or more members, as different to the Republic average, with only 15% of households consisting of more than 4 members.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Goranci	45	22	23	-
(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
Goranci	100.00	48.89	51.11	-

With respect to an extremely young age structure of the Goranci population, it is not surprising that the share of households with all their members aged 65 and over was very low (3.6%), while at the Republic level the share of the old households was over 17%.

In the structure of the old households by number of members, there is slightly more two-member households (51%) than single-member households (49%), in contrast to the total number of the old households of the Republic, with a considerably larger number of single-member (61%) than two-member households (38%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Goranci	100.00	1.20	4.90	93.90

The majority of the households with a Goranac as "the person the household is registered to" lives in the country (93.9%). Only 4.9% of households have some of their members abroad, while the share of households with all their members abroad is the lowest (only 1.2%).

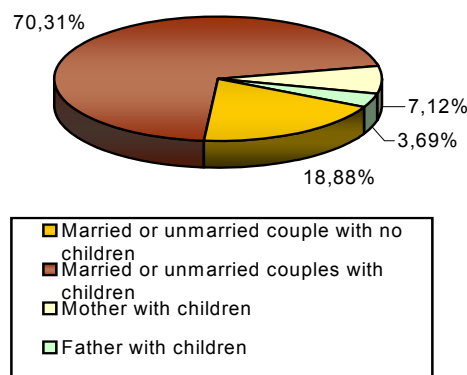
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Goranci	100.0	81.8	18.2	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	91.5	8.5

The families in which the Goranci live are mainly homogeneous by national structure. The Goranci families of the types of married or unmarried couple with no children and father with children stand out by a lower level of homogeneity in comparison with the Republic average.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Goranci	100.00	18.88	70.31	7.12	3.69



Among homogeneous families, the families of the type of married or unmarried couple with children especially stand out (70.3%), while the share of other types of families is lower than the Republic average.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Goranci	100.0	60.0	5.5	11.1	21.4	2.0

Only 60% of the households with a Goranci as "the person the household is registered to" own a flat. The share of subtenants (11.1%) is considerably under the Republic average (4.4%) as well as the share of households occupying a flat on the grounds of kinship (21.4% in comparison with 9.9%).

**Type of buildings occupied by households,
2002 (in %)**

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Goranci	100.00	98.13	0.69	1.18

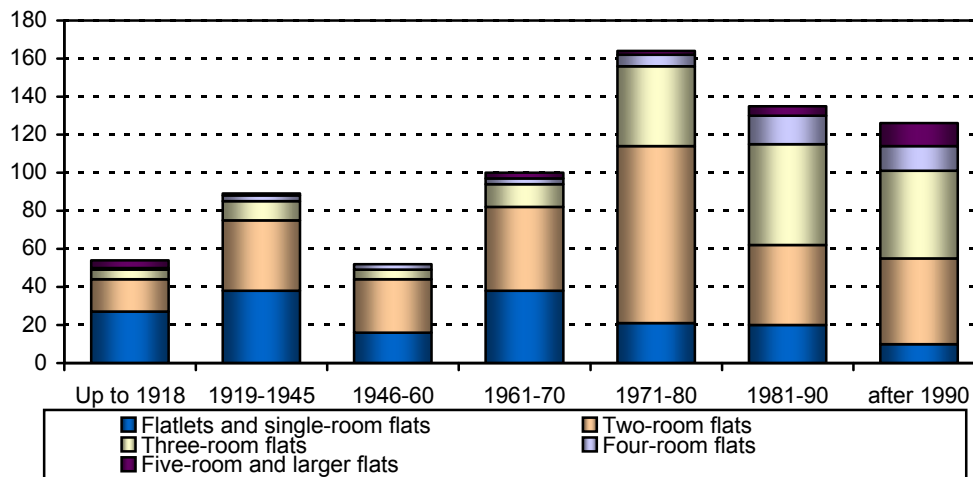
Even three times more Goranci live in the premises occupied out of necessity than this is the case at the Republic level. Likewise, two times more Goranci occupy business premises. However, in 98% cases the Goranci households live in flats intended for permanent housing, after all.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Goranci	100.0	90.9	9.1

Out of the total number of flats owned by the Goranci, only 9.1% of flats are without a bathroom, which is considerably more favourable than the share of flats without a bathroom at the Republic level. (19.1%).

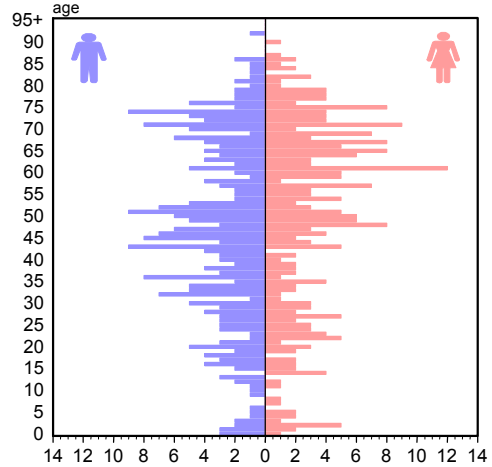
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The largest number of flats owned by the Goranci was built in the last thirty years. There is the largest number of two-room flats among them.

THE GREEKS

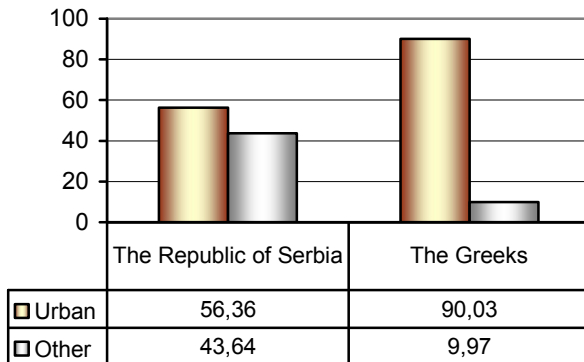
1991	916	0.01%
2002	572	0.01%



The Greeks are a small ethnic community in our territory by the number of its members. The majority of them were recorded in 1953 (1,260). 572 persons declared to be Greeks with respect to their national affiliation in the last census. Their share in the structure of the total population of Serbia is only 0.01%.

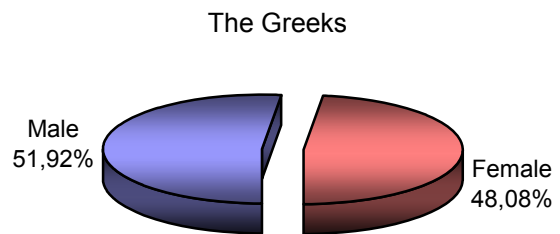
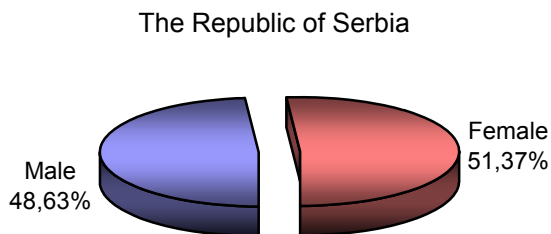
The largest number of the Greeks lives in the City of Belgrade (255) and in the City of Novi Sad (100).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



There is a low share of members among the Greeks who do not live in urban settlements, with regard to the fact that even 90% of the Greeks live in urban settlements.

Population by sex, 2002



Men make a higher share than women (108 men per 100 women) in the structure of the Greek population by sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Greeks	Total	48.75	3.15	108.00	56.7	11.8	44.9
	Male	46.71	2.44		47.9	10.8	37.1
	Female	50.91	4.03		67.3	13.0	54.3

The average age of the Greek community is very high (around 49 years), with regard to the fact that the female Greeks are, in average, considerably older than the male Greeks (51 compared to 47 years). By the ageing index, with the value of 3.15, the Greeks are classified among the oldest national minorities in Serbia.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Greeks	Total	572	26	16	356		22	515
	Male	297	13	8	194		10	267
	Female	275	13	8	162	93	12	248

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Greeks	Total	100.0	4.5	2.8	62.24		3.8	90.0
	Male	100.0	4.4	2.7	65.32		3.4	89.9
	Female	100.0	4.7	2.9	58.91	33.8	4.4	90.2

The share of children under 15 is very small. The percentage of pre-school children was 4.5%, while the percentage of compulsory school age children was only 2.8%. Only one-third of the female Greeks were at their fertile age. The share of members aged 80 and over (3.8%) is twice higher than the Republic average (1.9%). Based on these data it can be clearly concluded that the Greeks in our territory represent a very old population, without demographical potential that their size would have been increased.

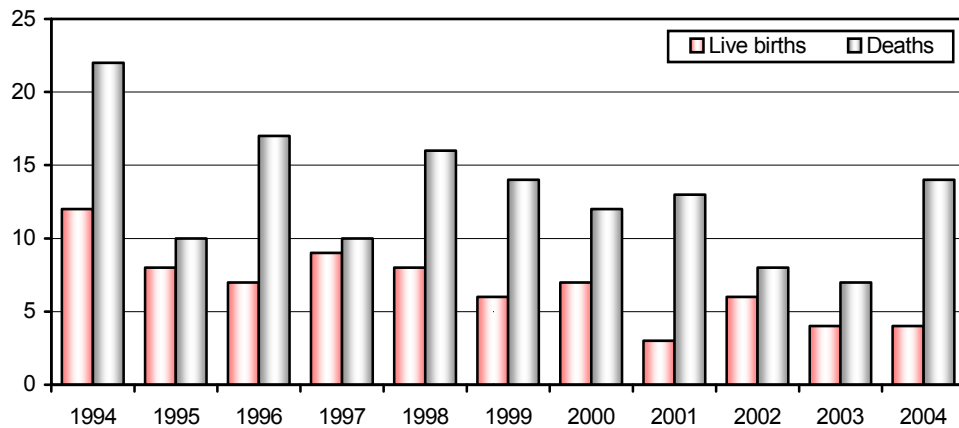
Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134

Greeks											
Live births	12	8	7	9	8	6	7	3	6	4	4
Deaths	22	10	17	10	16	14	12	13	8	7	14
Natural increment	-10	-2	-10	-1	-8	-8	-5	-10	-2	-3	-10

The natural increment has been continuously negative in the period of observations.

The Greeks by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Greeks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	21.3	100.0	93.8	46.7	15.0	11.8	7.5	11.1	25.0
1 child	21.7	0.0	6.3	33.3	25.0	29.4	20.0	20.5	50.0

2 children	45.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	45.0	55.9	60.0	51.3	25.0
3 children	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	2.9	12.5	11.1	0.0
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
5 children and over	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In the total number of the female Greeks aged 15 and over, the share of women who had never given birth to any children and the women with one live-born child is almost the same. Most female members of this national minority had had given birth to two children (45.7%), while the percentage of women who had given birth to three or more live-born children was only about 11%.

The female Greeks decide to have their first child later than an average woman in Serbia. Namely, only 6.3% of the female Greek between 20 and 24 years of age have one child, while at the Republic level no less than 16.7% of women of the same age have one child and 7.2% have two children.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Greeks	1.5	1.9

Regardless of the mentioned differences, the average number of live-born children of the Greek national minority members is equal to the Republic average.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Greeks	100.00	0.17	0.00	1.40	91.43	0.87	0.00	0.00	3.85	1.22	0.17	0.87

The majority of the Greeks are of the Orthodox religion (91.4%). Affiliation to other religions is very rare. It is interesting that, according to the relative value, the number of answers "Not declared" and "No religious beliefs" is above the Republic average.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Greek	Macedonians	Romanian	Slovak	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.01	0.19	0.46	0.77	9.42	0.85
The Greeks	100.00	38.99	58.39	0.52	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.05

The largest number of the Greeks living in Serbia declared to speak Greek language as the mother tongue (58.39%). The high share of those Greeks who declared to speak Serbian language as the mother tongue (39%) can be explained by quite a large number of intermarriages between members of the Greek national minority and the Serbs.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

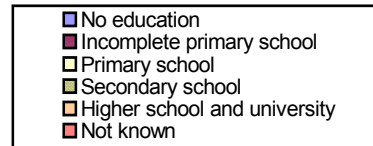
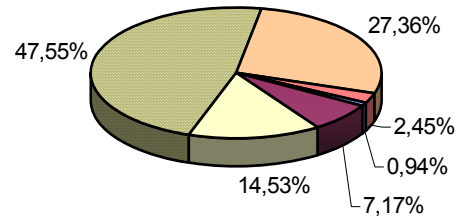
	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
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The Republic of Serbia

Total	100.0	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
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The Greeks

Total	100.0	0.94	7.17	14.53	47.55	27.36	2.45
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The Greeks are distinguished by a remarkably advantageous educational structure. Namely, the share of the Greeks with high and higher education (27.4% compared to 11%) is considerably above the Republic average. Also, only about 8% of the Greeks do not have primary education, while the number of illiterate members is totally irrelevant.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
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The Republic of Serbia

Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Greeks

Total	572	507	17	15	33
Male	297	261	9	9	18
Female	275	246	8	6	15

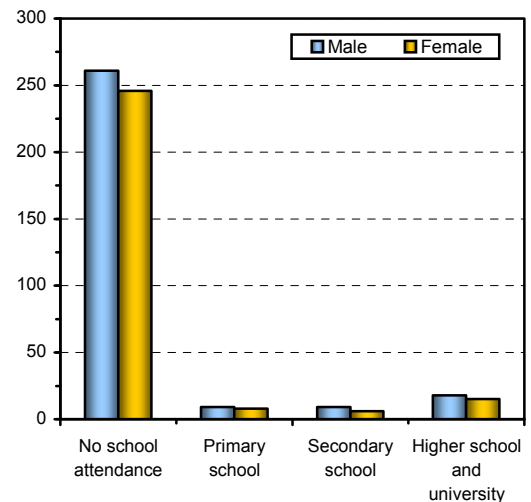
(In %)

The Republic of Serbia

Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

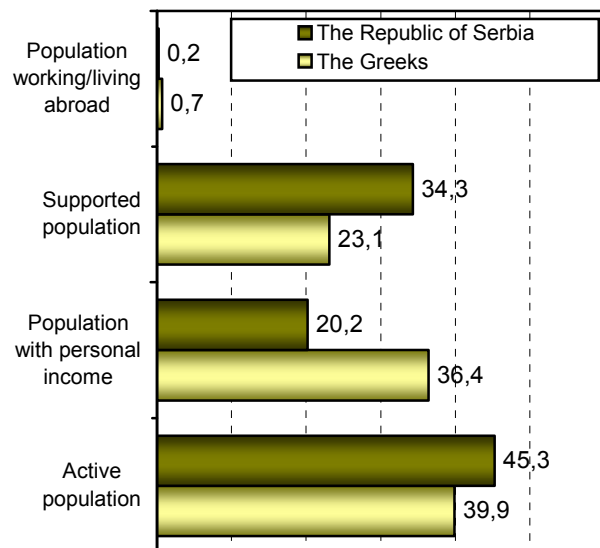
The Greeks

Total	100.00	88.64	2.97	2.62	5.76
Male	100.00	87.88	3.03	3.03	6.06
Female	100.00	89.45	2.91	2.18	5.45



In the structure of the Greek population who attend schools, the students prevail (5.76%), while the number of primary and secondary school pupils is almost the same.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Greek population by activity status significantly differs from the same type of population structure at the general level. Namely, the Greeks have a very high share of members with personal income, i.e. retired members (36.4%), while this share at the Republic level is only 20.2%.

Contrary to this, the share of supported Greek population is remarkably low (23%), as distinguished from the Republic share of supported population (34.3%), while the share of active Greeks is also lower (40%) compared to the Republic average (45.3%).

Due to the high share of members with personal income and the lower share of active members, the Greeks have a higher economic dependency coefficient (149.1) compared to the same coefficient at the level of the Republic (120.1), which averages that 149 inactive Greeks economically depend on 100 active ones.

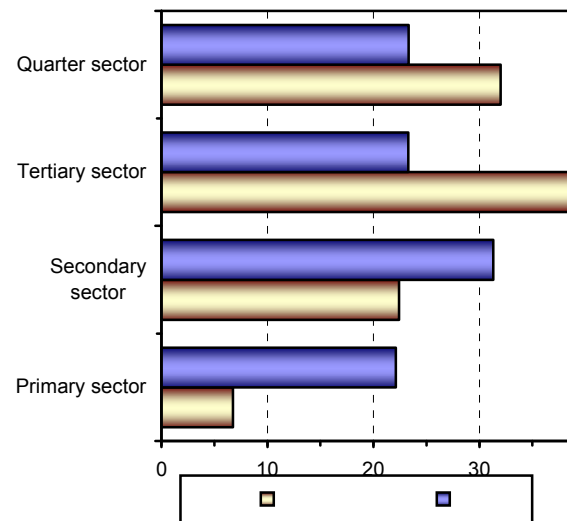
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Greeks	100.0	78.1	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	67.4	1.5	3.0
Male	100.0	80.4	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	-	94.0	0.0	6.0
Female	100.0	73.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.1	51.2	2.4	1.2

The share of the employed active population in the total number of active Greeks is almost equal to the Republic average (78%).

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Greeks
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	6.2
Fishery	0.1	0.56
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.0
Processing industry	23.8	19.1
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.1
Civil engineering	4.5	2.2
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	18.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.5	7.9
Financial mediation	1.4	2.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	4.5
State administration, defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	5.6
Education	4.6	7.9
Health and social welfare	6.4	8.4
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	10.1
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.0
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	3.4



The largest number of active Greeks was employed in the tertiary sector (almost 40%), mainly in trade.

32% of the Greeks were employed in the quarter sector, while 22.4% of them were employed in the secondary sector (most of them in processing industry).

The low share of the Greeks in the primary sector (under 7%) is quite expected, due to the fact that they are mainly urban population.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Greeks
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	12.4
Experts	7.8	20.2
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	26.4
Clerks	5.7	4.5
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	7.3
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	2.2
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	10.7

The Greeks make a high share in professions requiring higher level of education. In managerial positions they made a three times higher share than at the Republic level, while every fifth member of the Greek ethnic community was employed at a working post requiring university education.

Also, there were 26.4% of expert associates and technicians among the Greeks, while at the total population level there were only 17.1%.

The share of the Greeks in all other professions was lower compared to the Republic average. This is especially the characteristic of agricultural professions, where the share of the Greeks was only 2.2%, while the share of the members doing jobs in agriculture was 19.1% at the total population level. Also, the share of the Greeks doing some elementary jobs, for which

Machine operators and fitters	12.4	7.9
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	1.7
Other and not known	4.9	6.7

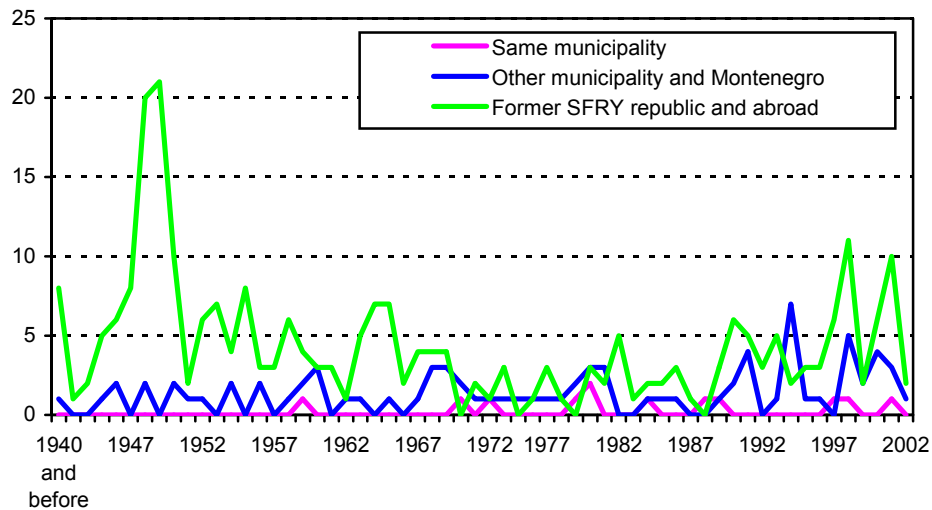
special education was not necessary, is remarkably low, which is not surprising as regards their superior educational structure.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Greeks	572	188	384	32.9	67.1

The Greeks represent mostly migratory population, averaging that two thirds of this national minority members migrated to their present place of residence.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The largest number of the Greeks migrated from their native country, i.e. from the Greek territory (over 70% out of the total number of the migrants). The majority of the members of this ethnic community settled in the territory of Serbia immediately after the Second World War.

The Greeks working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	99	100.0	10.9
Greece	55	55.6	9.6
Ciprus	10	10.1	11.4
Germany	9	9.1	14.5
Other countries and not known	25	25.3	11.5

Only 99 Greeks working/living abroad with their place of residence in the territory of Serbia were recorded in the census. More than a half of them (55.6%) were living in Greece.

The average time of the Greeks living abroad was over 10 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.0	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Greeks	100.00	22.83	64.49	6.52	5.43	0.72	100.0	13.39	54.33	24.80	7.09	0.39

In relation to the total population structure of Serbia by marital status, the Greeks have a slightly lower share of single women and men, and a larger share of the widowed and the divorced. The largest discrepancy from the Republic average is present in case of widows, who make a remarkably high share among the female Greeks (every fourth female Greek is a widow), in contrast to the total women contingent where there are 16.4% of widows. This is quite expected bearing in mind that the female Greeks are, in average, 10 years older than the average women in Serbia (the average female Greek is 51 year old).

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Greeks	245	70	66	53	37	19	2.48

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100,0	20,0	24,8	19,0	21,3	14,9
The Greeks	100.0	28.6	26.9	21.6	15.1	7.8

Out of the total number of the households where a member of the Greek national minority is "the person the household is registered to", single-member households make the largest number (28.6%). The larger number of household members, the lower is the share of such households in the total number of households in contrast to the Republic level, where two-member households make the largest share, followed by the share of four-member households.

The average number of the Greek household members (2.48) is lower than the average number of household members at the Republic level (2.97).

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Greeks	69	44	24	1
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Greeks	100.00	63.77	34.78	1.45

Out of the total number of the Greek households, in 28% of the household the members are 65 years and over, while there are about 17.3% of such old households at the Republic level. Additionally, almost two-thirds of the Greek old households have only one member (single people).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Greeks	100.00	9.59	25.46	64.94

Out of the total number of the households where “the person the household is registered to” is of Greek national minority, only about two thirds of the households were without any of its members abroad. Every fourth household had at least one of its members abroad, while there were nearly 10% of the households with all their members living abroad.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

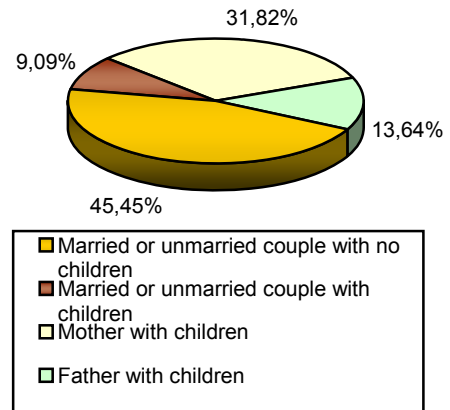
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Greeks	100.0	9.9	90.1	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	30.0	70.0

The families in which the Greeks live are mostly heterogeneous by their ethnic structure. There is an especially high level of heterogeneity in families of the type of married or unmarried couple with children (99% make families whose members are of different national affiliation).

The high share of heterogeneous families is quite common for the national minorities of small number, which, in addition, live outside their native country. This is certainly the case with the Greeks in Serbia as well, who most frequently marry or live in consensual union with the members of the Serbian nationality.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Greeks	100.00	45.45	9.09	31.82	13.64



In the 2002 census only twelve families with all their members of the Greek national minorities were recorded. Among them, the largest number make the families of the type of married or unmarried couple with no children type (45.45%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Greeks	100.0	83.3	2.4	4.5	9.0	0.8

The Greek household structure by legal grounds to occupy flats is almost identical to the Republic structure of households observed.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Greeks	100.00	99.56	-	0.44

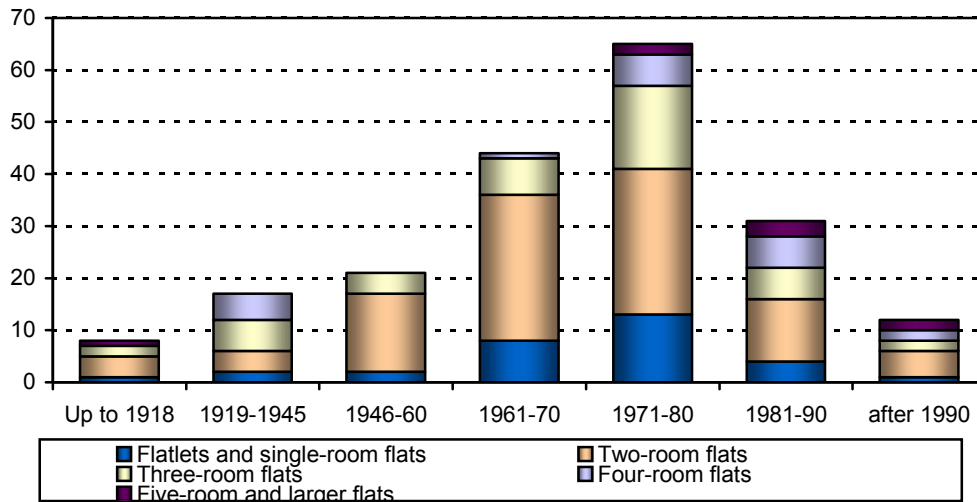
Out of the total number of the Greek households only one household lived in premises occupied out of necessity, while all other households lived in buildings for permanent living.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Greeks	100.0	96.9	3.1

Out of the flats owned by the Greek households, the share of flats with no bathroom is minimal, and therefore it is not worth mentioning, especially because there are only seven such flats.

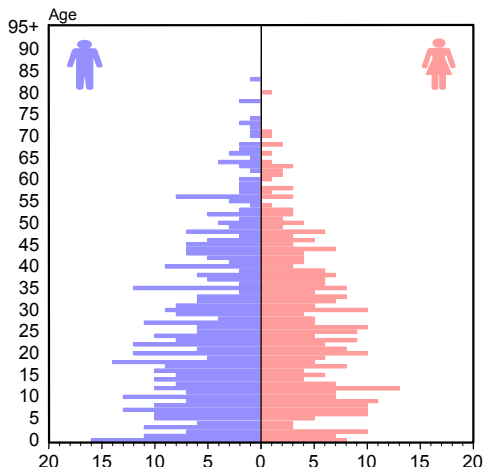
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The largest number of flats owned by the Greeks was built in the seventies of the last century. In respect of their structure, these flats are mostly two-room flats.

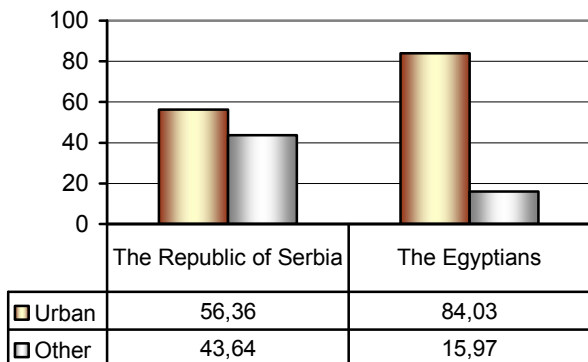
THE EGYPTIANS

1991	433	0.01%
2002	814	0.01%



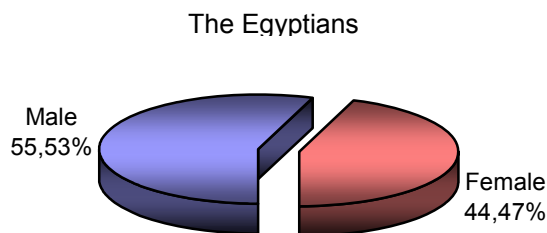
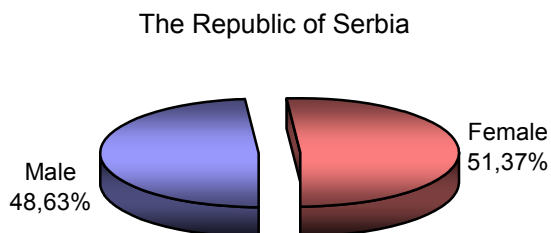
The Egyptians were introduced to the classification of ethnic affiliations in the 1991 census for the first time, when 433 members of this ethnic community were recorded. According to the data of the 2002 census, the total number of the Egyptians almost doubled (814). Their share in the total population amounts to 0.01%. Most of them live in the City of Belgrade (597, which is 73.3% out of the total number of the Egyptians), in the City of Novi Sad where 102 of them are inhabited (12.5%) and in Bor municipality with 74 Egyptians (9.1%).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



Out of the total number of the Egyptians, 684 of them live in urban settlements (84.0%), while 130 Egyptians live in other settlements (16.0%). It shows a larger degree of urbanization of the Egyptians compared to the Republic average where the number of the members living in urban settlements is only slightly larger in comparison with the number of the members inhabiting other settlements.

Population by sex, 2002



In the structure of the Egyptian population by sex, the male population is more numerous (55.5%) than the female, which also produced the high masculinity rate (124.9). Namely, 125 male Egyptians were

recorded per 100 female Egyptians, while at the total population level that ratio shows a minor advantage of the female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	96.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.8
The Egyptians	Total	26.34	0.12	124.86	55.2	50.8	4.4
	Male	26.42	0.13		58.9	52.8	6.0
	Female	26.23	0.10		50.8	48.3	2.5

The average age of the Egyptians is 26.3, which classifies them among the youngest populations from a demographic point of view. The Egyptians are an exceptionally young ethnic community, according to their low ageing index (0.12%), high share of pre-school (14.4%) and compulsory school age children (18.1%) and low average age (26 years).

The total age dependency coefficient of the Egyptians is 55.2%, which is above the Republic average (48.0%), and which is explained by the high share of the young population (children younger than 15 years) in the total population. The young age dependency coefficient of the Egyptians is 50.8%, while it is considerably lower for Serbia, amounting to 23.4%. Contrary to this fact, the old age dependency coefficient in case of the Egyptians is 4.4%, while in Serbia it is 24.6%, which can also be explained by the low share of the old population of this ethnic community.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	180931	92157	3137541
The Egyptians	Total	814	117	147	520		2	505
	Male	452	71	78	282		1	276
	Female	362	46	69	238	209	1	229
(In %)								
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Egyptians	Total	100.0	14.4	18.1	63.88		0.2	62.0
	Male	100.0	15.7	17.3	62.39		0.2	61.1
	Female	100.0	12.7	19.1	65.75	57.7	0.3	63.3

The high share of young generations in the age structure of the Egyptian population caused the low share of the old population aged 80 and over (0.2%), which is under the Republic average (1.94%).

The share of the adult population in Serbia is 80.43%, while the share of the adult population in the total population of this ethnic community is 62.0%.

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Egyptians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	25.9	86.2	44.7	21.2	10.3	4.9	10.0	13.3	66.7
1 child	10.9	6.9	31.6	24.2	4.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 children	19.4	6.9	15.8	36.4	25.0	22.0	0.0	6.7	33.3
3 children	18.2	0.0	5.3	12.1	30.9	29.3	25.0	6.7	0.0
4 children	10.1	0.0	2.6	3.0	14.7	12.2	15.0	33.3	0.0
5 children and over	15.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	14.7	26.8	50.0	40.0	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Every fourth female Egyptian had not given birth to any children, which is in accordance with the reproductive behavior of women at the Republic level, but there are differences in the number of live births. The female Egyptians had two children (19.4%) most frequently, then three children (18.2%), while there was an exceptionally high share of women with five children and over (15.4%), which is far above the Republic average (1.8%). The share of the female Egyptians with one and four children is about 10.0%.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Egyptians	2.4	3.3

The average number of live-born children by the female Egyptians who had given birth (3.3) confirms the high fertility coefficient, whose value considerably exceeds the value of the Republic average (2 children).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83

of Serbia

The Egyptians	100.00	89.93	0.00	0.25	1.72	0.61	0.00	0.00	4.79	0.25	0.86	1.60
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The Islam is the predominant religion among the Egyptians (89.93%), followed by the high percentage of members who did not declare themselves with respect to their religious affiliation (4.79%), which represents a considerable difference with respect to the Republic average (2.63%). The share of the Egyptians of the Orthodox religious affiliation was 1.72%.

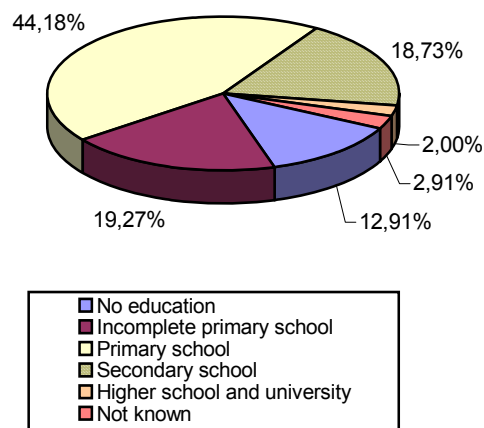
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Egyptians	100.00	36.86	56.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	1.35

More than 56% of the Egyptians declared to speak the Albanian language as their mother tongue, while 36.9% of them opted for Serbian. The share of other languages is irrelevant.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Egyptians	100.00	12.91	19.27	44.18	18.73	2.00	2.91



The young age structure and the fact that the Egyptians are not included in the system of compulsory education made sufficiently enough unfavorable influence on their educational level. The Egyptians are characterized by the following: the high share of the members with no education (12.9%), which is considerably above the Republic average, a higher share of the members with incomplete primary education (19.3%), and especially the high share of the members with completed primary education (44.2%). There were 18.7% of the Egyptians with completed secondary education, while there were only 2.0% with completed high and higher education.

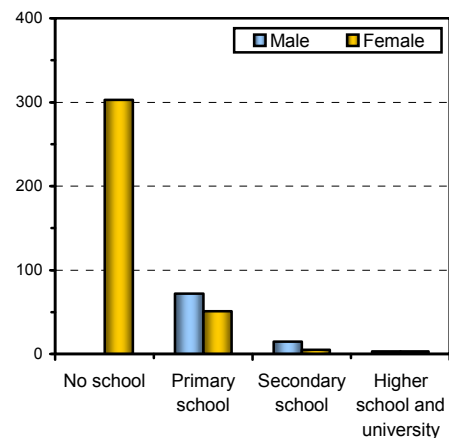
Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Egyptians	Total	56	8.81
	Male	11	3.13
	Female	45	15.79

In relation to the average share of the illiterate population at the Republic level (3.45%), the share of the illiterate Egyptians aged 10 and over in the total number of the Egyptians of that age was 8.81%, which is considerably above the Republic average. This high percentage of illiteracy classifies the Egyptians into the group of the most illiterate ethnic communities. Concerning the sex, there is a considerably larger share of the illiterate women (15.8%) than men (3.13%), which is the consequence of the still present traditional norms with respect to the education of women and the role of a woman in family and society.

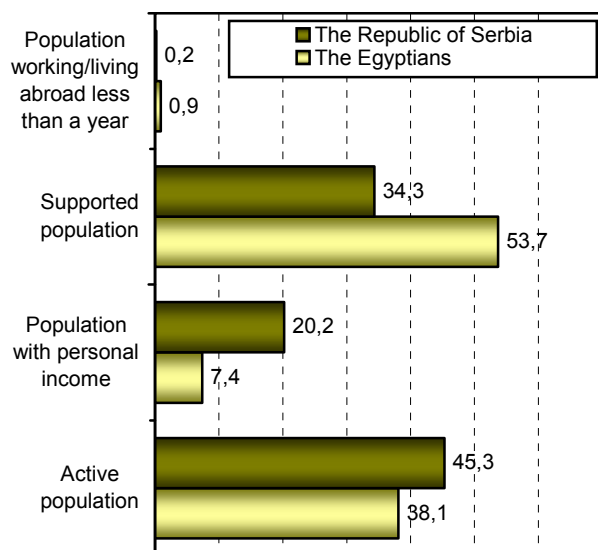
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Egyptians	Total	814	665	123	20	5	1
	Male	452	362	72	15	2	1
	Female	362	303	51	5	3	-
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Egyptians	Total	100.00	81.70	15.11	2.46	0.61	0.12
	Male	100.00	80.09	15.93	3.32	0.44	0.22
	Female	100.00	83.70	14.09	1.38	0.83	0.00



The share of the Egyptians who do not attend any school corresponds to the Republic average. The share of the Egyptians who attended primary school was larger than the Republic average. However, that percentage (15.1%) was lower than the share of the compulsory school age children contingent in the total number of the Egyptians (18.1%), which indicates the fact that all the children were not included in the compulsory education.

Population by activity status, 2002



Due to the young age population structure, the Egyptians have a very high share of supported population (53.7%) and a relatively low share of active members (38.1%) and the members with personal income (7.4%).

The coefficient of economic dependency (160.3) shows that 100 active Egyptians were economically burdened with 160 members of the same ethnic community who were not active (the members with personal income and the supported members), which is considerably unfavorable with respect to the value of the same coefficient at the Republic level (120.1)

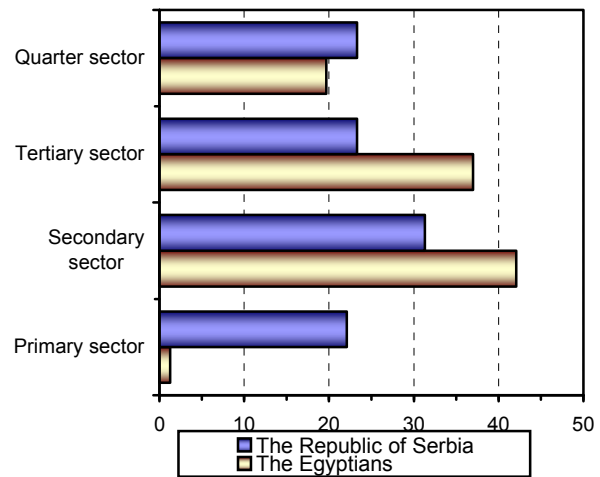
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia											
Male	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Female	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Egyptians											
Male											
Female	100.0	50.6	100.0	61.7	1.7	36.7	100.0	25.6	69.3	0.9	4.1
	100.0	55.9	100.0	55.3	2.1	42.6	100.0	-	93.1	1.6	5.3
	100.0	39.2	100.0	84.6	0.0	15.4	100.0	45.0	51.4	0.4	3.2

If we look at the population structure by economic activity, the following is noticed: the share of the Egyptians who were employed in the active contingent is lower (50.6%) than the average at the Republic level (77.8%). One half of the active Egyptians were not employed. The structure of the Egyptians with personal income differs from the Republic average. This difference is largely present in case of the members with other personal income. It amounts to 36.7%, while this percentage for the Republic amounts to 4.3%. The share of the retired is lower than the Republic average (94.4%), amounting to 61.7%. The structure of the supported Egyptian population corresponds to the Republic average.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Egyptians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	1.3
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.0
Processing industry	23.8	23.6
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	5.1
Civil engineering	4.5	13.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	9.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	3.2
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	6.4
Financial mediation	1.4	0.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	7.0
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	1.9
Education	4.6	3.8
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.1
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	17.8
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.0
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	1.9



In respect of professions, the largest proportion of the Egyptians was in processing industry (23.6), which corresponds to the Republic average (23.8%). Other shares of the Egyptians considerably differ from the data at the Republic level. The shares of active members were, after processing industry, the largest in utility and other service activities (17.8%), civil engineering (13.4%) and wholesale and retail trades (9.6%).

There were no Egyptians employed in fishing, mines and quarries, financial mediation, private households and ex-territorial organizations.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Egyptians
Total	100.00	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	1.27
Experts	7.81	1.27
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	7.01
Clerks	5.74	5.73
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	7.64
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	0.64
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	12.74
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	15.29
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	46.50
Other and not known	4.87	1.91

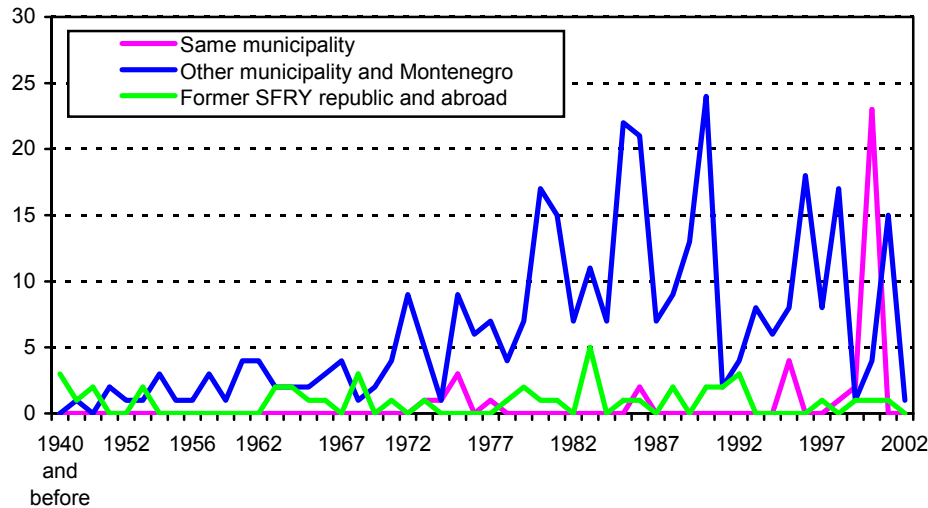
If we look at the professional structure of the Egyptians, we see that among the Egyptians the largest proportion belongs to elementary professions (46.50%). Such a high share of professions not requiring qualifications correlates to the educational structure of the Egyptian population to great extent. The following professional groups have the high share in the total active population of this community: plant and machine operators (15.3%), craftsmen and related trade workers (12.7%) and service workers and those working in shops and at the markets (7.64).

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Egyptians	814	384	430	47.2	52.8

The Egyptians fall into ethnic groups characterized by the higher degree of population spatial mobility (52.8%) than the Republic average (45.8%).

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The Egyptians migrated mostly from other municipalities and from Montenegro (80.34%), especially from the territory of Kosovo and Metohija (about 74%), while 10.55% of the Egyptians migrated from the former Yugoslav republics and from abroad. The share of local migrations (migrated population from other settlement of the same municipality) amounts to 9.11%. Also, the migrations of the Egyptians to urban settlements are striking, where 84% of the Egyptians out of the total number live, according to the 2002 census data.

The Egyptians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	46	100.0	5.9
Germany	39	84.8	6.0
Other countries and not known	7	15.2	4.9

The number of the Egyptians temporarily working/living abroad was 46, namely, 5.7% out of their total number. The most of these temporary migrants were in Germany (about 84.8%), while the average time of their stay abroad was about 6 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

Republic of
Serbia

The Egyptians	100.00	33.99	60.73	2.97	1.65	0.66	100.00	27.94	68.02	3.24	0.81	-
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The young age population structure and traditional marriage approach are the characteristics that define the marital status of the Egyptians. The main marriage characteristics of this ethnic community are the higher share of single members and a considerably lower share of widowers and widows than the Republic average, as well as the low share of the divorced. The marriages contracted by the Egyptians are mostly homogenous, namely, a very small number of spouses are of different national affiliation.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97

The Egyptians	191	12	28	26	39	86	4.31
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(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
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The Egyptians	100.0	6.3	14.7	13.6	20.4	45.0
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The average number of the Egyptian household members is 4.3, which is considerably above the Republic average. Likewise, the multi-member households make the highest share in the total number of the Egyptian households, as follows: four-member households (20.42%), then five-member households (18.32%), six-member-households (15.18%), and households with two (14.66%) and three members (13.61%). The structure of the Egyptian households, according to the number of household members, considerably differs from the Republic average.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Egyptians	100.00	2.05	12.82	85.13

The average area of land owned by the Egyptian households is 0.01 hectare, which is considerably under the Republic average (0.84 hectare).

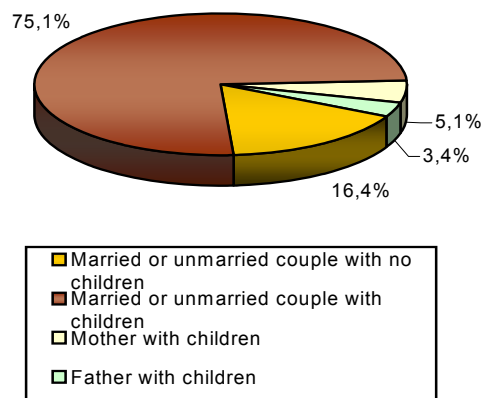
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Egyptians	100.0	78.4	21.6	100.0	81.6	18.4	100.0	64.3	35.7	100.0	85.7	14.3

The Egyptian families are mostly homogenous by their national structure. In heterogeneous families of the types of married couple or unmarried couple with no children and married couple or unmarried couple with children, the members of the Serbian nationality are the most common spouses of the Egyptians.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Egyptians	100.0	16.4	75.1	5.1	3.4



If we only look at ethnically homogenous families, i.e. families in which all the members are the Egyptians, the families of the type of married couple or unmarried couple with children prevail (75.1%), which is above the Republic average, followed by the share of families with no children (16.4%), while the share of incomplete homogenous families of the type of mother with children is more than two times smaller than the Republic average (51% compared to 11.5%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Egyptians	100.0	61.8	6.3	9.9	18.3	3.7

The Egyptians most frequently own flats, i.e. about 61.8% of them have their own flats, followed by the Egyptian households that share the flat with their parents or other relatives (18.3%). Every tenth Egyptian household occupies a flat as subtenants.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Egyptians	100.00	95.76	1.21	3.03

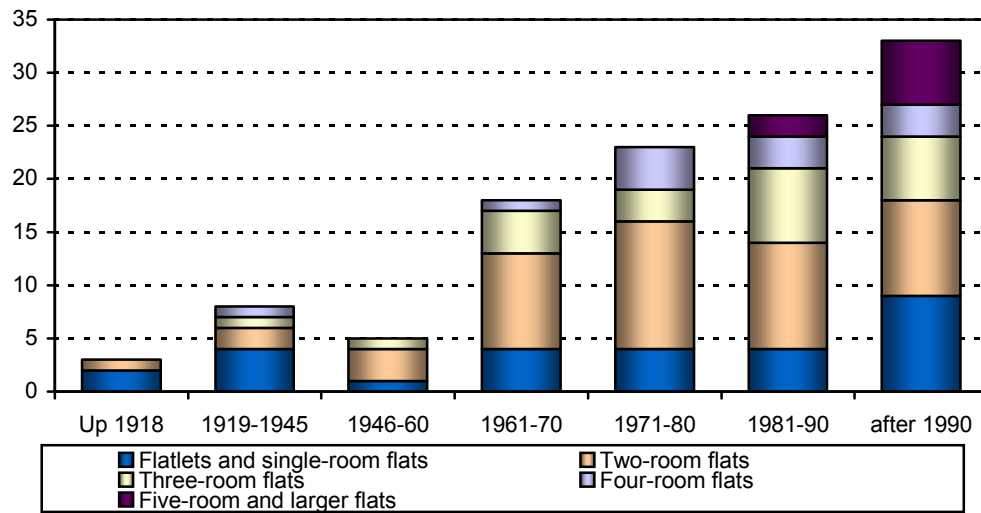
The shares of certain types of buildings occupied by the Egyptian households differ from the values of corresponding relative shares at the Republic level. The highest share of dwelling houses are flats (95.76%), followed by premises occupied out of necessity (3.03%), which is considerably above the Republic average, as well as the share of occupied business premises (1.21%).

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Egyptians	100.0	67.3	32.7

If we look at the quality of flats from the aspect of having a bathroom, it can be concluded that the Egyptians live in much worse living conditions in relation to the average living conditions at the Republic level (32.7% compared to 19.1%).

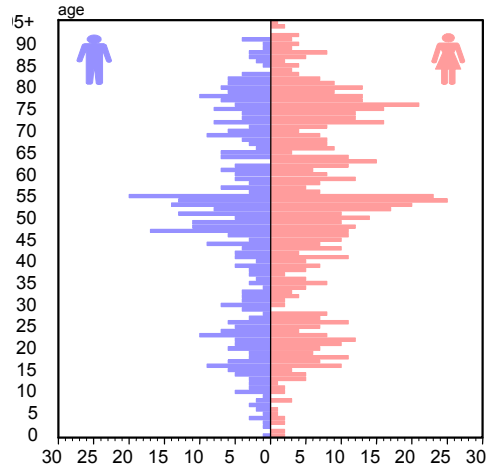
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The structure of flats by the year of construction and by the type of flat shows that the Egyptians mostly live mostly in flatlets and two-room flats built in the seventies, the eighties and the nineties of the twentieth century.

THE JEWS

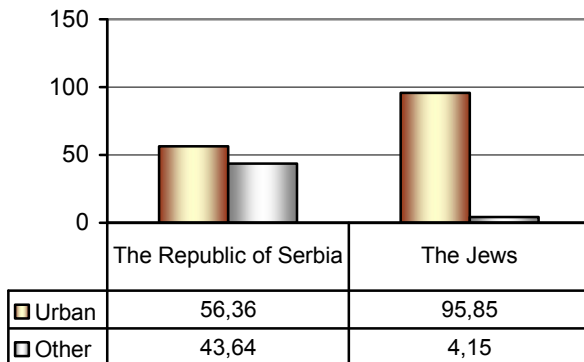
1991	1,107	0.01%
2002	1,158	0.02%



The Jews had the largest relative share in the total population in the 1971 census, when 6,116 Jews were recorded. It made 0.08% of the total population of the Republic. According to the 2002 census, there were 1,158 Jews or 0.02% of the total population of Serbia.

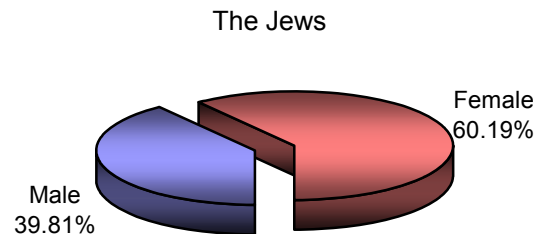
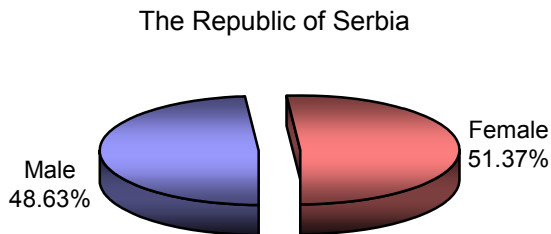
Out of the total number of Jews, a half of them lived in the City of Belgrade (634 or 54.7% out of their total number), then in the following municipalities of Vojvodina: the City of Novi Sad (189 or 16.32%) and Subotica (95 or 8.20%). In other municipalities the number of Jews is irrelevant.

Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Jews are considerably more present in urban than in other settlements. Namely, no less than 96% of the Jews live in urban settlements, which is in comparison to the total population of Serbia far off more. It can be concluded that there is an extremely high level of urbanization in the case of the members of this ethnic community.

Population by sex, 2002



The higher share of women (60.19%) is a characteristic of the structure of the Jews by sex in Serbia. Respectively, there were 66 male Jews recorded per 100 female Jews, while at the level of the total population that relation indicates the insignificant numerical advantage of the female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
Jews	Total	51.68	3.41	66.14	56.4	8.4	48.0
	Male	49.09	2.43		52.1	11.2	40.9
	Female	53.39	4.34		59.4	6.4	53.0

The Jews are classified into the group of ethnic communities that had entered the most advanced demographic age, based on the data about the average age (52 years) and the ageing index (over 3.4). The old age dependency coefficient, with the value two times higher than the same value with the respect to the total population, indicates a prominent economic burden of the working contingent with the old population. Contrary to this coefficient, the child dependency coefficient is considerably lower than the Republic average.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Jews	Total	1158	19	43	739		110	1055
	Male	461	9	25	303		38	406
	Female	697	10	18	436	245	72	649

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Jews	Total	100.0	1.6	3.7	63.82		9.5	91.1
	Male	100.0	2.0	5.4	65.73		8.2	88.1
	Female	100.0	1.4	2.6	62.55	35.2	10.3	93.1

There is a smaller number of the Jews in the younger age groups, namely, the share of pre-school children and compulsory school age children is lower in case of the Jews, compared to the proportion of this contingent of children in the Republic population. On the other side, there is a high share of the oldest population, namely, every tenth Jew is aged 80 and over. In relation to the total population, in case of the

Jews, there is a lower share of the working-age population and the women of fertile age, while there is a higher share of the adult population.

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
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The Republic of Serbia

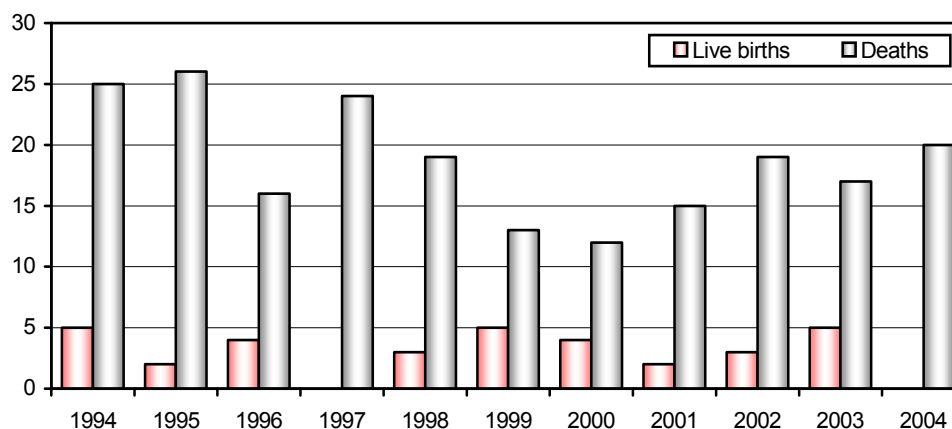
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134

The Jews

Live births	5	2	4	-	3	5	4	2	3	5	-
Deaths	25	26	16	24	19	13	12	15	19	17	20
Natural increment	-20	-24	-12	-24	-16	-8	-8	-13	-16	-12	-20

If we look at the number of live-born children by national affiliation of the mother, we notice extremely low values of the birth coefficient in the post-war period. Likewise, the natural increment of the Jews was constantly negative. This tendency of the natural increment is, by all averages, the consequence of the intensive demographic ageing, as well as of the lower share of women at their fertile age (by 12% under the Republic average). The figure that in 2004 there was not even one case of live births recorded among the Jews draws special attention.

The Jews by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2

3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Jews	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	30.5	100.0	92.7	78.8	37.2	23.1	14.3	16.3	0.0
1 child	27.2	0.0	4.9	18.2	27.9	23.1	26.4	36.9	0.0
2 children	35.6	0.0	2.4	3.0	30.2	49.5	47.1	39.0	100.0
3 children	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	10.7	5.3	0.0
4 children	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.0
5 children and over	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

If we look at the last census data about the female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children, we can see that there are no less than 30.5% of the female Jews who did not have children. Likewise, the female Jews decide to have their first child later. In the 20-24 age group only 4.9% of the female Jews have one child while 2.4% have two children. In the total female population of Serbia in the 25-29 age group there is almost 57% of women who have children, while among the female Jews less than 20% have children.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Jews	1.2	1.7

When we compare the average number of children of the female Jews and the average number of children of the total population, the tendencies characteristic of the contemporary reproductive behaviour are confirmed once again. Therefore, the average number of live-born children by the female Jews is smaller than the average of the total contingent of women (1.2 in comparison with 1.5).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious beliefs	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Jews	100.00	0.00	58.03	2.85	5.96	1.73	0.09	0.09	13.04	11.92	1.38	4.92

Slightly more than a half of the Jews are of the Jewish religious affiliation (58.03%). In the 2002 census, a significant number of the Jews who were not believers was recorded (11.9%), as well as of those who did not want to declare themselves with respect to their religious affiliation (13.04%). The Jews who declared to be Orthodox make about 6%, while the affiliation to other religions is almost irrelevant. It mostly relates to heterogeneous marriages.

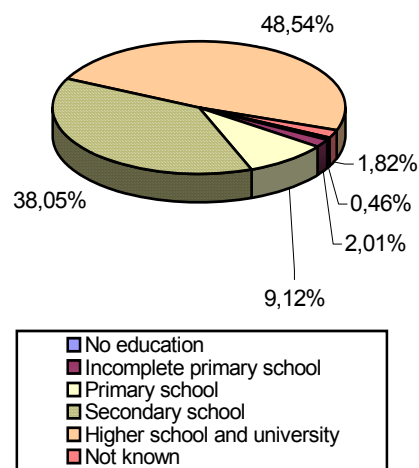
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Jews	100.00	83.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.62	0.17	0.00	0.09	0.35	0.78	3.54	0.78

As far as the mother tongue is concerned, 83.68% of the Jews declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue, while 10.62% of declared to speak Hungarian as their mother tongue. The share of other languages was marginal.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Jews	100.00	0.46	2.01	9.12	38.05	48.54	1.82



The Jewish population is characterized by an extremely favourable educational structure in relation to the total population. Only 0.46% of the Jews did not complete even one grade of primary school, while 2.01% had incomplete primary education. The Jews have a higher share of the members with completed high and higher education than all the ethnic communities in our territory. Almost every second Jew has a higher or a university diploma.

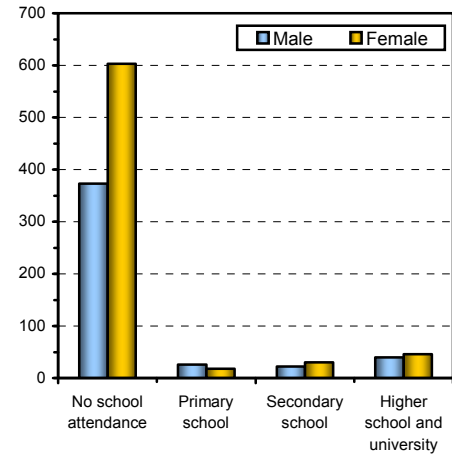
In comparison to the average share of the illiterate at the Republic level (3.45%), the share of the illiterate Jews aged 10 and over in the total number of the Jews of the same age is only 0.09%, which is considerably under the Republic average. This data is explained by an extraordinary educational profile of the Jewish community, too.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Jews	Total	1158	976	44	52	13	73
	Male	461	373	26	22	9	31
	Female	697	603	18	30	4	42

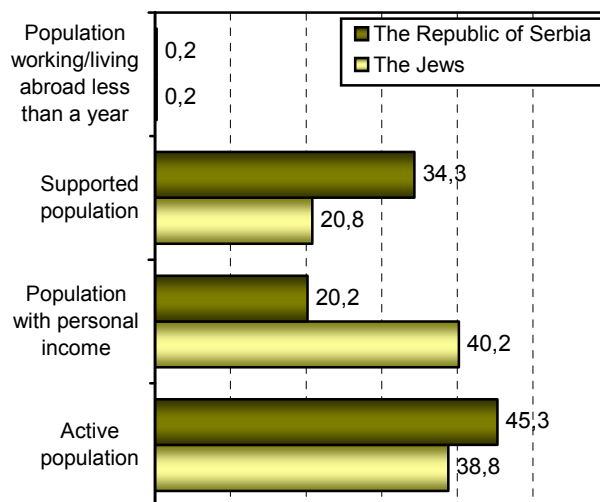
(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Jews	Total	100.00	84.28	3.80	4.49	1.12	6.30
	Male	100.00	80.91	5.64	4.77	1.95	6.72
	Female	100.00	86.51	2.58	4.30	0.57	6.03



At the time of the 2002 census, about 16% of the Jews were being educated. A larger number of the Jews studied (7.42%) than went to secondary school (4.49%). The share of children who attended primary school (3.8%) corresponds to the contingent of children of compulsory school age (3.7%). It averages than all Jewish children of this age were included in primary education. According to the shown data, it can be concluded that the upward moving educational trend of the Jews continues.

Population by activity status, 2002



The members with personal income make 40.2% of the total Jewish population. The economically active population (38.8%) amounts to a relatively small percentage, while the share of the supported population is only 20.8%. The equal share of the economically active and the members with personal income, as well as the lower share of the supported population with respect to the Republic average can be explained, in the first place, by the demographic age of the Jewish population and, in relation to this, by the high share of the retired.

The coefficient of economic dependency (157.5) indicates that 100 active Jews were economically burdened with 157 of not active members of the same ethnic community (they had their personal income or they were supported members), which is more unfavorable in relation to the value of this coefficient at the Republic level (120.1).

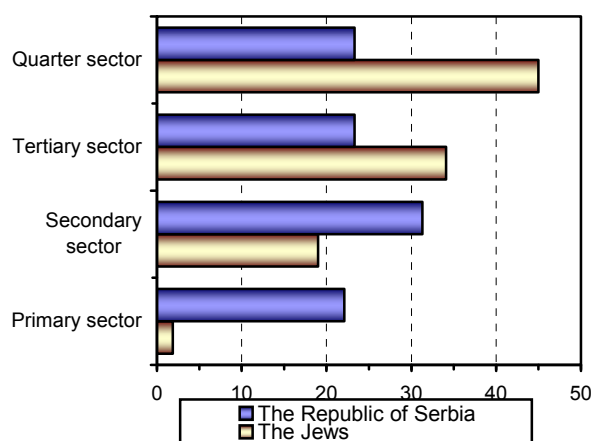
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population					
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other	
The Republic of Serbia												
Male	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8	
Female	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.0	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3	
	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.0	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9	
The Jews												
Male												
Female	100.0	83.5	100.0	98.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	14.5	81.7	1.2	2.5	
	100.0	86.8	100.0	97.4	0.6	1.9	100.0	-	95.0	0.0	5.0	
	100.0	80.8	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	24.8	72.3	2.1	0.7	

Out of the total number of active Jews, 83.5% were employed, which is more favourable than the same relation in the total active population of Serbia. Almost 98.5% of the members with personal income of this ethnicity are the retired, while there is an irrelevant share of the Jews with other sources of income. In the structure of the supported Jewish population, children, pupils and students make the highest share, while the share of housewives and other supported members was considerably lower than the Republic average.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Jews
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	1.9
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.3
Processing industry	23.8	13.6
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.6
Civil engineering	4.5	3.5
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	15.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	0.5



Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	5.3
Financial mediation	1.4	3.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	8.8
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	8.5
Education	4.6	9.6
Health and social welfare	6.4	12.0
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	12.5
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.27
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.27
Not known	2.8	2.1

The largest number of the Jews by economic activity was in wholesale and retail trades (15.5%), then in the following economic activities: processing industry (13.6%), utilities and other services (12.5%), health and social welfare activities (12.0%) and education (9.6%). Almost 17% of the active Jews were engaged in activities related to real estate and public administration.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	Jews
Total	100.00	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	10.93
Experts	7.81	44.27
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	21.07
Clerks	5.74	4.00
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	5.07
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	1.07
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	3.20
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	3.47
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	4.80
Other and not known	4.7	2.13

The professional structure of the Jews indicates a high share of the experts in professions of the active Jews, which correlates to a high degree of their educational structure. In relation to the Republic average (7.8%) in this professional group, the Jews had a far off higher share (44.3%).

The following groups of professions also had a prominent share in the total active population of this national minority: expert associates and technicians (21.1%) and legislators, senior officials and managers (10.9%). Other professions were considerably less attractive to the Jews.

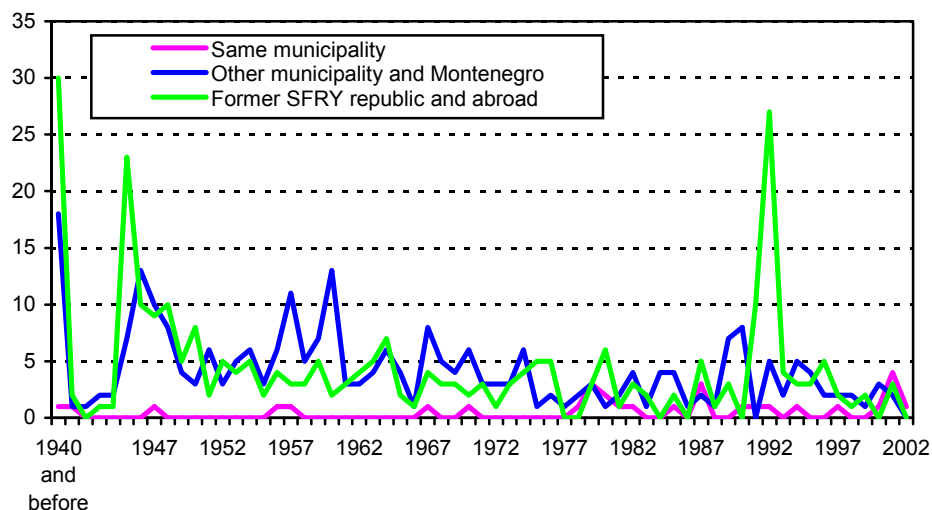
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Jews	1158	570	588	49.2	50.8

The share of the migrants in the total population in case of the Jews was slightly higher than the Republic average (50.8% compared to 45.8%). If we look at the migratory movements in more details, the following can be observed: the share of the Jews in migrants from abroad or from one of the former Yugoslav republics is 47.59%. The share of migrations from one municipality to another is 47.25%, while

the share of local migrations (between the settlements of the same municipality) is considerably lower (5.15%).

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



It can be seen from the above graph that, apart from the time of the dissolution of the former SFRY, the intensified migrations of the Jews to Serbia were in the years immediately after the end of World War II. Out of the total number of the Jews who migrated from the republics of the former SFRY and from abroad, those who migrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina (about 46%) and from Croatia (30%) made the largest number, while a considerably smaller number of the Jews migrated from abroad (only 13% out of the total number of the migrated Jews).

The Jews working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	107	100.0	8.9
Israel	66	61.7	6.9
Canada	9	8.4	10.6
USA	8	7.5	18.4
Hungary	6	5.6	12.8
Germany	6	5.6	12.0
Austria	5	4.7	3.7
Other countries and not known	7	6.5	11.1

There were 107 recorded Jews working/living abroad at the time of the census. The Jews most frequently decide to work/live in Israel where there are 61.7% of them, followed by Canada (8.4%) and the USA (7.5%). The proportion of other countries is smaller. The average time of the Jews working/living abroad is 9 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

Serbia

The Jews	100.00	26.00	62.30	6.09	5.62	-	100.00	20.63	44.99	22.87	11.36	0.15
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The structure of the Jewish population by age and sex and the small number of the members of this national minority significantly determines their population structure by marital status. The higher share of widowers/widows and the divorced (in comparison with the Republic average) are the main characteristics of marital status of this national minority.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Jews	6.7	93.3	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

In 2004 the relation between contracted homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages at the Republic level was 86.5% compared to 13.5%. The population structure of marriages contracted by the Jews is considerably different from this average. A high level of heterogeneity is characteristic for the Jews. This can be explained by the fact that a very high level of urbanization is a characteristic of the Jews, as well as the above average educational structure, which favors the expansion of heterogeneity. During 2004, 93.3% of marriages contracted by Jews were contracted with women of other national affiliation (mostly with the female Serbs). The similar case is with the female Jews: no less than 81.8% of them married a member of another nation during 2004, and most frequently their spouses were the male Serbs.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Jews	574	191	164	111	78	30	2.30
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Jews	100.0	33.3	28.6	19.3	13.6	5.2	

The average number of the Jewish household members was 2.30, which indicates an extreme fragmentation of their households. In the population structure of these households by number of their members, single-member households (33.3%) and two-member households (28.6%) make the largest number, then three-member (19.3%) and four-member households (13.6%), while the share of households with five members and over is only 5.2%.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 member and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Jews	167	121	46	-
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Jews	100.00	72.46	27.54	-

In the population structure of the old Jewish households, single-member household (72.5%) prevail. It is interesting that among the Jews there are no three-member or multi-member old households.

The average area of land owned by the members of the Jewish households is 0.12 ha, which is considerably under the Republic average in total (0.84 ha).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Jews	100.00	3.53	20.34	76.13

Out of the total number of the Jewish households there are 76.13% of households with all their members in the country. Otherwise, there was a higher share of the households with all their members abroad than this is the case with the total population, which points out to the fact that the Jews more often decide to go to work/live in families. If we look at the share of the Jewish households with at least one member abroad, we notice a considerable difference in relation to the Republic average, because at least one member was working/living abroad from every fifth Jewish household.

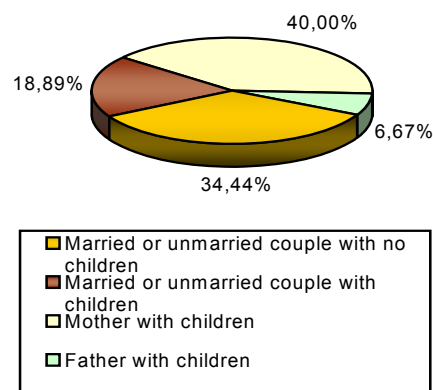
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Jews	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	37.5	62.5

The Jewish families are mainly heterogeneous by their ethnic structure.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Jews	100.0	34.4	18.9	40.0	6.7



If we only look at ethnically homogeneous families, namely, families where all members are Jews, an extremely high share of incomplete families (46.7%) draws our attention, especially the share of families of mother with children type (40%). It can be assumed that in this case it is most commonly the question of incomplete families, comprised of a widowed parent and his/hers grown-up children.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Jews	100.0	85.2	3.8	1.6	9.1	0.3

The Jews most commonly own flats, because 85.2% of them have their own flat. There are also Jewish households where the members share a flat with their parents or other relatives (9.1%). The share of Jewish-subtenants is considerably under the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Jews	100.00	99.81	0.19	0.00

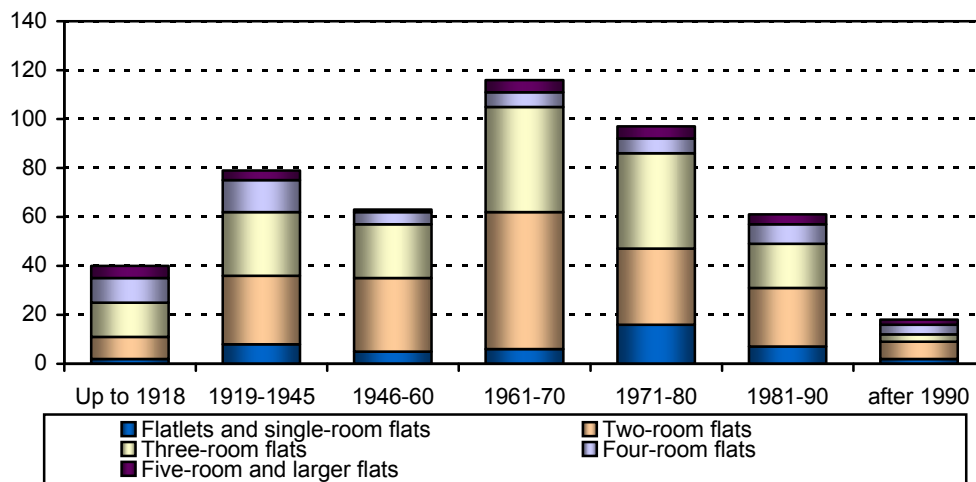
If we look at the type of dwelling places occupied by a household, we can conclude that almost all the Jewish households live in flats, since the shares of occupied business premises and premises occupied out of necessity are considerably under 1%.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Jews	100.0	99.4	0.6

The vast majority of flats occupied by the Jews have a bathroom, which is linked with the fact that 96% of the members of this community live in urban environment. In addition, the high level of education and the very favourable socio-professional structure of the Jewish ethnic community members pave the way for the creation of better housing conditions.

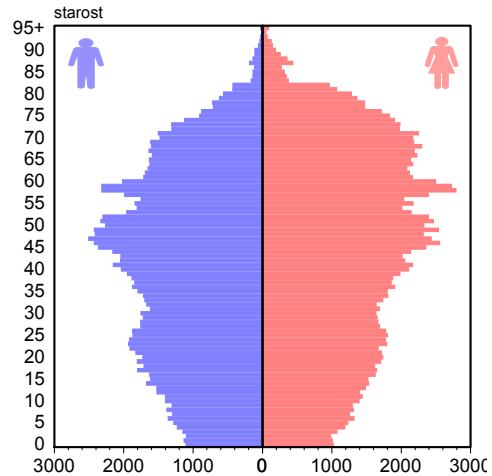
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



Observed by the type of flat, the Jews mainly occupy two-room and three-room flats. The majority of flats occupied by the Jews was built in the sixties and the seventies of the twentieth century, while a considerable number of flats dates back before World War II.

THE HUNGARIANS

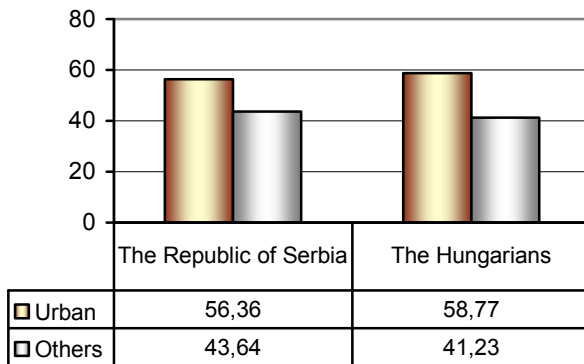
1991	337,479	4.45%
2002	293,299	3.91%



After the Serbs, the Hungarians are the most numerous ethnic community in Serbia.

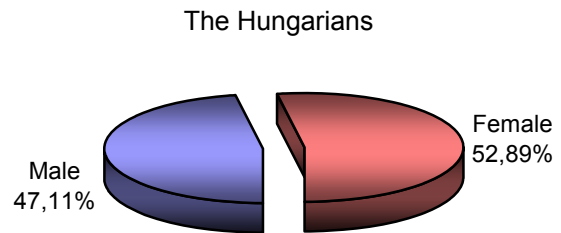
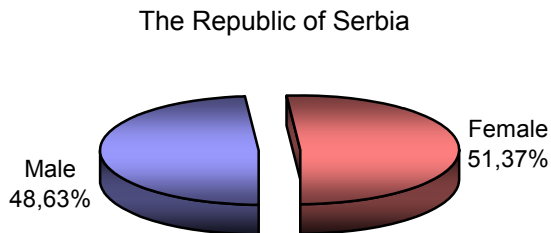
Their spatial structure, according to the 2002 census, demonstrates an extremely high concentration in the territory of Vojvodina (99.8% of the total number of the Hungarians in Serbia). Among the Vojvodina municipalities, by the number of the Hungarians, the following municipalities stand out in particular: Subotica (around 57,000), Kanjiža (around 24,000), Bačka Topola (about 23,000), Senta (around 21,000) and Bečej (about 20,000). The Hungarians represent the majority population in the following six Vojvodina municipalities: Kanjiža (86.5%), Senta (80.5%), Ada (76.6%), Bačka Topola (58.9%) and Čoka (51.6%).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



In the relation to the population of the Republic by the type of settlements, among the Hungarians there is a slightly higher share of urban population, namely, the share of the population living in other settlements is for that percentage lower (2.4%).

Population by sex, 2002



There are more female Hungarians than male Hungarians (89 men per 100 women), which is a characteristic of all ethnic communities with the high average age of their members.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficient, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Hungarians	Total	43.20	1.38	89.06	48.5	19.7	28.8
	Male	41.00	1.06		42.5	20.5	22.0
	Female	45.15	1.72		54.2	18.8	35.3

The average age of the Hungarians is about 43, which is three years higher than the average age at the Republic level (40.25 year). The female Hungarians are, in average, four years older than the male Hungarians. By the ageing index which is also over the Republic average (1.38), the members of the Hungarian ethnic community fall into the category of the oldest population of Serbia.

The total age dependency coefficient is at the level of the Republic, but a higher dependency of the old population may be noticed, and lower dependency of the young population, than this is the case in the contingent of the total population.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Hungarians	Total	293299	16171	22584	197170		9017	244717
	Male	138165	8347	11485	96743		2688	113297
	Female	155134	7824	11099	100427	65962	6329	131420

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Hungarians	Total	100.0	5.5	7.7	67.22		3.1	83.4
	Male	100.0	6.0	8.3	70.02		1.9	82.0
	Female	100.0	5.0	7.2	64.74	42.5	4.1	84.7

There is a smaller number of the Hungarians in younger age groups, namely, the share of pre-school age children and compulsory school age children is lower in case of the Hungarians than in the population of Serbia. On the other hand, the share of the oldest population of Hungarian ethnicity is

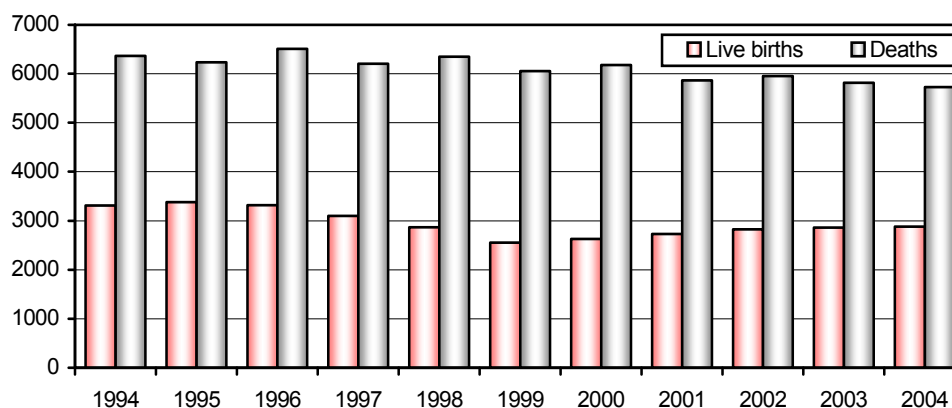
higher than the same share at the Republic level. In relation to the total population, in case of the Hungarians there is a smaller number of women at their fertile age, while the share of the adult population is higher.

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
Hungarians											
Live births	3313	3377	3321	3100	2866	2550	2627	2730	2829	2860	2881
Deaths	6367	6234	6507	6203	6348	6054	6182	5863	5951	5819	5728
Natural increment	-3054	-2857	-3186	-3103	-3482	-3504	-3555	-3133	-3122	-2959	-2847

If we look at the data of the vital statistics of the Hungarian national affiliation population, we notice a pronounced difference between the birth coefficient and the death coefficient in the observed period, which is also confirmed by a continuous negative natural increment. This multidecade trend of the natural increment is certainly the consequence of the advanced process of demographic ageing, lower share of women of fertile age and of the low reproductive norms.

The Hungarians by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia									
No children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 child	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
2 children	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
3 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
4 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0

5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Hungarians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	19.4	96.1	67.9	32.3	10.5	6.7	6.6	10.6	27.8
1 child	24.7	3.3	22.9	32.0	23.6	21.5	26.8	28.4	27.2
2 children	43.1	0.5	8.1	30.8	52.5	58.8	55.5	41.9	30.7
3 children	8.8	0.0	0.9	4.1	10.2	10.0	8.0	11.9	8.6
4 children	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	4.0	3.5
5 children and over	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.2	2.2
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

According to the last census data about the female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children, we notice that almost every fifth woman of this ethnicity did not have any children.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Hungarians	1.6	1.9

If we compare the average number of children by the female Hungarians and the number of children by the total female population, attitudes on the contemporary reproductive behaviour once again are confirmed, so that an average number of live-born children by the female Hungarians (1.6) does not significantly differ from the Republic average (1.5).

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004			
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths	
The Republic of Serbia															
Total	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	109830	16256	1.48	
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415		
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841		
The Hungarians															
Total	167	136	158	163	141	173	164	144	118	120	132	67256	1616	2.40	
Male	117	99	107	121	110	121	113	96	85	88	103		1160		
Female	50	37	51	42	31	52	51	48	33	32	29		456		

In the 1994-2004 period, among the members of the Hungarian national affiliation there were 1,616 suicides (2.4% of the total number of the dead Hungarians in that period), which is considerably more than the same share in the total population (1.5%). If we look at suicides by sex, there is a considerably higher share of men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.58	0.25	1.83
The Hungarians	100.00	0.01	0.01	89.35	0.80	6.21	0.00	0.01	2.48	0.33	0.21	0.59

The largest number of the Hungarians were of the Roman Catholic religious affiliation (89%), although a smaller number of the Hungarians chose Protestantism (6.2%). The share of members of the Hungarian national minority who declared to be with "No religious beliefs" was lower than the Republic average.

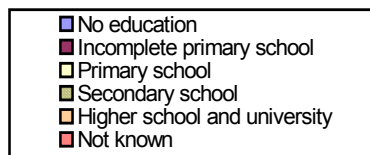
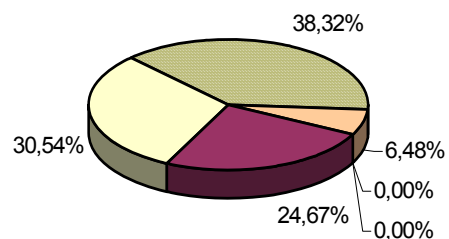
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Hungarians	100.00	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.52	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.12

Among the Hungarians about 93.5% of the members declared to speak Hungarian as their mother tongue, while 6% chose Serbian as their native language. The share of other languages is irrelevant.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Hungarians	100.0	2.11	24.04	29.76	37.34	6.31	0.45



The educational structure of the members of the Hungarian national minority differs from the educational structure of the total population. Only 2.1% of the Hungarians did not even complete one grade of primary school. 37.3% completed secondary school and 6.3% completed higher school and

university, which is under this share at the Republic level. The share of the Hungarians with incomplete primary school and primary school is considerably higher than the Republic average.

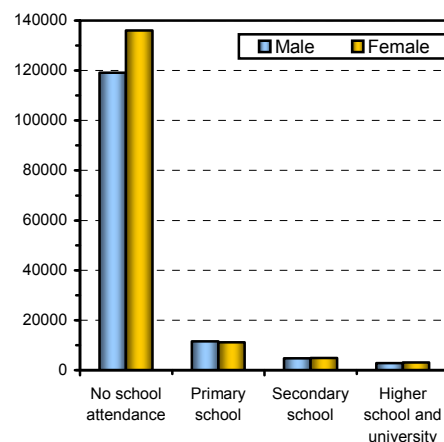
Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population in total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Hungarians	Total	2932	1.09
	Male	928	0.74
	Female	2004	1.40

In relation to the average share of the illiterate at the Republic level (3.45%), the share of the illiterate Hungarians aged 10 and over in the total number of Hungarians of this age is 1.1%, which is considerably under the Republic average.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

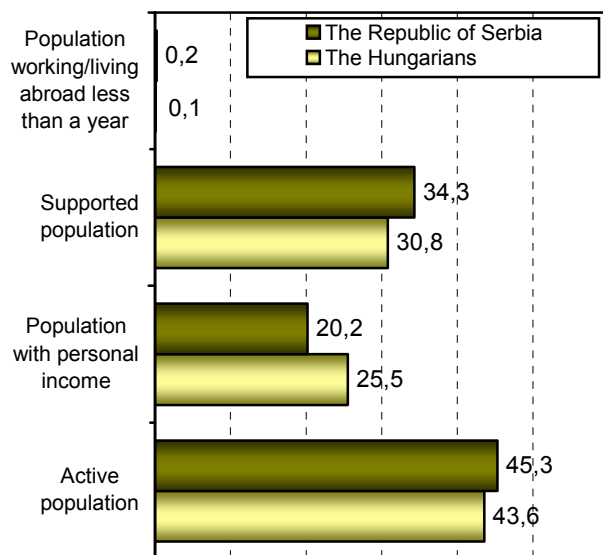
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Hungarians	Total	293299	255176	22634	9547	2208	3734
	Male	138165	119151	11516	4688	1205	1605
	Female	155134	136025	11118	4859	1003	2129
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Hungarians	Total	100.00	87.00	7.72	3.26	0.75	1.27
	Male	100.00	86.24	8.33	3.39	0.87	1.16
	Female	100.00	87.68	7.17	3.13	0.65	1.37



At the time of the 2002 census, about 13% of the Hungarians were being educated. The share of the children who attended primary school was 7.7%, which completely corresponds to the contingent of

the compulsory school age children (7.7%). That averages that all the children of the Hungarian national minority of that age were included in primary education.

Population by activity status, 2002



The members with personal income, who declared to be the Hungarians, made 25.5% of the total Hungarian population. The share of active and supported members of the Hungarian national minority was lower than the Serbia's average (43.6% and 30.8%).

The coefficient of economic dependency (129.0%) shows that 100 active Hungarians were economically burdened with 129 inactive members of the same national minority (they had their personal income or they were supported members), which is more unfavorable in relation to the value of this coefficient at the Republic level (120.1).

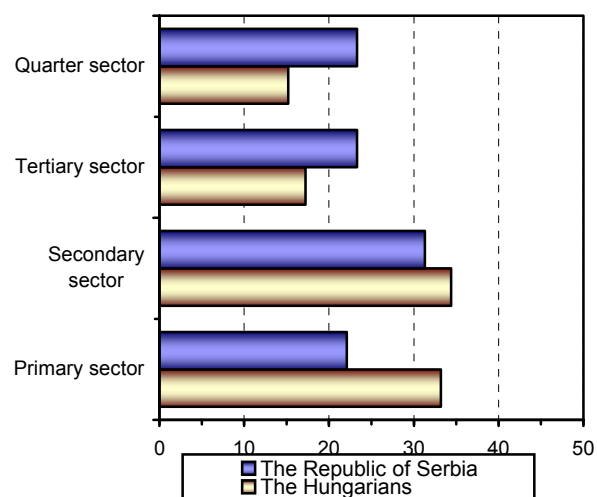
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Hungarians	100.0	81.1	100.0	91.9	4.1	4.0	100.0	33.4	61.1	3.6	2.0
Male	100.0	81.8	100.0	91.9	3.4	4.7	100.0	-	92.1	4.4	3.6
Female	100.0	80.0	100.0	91.9	7.7	3.4	100.0	50.2	45.4	3.2	1.2

The active employed Hungarians made 81.1% of the active Hungarian population, namely, 18.9% of active Hungarians were unemployed. Nearly 91.1% of the members of this national minority with personal income were retired. In the structure of the supported Hungarians, pupils and students had the highest share (61.1%), followed by housewives (33.4%), while other supported members made a considerably lower share.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Hungarians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	33.0
Fishery	0.1	0.18
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.3
Processing industry	23.8	27.6
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.6
Civil engineering	4.5	4.9
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	9.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.6
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	3.2
Financial mediation	1.4	0.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.7
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	2.4
Education	4.6	4.1
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.4
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	2.4
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.14
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.01
Not known	2.8	0.8



Observed by economic activities, the highest share of the Hungarians was in the primary sector, namely, in agriculture (33%), followed by processing industry (27.6%), wholesale and retail trades (about 10%) and health and social welfare services (5.4%).

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Hungarians
Total	100.0	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	2.62
Experts	7.81	3.98
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	12.98
Clerks	5.74	5.06
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	8.21
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.0	24.13
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	14.37
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	15.41
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	12.31
Other and not known	4.87	0.94

The professional structure of the Hungarians shows a high share of workers in agriculture (24.1%), followed by machine operators (15.4%), craftsmen and related trades workers (14.4%), expert associate and technicians (about 13%) and elementary professions (12.3%).

There was a lower share of the Hungarians doing jobs which required a higher specialized education (experts, legislators and officials) in relation to this share at the level of the Republic.

Agricultural population, 2002

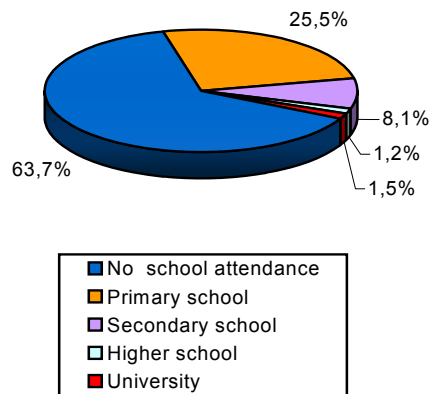
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Hungarians	46688	38.80	15.92	27.86	61.89	23124	49.20

The share of agricultural population among the Hungarians was above the average Republic share (15.9% in comparison to 10.9%). Over 46,000 Hungarians made living from agriculture. The average age of agricultural population is slightly lower than the Republic average, while the average age of the independent agriculturists was almost even with the average value at the Republic level (49.2% in comparison with 50.1%).

The average area of land owned by the Hungarian households is 1.37 ha, which is above the average for the Republic as a whole (0.84%).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Hungarians	17795	11343	4531	1437	222	262
		(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Hungarians	100.0	63.7	25.5	8.1	1.2	1.5



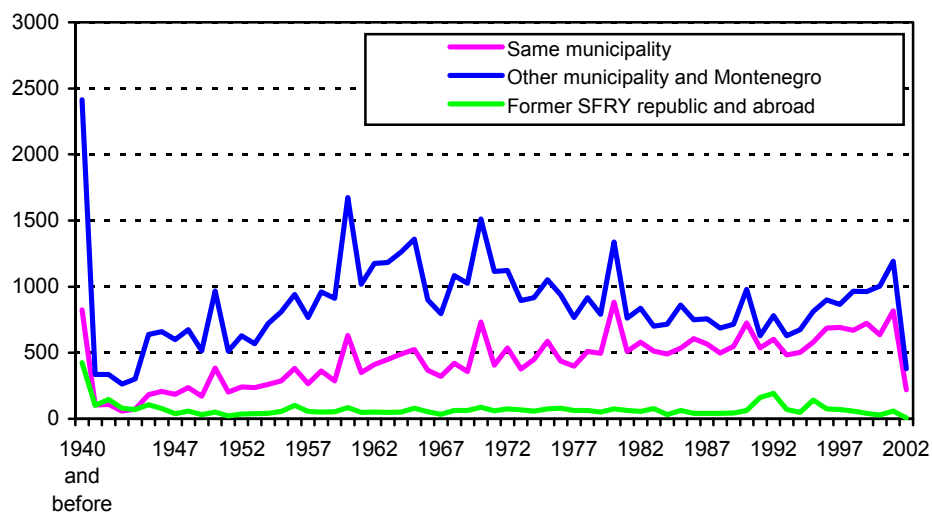
Out of the total number of the supported agricultural population of the Hungarian national minority, 63.7% did not get education (which is slightly under the Republic average). The largest number of members of the Hungarian national minority attended primary school, while the shares of other levels of school attended were considerably under the Republic average.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Hungarians	293299	199287	94012	67.9	32.1

The share of the autochthonous population in the total Hungarian population was considerably higher than at the Republic average (67.9% in comparison with 54.2%). The share of the Hungarians above the average level in the autochthonous population is may be quite explained by their relatively high share in the agricultural population, as well as by their high average age, which is not stimulating for migrations.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



A considerably larger number of the Hungarians migrated from one municipality to another (62.9%), although a relatively high percentage of the Hungarians is also related to their movements between settlements within the municipal borders (32%). In that context, the share of the Hungarians who migrated from abroad or from some of the former Yugoslav republics was the lowest (5.1%).

The Hungarians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	10810	100.0	13.6
Hungary	4384	40.6	7.1
Germany	3697	34.2	21.1
Austria	696	6.4	14.4
Canada	381	3.5	9.3
Switzerland	359	3.3	16.9
Sweden	294	2.7	20.0
Australia	162	1.5	13.8
USA	146	1.4	12.4
France	119	1.1	21.7
Other countries and not known	572	5.3	9.1

At the time of the census there were 10,810 Hungarians recorded who were working/living abroad. Most often the Hungarians decide to work/live in Hungary where there were 40.6% of them and in Germany (34.2%). From the countries outside Europe, Canada, Australia and the USA are often chosen by the members of the Hungarian national minority to work/live there.

An average period of the Hungarians staying abroad is 13.6 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Hungarians	100.00	28.14	61.52	5.13	5.10	0.10	100.00	14.68	57.18	22.26	5.79	0.08

The structure of the male Hungarians by marital status does not considerably differ from the same male population structure at the Republic level. Among the female Hungarians, there is a smaller number of single women and more widows and the divorced than among the total female population in Serbia.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Hungarians	74.8	25.2	66.9	33.1	76.3	23.7	68.2	31.8

On the occasion of marriage contraction, a higher level of heterogeneity is noted in case of the Hungarians compared to the Republic level (25.2% in comparison with 13.5%). Namely, 25.2% of the marriages contracted by the Hungarians during 2004 were contracted with women of other national affiliation (mainly with the female Serbs, the female Croats, the female Yugoslavs and the female Bunjevci). The case is similar the female Hungarians: during 2004, 33.1% of them contracted marriage with the members of other ethnic community, and in most cases those were the male Serbs, the male Croats, the male Bunjevci and the male Yugoslavs, too.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Hungarians	117707	30478	35016	22800	20784	8629	2.54
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Hungarians	100.0	25.9	29.7	19.4	17.7	7.3	

The average number of the Hungarian household members was 2.54, which is slightly under the Republic average. The largest proportion of the Hungarian households consists of two-member (29.7%)

and single-member (25.9%) households. The share of households with five members and over is twice lower than the Republic average.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765

The Hungarians	26719	17790	8803	126
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(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
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The Hungarians	100.00	66.58	32.95	0.47
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In the structure of the Hungarian old households, single-member households (66.6%) prevail.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Hungarians	100.00	1.65	6.58	91.77

Out of the total number of the Hungarian households, 91.8% of the households were with all their members in the country, which is above the Republic average. Contrary to this, there is a considerably lower share of the Hungarian households with their members working/living abroad in relation to the average Republic share (1.65% compared to 2.4%).

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

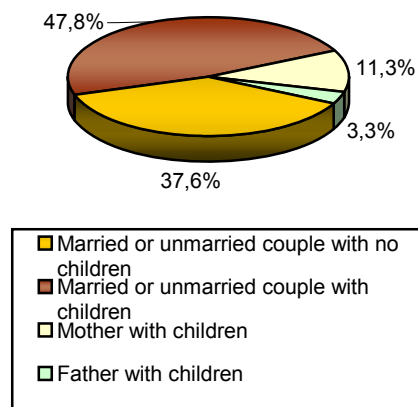
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Hungarians	100.0	71.2	28.8	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	90.4	9.6

The families in which the Hungarians live are mainly homogeneous by their national structure. Likewise, even when we talk about incomplete families, of mother with children and father with children types, there is a high share of homogeneous families. Nevertheless, despite this the degree of ethnic

homogeneity of the Hungarian families is considerably lower than the degree of ethnic homogeneity of the families manifested at The Republic level.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Hungarians	100.0	37.6	47.8	11.3	3.3



If we only look at ethnically homogeneous families, namely, the families where all members are Hungarians, the numerical predominance of the type of married or unmarried couple with children can be observed among them. The share of families with no children is higher compared to the Republic average (37.6% in comparison to 31.4%), while the share of families with children is, conversely, lower in comparison with the Republic share (47.8% in comparison to 53.6%).

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Hungarians	234	3.53

The proportion of the members who declared to be the Hungarians among the councilmen amounts to 3.53%, and it is insignificantly lower than the share of the Hungarians in the total population of Serbia (3.91%).

According to the results of the 2004 local elections, the councilmen of the Hungarian national minority are only present in Vojvodina (234). In the North Bačka District, out of the total number of councilmen (133), 58 councilmen are of the Hungarian national minority. In the Middle Banat District (190) there are 22 Hungarian councilmen, while in the North Banat District, out of 182 councilmen in total – 94 councilmen are the Hungarians. In other Vojvodina districts, there is a similar share of the Hungarian councilmen, too.

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Hungarians	857	68	789
	(In %)		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Hungarians	100.0	7.9	92.1

In the course of 2004, 857 members of the Hungarian national minority were convicted of the crimes committed, while the share of the under-aged (7.9%) was above the Republic share of under-aged in the total number of the convicted persons (5.47%).

Convicted persons by type of crime, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizen	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of member and morals	Relating to marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general safety of people and property	Against road and traffic safety	Against judiciary	Against public peace and order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other crimes
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Hungarians	100.0	11.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	4.1	2.6	4.3	38.0	0.9	21.0	0.4	8.8	2.9	3.6

The largest number of the Hungarians was convicted of the following crimes: against property (38.0%), against safety of public traffic (21.0%), against life and limb (11.4%) and against marriage and family (4.1%), which is over the average shares at the level of the Republic.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Hungarians	100.0	86.0	2.4	3.3	7.9	0.3

The Hungarians most frequently occupy their own flats (86.0%). The shares of other types of tenure status are under the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Hungarians	100.0	99.85	0.05	0.10

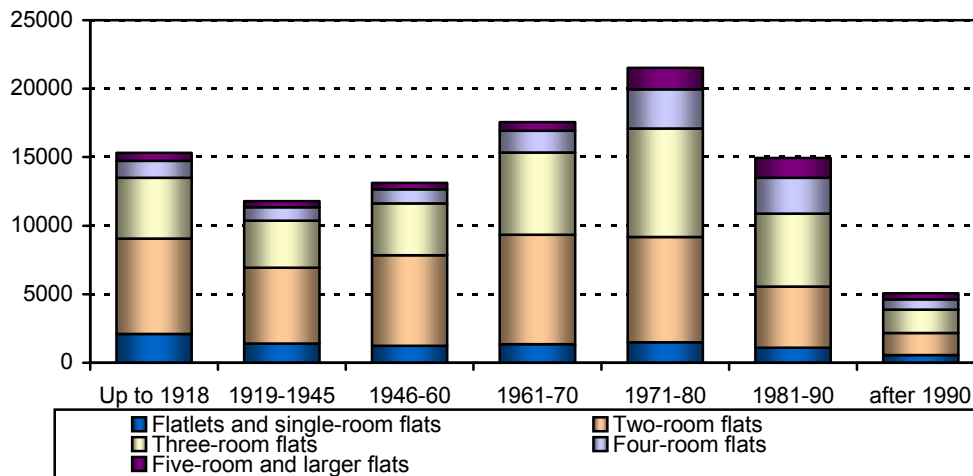
If we look at the type of buildings occupied by a household, we can conclude that almost all the Hungarian households live in flats, since the shares of occupied business premises and premises occupied out of necessity are considerably under one percent.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Hungarians	100.0	81.1	18.9

The share of flats with a bathroom, occupied by the Hungarians, is 81%, which is slightly higher compared to the Republic average.

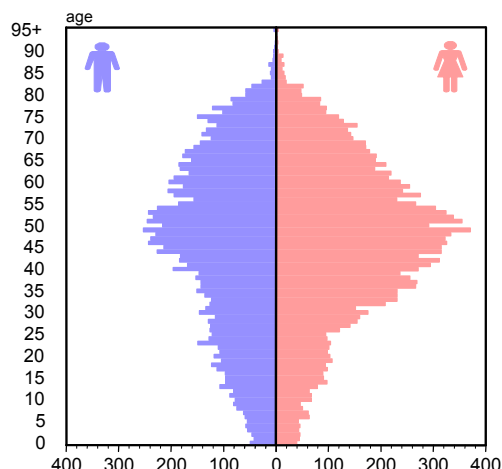
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



As regards the type of flats, two-room and three-room flats have the highest share, which were mainly built before 1918, as well as in the sixties, the seventies and the eighties of the twentieth century.

THE MACEDONIANS

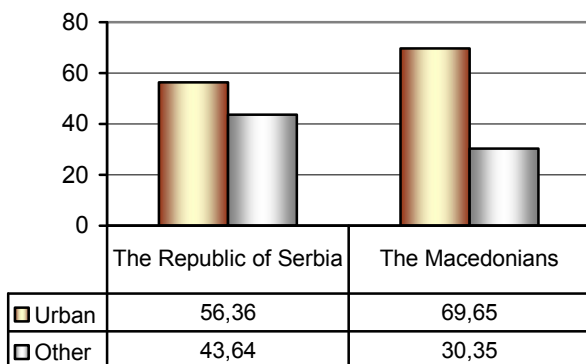
1991	44,028	0.58%
2002	25,847	0.34%



The Macedonians had the highest relative share in the total population in the 1981 census (0.62%). In the 2002 census their number was considerably reduced, while their share was cut down to only 0.34%. The fall of the number of the Macedonians is the consequence of their low and negative natural increment, as well as of the negative migration balance.

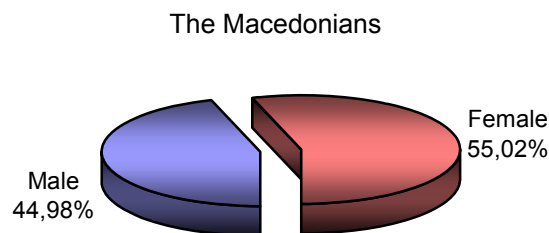
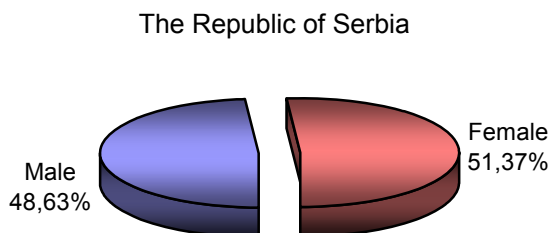
Out of 25,000 Macedonians, over 8,000 of them live in the territory of the City of Belgrade and slightly more than 5,000 live in the municipality of Pančevo. Their highest share is in the population of the municipality of Plandište (nearly 10%). In Novi Sad there are over 1,000 Macedonians, too. Out of the Macedonians in Serbia, 54.4% live in the Central Serbia, while 45.6% live in Vojvodina.

Population by type of settlements, 2002.



There are more Macedonians in urban than in other settlements, because more than two-thirds out of their total number live in towns. Therefore, the presence of the Macedonians in urban areas is much higher than the average share of urban population in the population of the Republic (69.75% in relation to 56.4%).

Population by sex, 2002



The structure of the members who declared to be Macedonians by sex is characterized by a higher share of women (55.0%) than men (45.0%). Namely, 82 male Macedonians were recorded per 100 female Macedonians, while at the level of the total population that relation shows a slight numerical advantage of the female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Macedonians	Total	46.30	2.28	81.77	33.6	9.8	23.8
	Male	45.86	2.04		39.5	12.4	27.1
	Female	46.67	2.57		29.1	7.8	21.4

The average age of the Macedonians, which is higher than the average age of the total population of Serbia, is around 46. The value of the total age dependency coefficient is under the average for Serbia, indicating that the working contingent is less burdened with the young and the old population, especially with children under 15.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Macedonians	Total	25847	684	1198	19292		519	23382
	Male	11627	363	668	8318		258	10290
	Female	14220	321	530	10974	7030	261	13092

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Macedonians	Total	100.0	2.6	4.6	74.64		2.0	90.5
	Male	100.0	3.1	5.7	71.54		2.2	88.5
	Female	100.0	2.3	3.7	77.17	49.4	1.8	92.1

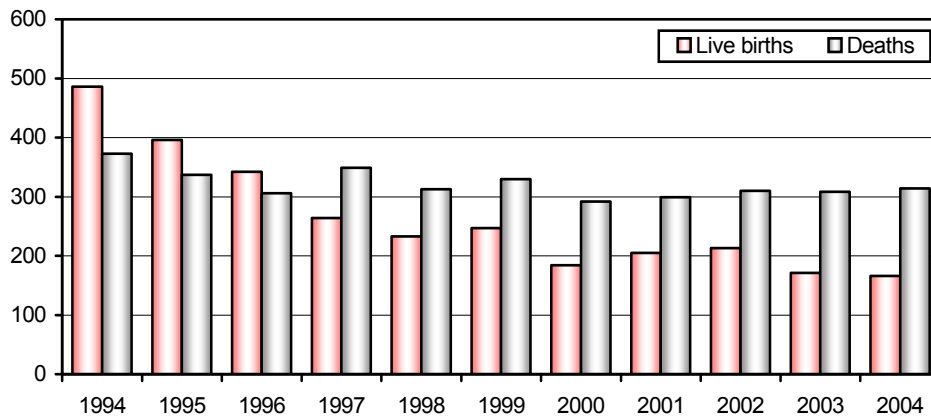
Compared with the total population, the Macedonians have a higher share of working population (about 75%), and a lower share of the population under 15. The share of women at their fertile age (49.4%) is slightly higher than the Republic average.

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Macedonians											
Live births	486	396	342	264	233	247	184	205	213	171	166
Deaths	373	337	306	349	313	330	292	299	310	308	314
Natural increment	113	59	36	-85	-80	-83	-108	-94	-97	-137	-148

The natural increment of the Macedonians has had a negative value since 1997, which averages that, starting from that year, the number of live births was smaller than the number of death. The negative trend of the natural increment of the Macedonians continues.

The Macedonians by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



If we look at the women by age, we shall come to the conclusion that the female Macedonians give birth to children from the age of thirty, namely, they are characterized by having babies more often in the second half of their fertile age.

Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia									
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2

3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4

The Macedonians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	16.6	95.8	76.1	41.3	13.3	8.1	8.9	8.2	33.3
1 child	16.4	4.2	15.3	23.3	18.2	15.4	16.9	16.6	7.8
2 children	53.0	0.0	6.8	30.0	56.8	64.4	63.9	49.6	45.1
3 children	9.9	0.0	1.6	4.9	9.5	9.8	8.2	15.4	11.8
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	6.0	0.0
5 children and over	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	4.2	2.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

According to the last census data, 16.6% of the female Macedonians did not have children, while among all the women in Serbia of the same age there were 25% of those who had not given birth to children. However, in relation to the total fertile population of Serbia, among the female Macedonians there is a more visible share of women who had two children

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children to female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children to women who had babies
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Macedonians	1.7	2.1

Living in an urban environment, a favorable educational structure and better economic activity of the female Macedonians give an explanation of the low reproductive norms of the female Macedonians, who have a slightly larger average number of children (1.7) compared to the number of children at the Republic level (1.5).

In the 1004-2004 period, within the Macedonian community the number of dead infants per 1,000 of live-born infants was about the value of 4.5 per mille, therefore considerably below the value of the same indicator relevant for Serbia as a whole (11.6 per mille).

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004			
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths	
The Republic of Serbia															
Total	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48	
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415		
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841		
The Macedonians															
Total	11	6	7	6	5	7	4	2	5	7	5	3531	65	1.84	

Male	7	6	4	5	3	5	3	2	4	3	4	46
Female	4	-	3	1	2	2	1	-	1	4	1	19

In the 1994-2004 period, 65 suicides were committed among the Macedonians, which comprise 1.84% out of the total number of dead Macedonians in the said period. The largest number of suicides was noted in 1994 (11). In respect of this structure by sex, there are a lot more men among the persons who had committed suicide.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Macedonians	100.00	1.06	0.00	0.27	92.17	0.37	0.02	0.00	3.18	1.12	0.36	1.45

Almost all the Macedonians declared to be of the Orthodox religion (92.2%). The share of the Macedonians who did not declare themselves with respect to religious affiliation was slightly higher than the Republic average.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Non-declared and Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Macedonians	100.00	50.75	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	48.48	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.34

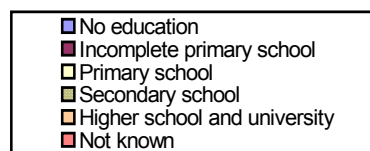
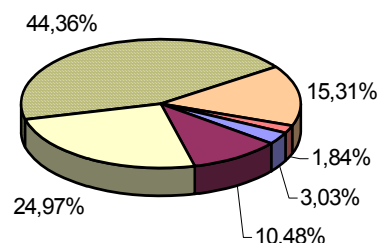
Among the Macedonians, 50% of them declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue, while 48.5% of the Macedonians declared Macedonian language to be their mother tongue. The share of other languages was marginal. The presented data clearly show that the phenomenon of alterophony is widely spread among the Macedonians in Serbia.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
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The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
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The Macedonians	100.00	3.03	10.48	24.97	44.36	15.31	1.84
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The Macedonians stand out by an extremely favorable educational population structure in relation to the total population of Serbia. Only 3% of the Macedonians did not even complete one grade of primary school, while 10.5% of them have incomplete primary school. The Macedonians have a higher share of the members with completed secondary, higher school or university compared to the total population.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
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The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66

The Macedonians	Total	465	1.88
	Male	92	0.83
	Female	373	2.71

With respect to the average share of the illiterate at the Republic level (3.45%), the share of the illiterate Macedonians aged 10 and over in the total number of the Macedonians of the same age is 1.88%, which is considerably under the Republic average (3.45%). The explanation of this fact is in the remarkable educational population structure of the Macedonians and the high degree of urbanization. As well as in case of the total population, the illiteracy of the female population among the Macedonians is higher.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

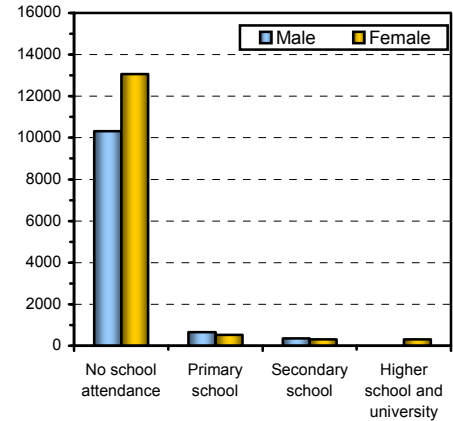
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533

The Macedonians	Total	25847	23386	1188	664	173	436
	Male	11627	10319	661	352	80	215
	Female	14220	13067	527	312	93	221

(In %)

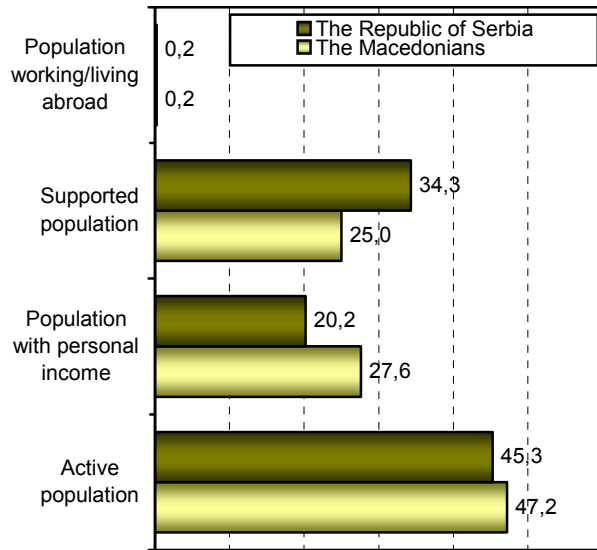
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10

The Macedonians	Total	100.00	90.48	4.60	2.57	0.67	1.69
	Male	100.00	88.75	5.69	3.03	0.69	1.85
	Female	100.00	91.89	3.71	2.19	0.65	1.55



At the time of the 2002 census around 10% of the Macedonians were being educated. Almost the same number of the Macedonians studied or attended secondary school. The share of primary school pupils (4.6%) corresponded to the compulsory school age children contingent (4.6%). This averages that all the children of that age of the Macedonian national minority were included in primary education.

Population by activity status, 2002



The population structure by activity status indicates that the share of the supported was considerably lower in case of the Macedonians (25.0%) than in the total population of Serbia (34.35%), while the share of the members with personal income and active members was slightly higher compared to the same shares at the Republic level.

The coefficient of economic dependency (111.3) indicates that 100 active Macedonians were economically burdened with 111 inactive members of this national minority (the members with personal income and the supported members), which is more favorable in relation to the value of this coefficient at the Republic level (120.1).

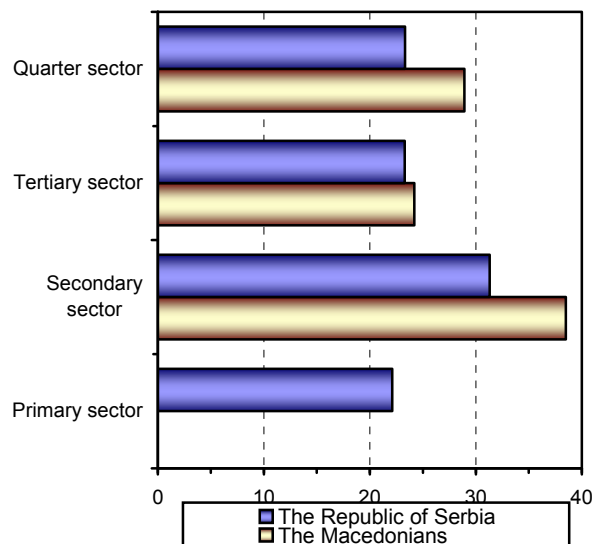
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	Housewives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia											
Total	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Macedonians											
Total	100.0	77.4	100.0	96.2	0.6	3.2	100.0	47.1	48.3	2.2	2.4
Male	100.0	80.1	100.0	96.5	0.8	2.7	100.0	-	91.5	3.6	4.9
Female	100.0	74.7	100.0	95.9	0.4	3.6	100.0	65.6	31.3	1.7	1.4

The share of the active employed population among the active Macedonians was 77.4%. The retired of the Macedonian national minority made 96% of the members with personal income, while the share of Macedonians with other sources of income was about 4%. In the population structure of the supported Macedonians, the share of children, pupils and students and housewives was equal, while the share of other supported members was lower than the Republic average.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Macedonians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	8.3
Fishery	0.1	0.04
Minies and quarries	1.3	1.5
Processing industry	23.8	30.7
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.6
Civil engineering	4.5	4.7
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	12.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.8
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	5.5
Financial mediation	1.4	1.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	4.0
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	5.5
Education	4.6	6.0
Health and social welfare	6.4	9.3
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	2.9
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.10
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.04
Not known	2.8	2.4



As regards economic activity, the largest proportion of the Macedonians was in processing industry (one-third), followed by wholesale and retail trades. Eight percent of the Macedonians was employed in the primary sector. The shares of the employed by other branches of economic activities corresponded to the shares at the Republic level.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Macedonians
Total	100.00	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	4.58
Experts	7.81	9.73
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	20.21
Clerks	5.74	6.32
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	10.89
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	5.08
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	13.32
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	14.17
Elementary – simple jobs	7.28	11.31
Other and not known	4.87	4.40

The largest proportion between the groups of professions among the Macedonians consisted of expert associates and technicians (20.21%), which correlates highly with their educational structure. Experts, servicemen, shop and market assistants, craftsmen, machine operators and the most elementary jobs are the professions that are almost equally present among the active Macedonians.

Agricultural population, 2002

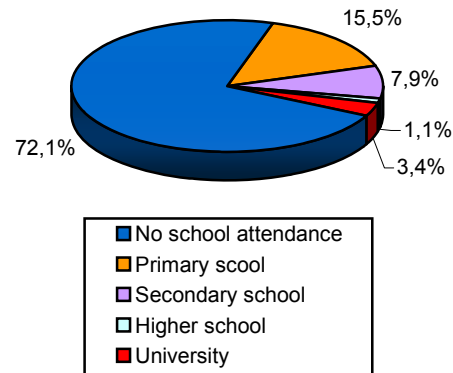
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Macedonians	814	39.15	3.15	5.81	67.44	407	44.29

The share of agricultural population among the Macedonians was irrelevant. Only 814, namely, 3.15% of the Macedonians made their living from agriculture. Independent agriculturists made half of this number (407).

The average area of land owned by the Macedonians is 0.28ha, which is under the Republic average (0.84ha). This is understandable, bearing in mind the fact that the Macedonians are mainly urban population.

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Macedonians	265	191	41	21	3	9
		(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Macedonians	100.0	72.1	15.5	7.9	1.1	3.4



Out of the total number of the supported agricultural population of the Macedonian national minority, 72% did not attend school (which is higher than the Republic average). The share of the Macedonians supported by independent agriculturists who attended primary school was 15.5%, which is under the Republic average (23.7%). The shares of other levels of school attended relating to the members of the Macedonian national minority correspond to the Republic average, except for the share of their members studying at university, which was higher in case of the Macedonians (3.4%) than in the total population (2.0%).

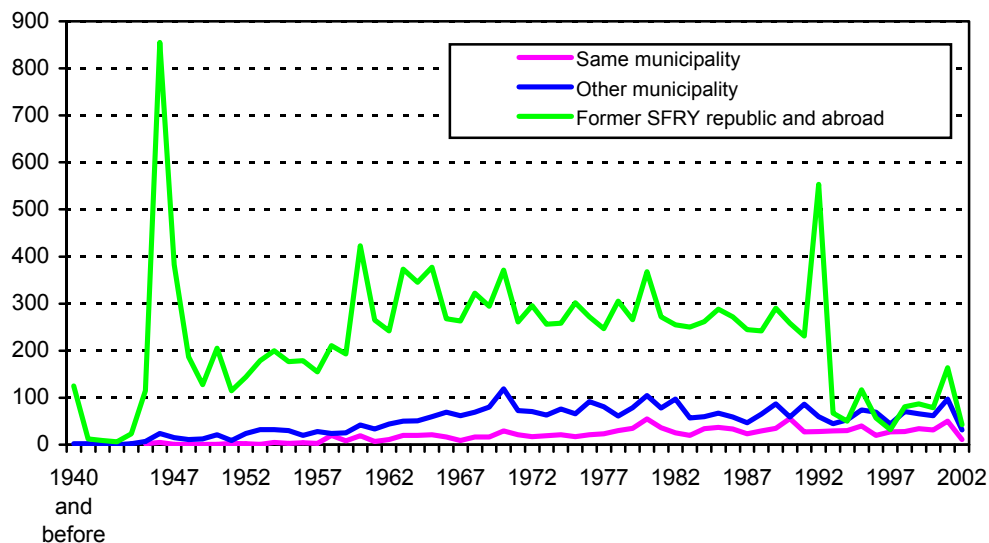
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8

The Macedonians	25847	6622	19225	25.6	74.4
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The share of migrants in the total Macedonian population is considerably higher than the Republic average, because nearly three-fourths of the Macedonians moved to the present place of residence.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The largest number among the Macedonians was part of the mainstream of those who came from abroad or from one of the former SFRY republics (no less than 72.25%), while on the other hand, the recorded shares of the migrants who took part in migrations from one municipality to another (17.4%) and in local ones (6.4%) were considerably lower.

It can be concluded from the above graph that the intensified migration of the Macedonians from Macedonia happened immediately after the end of World War II (in 1947). Out of the total number of the migrations which took place from the former SFRY republics, 92% of the Macedonians moved from Macedonia, while the shares of the migrants from Croatia (2.8%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (around 1%) are mainly related to the beginning of the nineties (mainly in 1993). The Macedonians mostly migrated to the settlements of urban type.

The Macedonians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	880	100.0	14.7
Germany	253	28.8	19.3
Macedonia	108	12.3	10.7
Switzerland	76	8.6	13.9
Austria	72	8.2	16.1
America	56	6.4	10.1
Australia	48	5.5	13.5
Sweden	43	4.9	19.6
France	34	3.9	20.1
Canada	30	3.4	8.7
Italy	29	3.3	7.5
Holland	20	2.3	12.5
Other countries and not known	111	12.6	9.9

880 Macedonians working/living abroad were included in the census. The Macedonians most often decided to work/live in Germany (28.8%). Macedonia is the second country in the list of countries where the Macedonians go to work. As for non-European countries, the USA and Australia are the most common ones. The average period of the Macedonians working/living abroad is 14.7 years. France is at the top of the list of foreign countries by the time of the Macedonians living there (20.1), followed by Sweden and Germany with a slightly shorter periods of their stay there.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Macedonians	100.00	21.90	68.87	5.87	3.25	0.11	100.00	11.40	70.31	13.80	4.29	0.19

The structure of the Macedonians by sex defines the marital status of this national minority. The lowest share of the members who did not marry (it is 7% in case of the male population and it is 8.5% in case of the female population) in relation to the Republic average and a high share of married members are the main characteristics of the marital status of this national minority.

In the course of 2004, the relation between contracted homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages at the Republic level was 86.5% compared to 13.5%. The structure of the Macedonians who had contracted marriages considerably differs from this average. The Macedonians are characterized by an extremely high level of heterogeneity. This can be also explained, apart from their small number, by the fact that the Macedonians are characterized by a high level of urbanization, as well as by their above-the-average educational structure.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Macedonians	15.2	84.8	14.9	85.1	10.0	90.0	7.5	92.5

In the course of 2004, 85% of the marriages contracted by the male Macedonians were with women of other national affiliation (mainly with the female Serbs). The same is with the female Macedonians: no less than 85% contracted marriages with a member of other national affiliation, this being most often with the male Serbs. In accordance with a large number of contracted heterogeneous marriages, there is also an extremely high share of dissolved marriages, where the spouses were of different national affiliations.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Macedonians	9859	1733	2588	2071	2290	1177	2.92
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Macedonians	100.0	17.6	26.3	21.0	23.2	11.9	

The average number of the Macedonian household members is 2.92, which points out to the fragmentation of these households. In the population structure of their households by number of members, the most common are two-member (26.3%) and four-member households (23.2%), followed by three-member (21.0%) and single-members households (17.6%), while the share of households with five members and over (11.9%) is the lowest.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic Of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Macedonians	1614	879	733	2
(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Macedonians	100.00	54.46	45.42	0.12

In the structure of the old Macedonian households, 54.5% consisted of single-member households, while two-member households made 45.4%. Quantitatively, the share of the old households with three members and over was irrelevant.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Macedonians	100.00	2.63	8.74	88.63

Out of the total number of the Macedonian households, 88.3% were in the state with all their members absent. If we look at the share of the Macedonian households with at least one of their members abroad, we only notice a slight difference in relation to the average Republic share.

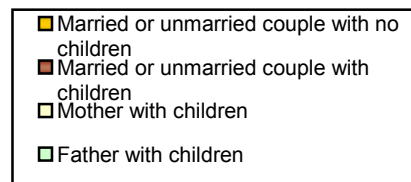
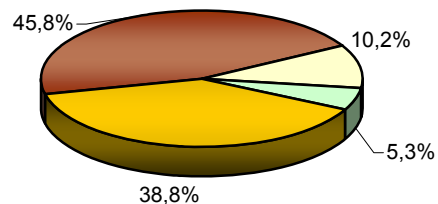
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Macedonians	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	27.6	72.4	100.0	50.0	50.0

The Macedonian families are mainly heterogeneous by their national structure. Only among the families of the type of father with children, there is an equal share of homogeneous and heterogeneous families.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (In %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Macedonians	100.0	38.8	45.8	10.2	5.3



In the structure of ethnically homogeneous families by type, the highest share consisted of married/unmarried couples with no children, which correlated highly with the average age of the Macedonians, as well as with the fact that in this national group there was the highest proportion of two-member families.

Likewise, in relation to the Republic average, there is the higher share of homogeneous families of married/unmarried couple with no children type and of father with children type.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Macedonians	6	0.09

The share of the members who declared to be the Macedonians among councilmen at the local level is 0.09%, which is lower than the share of the Macedonians in the total population (0.3%).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Macedonians	86	2	84
	(In %)		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Macedonians	100.0	2.3	97.7

During 2004, the share of the convicted Macedonians made 0.2%. The share of members under 18 among the convicted Macedonians was 2.3%, which is lower than in case of the total population with around 5.5% of the convicted under-aged.

Convicted members by type of crime, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizen	Against labor rights	Against honor and reputation	Against dignity of member and morals	Relating to marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general safety of people and property	Against road and traffic safety	Against judiciary	Against public peace and order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other crimes
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Macedonians	100.0	10.5	1.2	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	4.7	10.5	20.9	2.3	18.6	0.0	18.6	1.2	7.0

Out of the total number of the Macedonians convicted of crimes, the largest number consisted of those who had committed a crime against property (21%), followed by those who had committed a crime against road and traffic safety (18.6%) and against public order and legal transactions (18.6%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Macedonians	100.0	82.9	3.0	4.0	9.2	0.9

The Macedonians most often occupied their own flats (around 33%). The Macedonian households sharing a flat with parents or other relatives (9%) follow then. The share of Macedonians-subtenants was slightly under the Republic average (4.0%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Macedonians	100.00	99.36	0.31	0.32

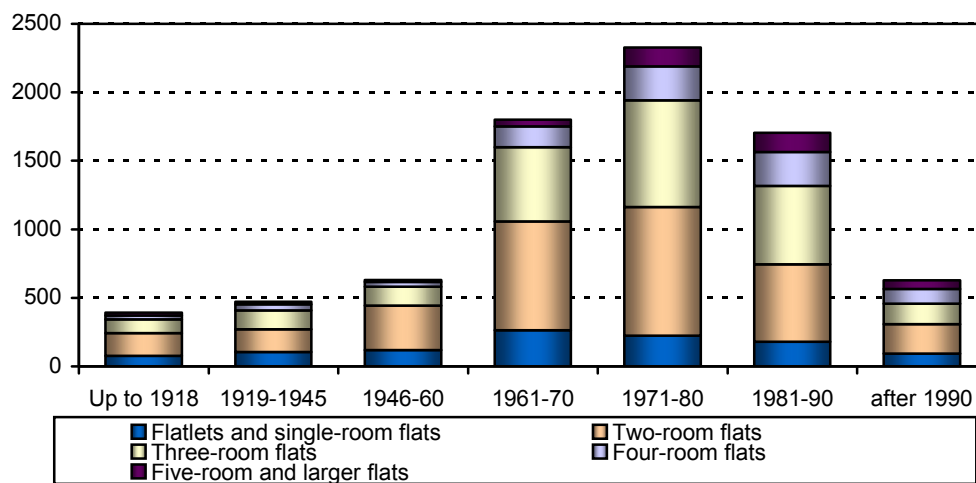
If we look at the type of building occupied by a household, it can be concluded that almost all the Macedonian households occupied flats, namely, they lived in housing facilities intended for permanent lodging.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Macedonians	100.0	91.8	8.2

The flats occupied by the Macedonians mainly have a bathroom, which corresponds to the fact that 70% of the members of this national minority live in urban environment. On the basis of this data, it can be assumed that the Macedonian community lives in better housing conditions compared to the average housing conditions of the total population of Serbia.

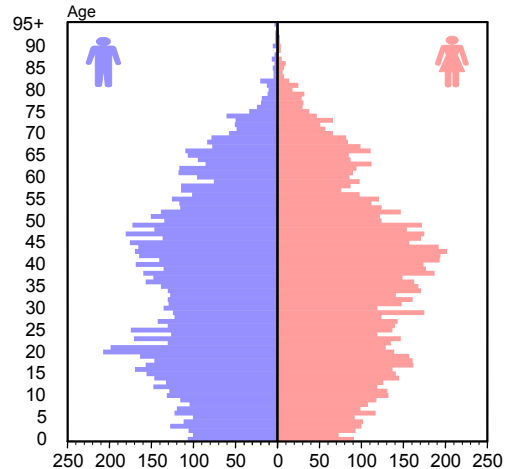
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



As regards the type of flats, there is the largest proportion of two-room and three-room flats, built mainly in the sixties, the seventies and the eighties of the last century.

THE MUSLIMS

1991	176,401	2.33%
2002	19,503	0.26%



In all the censuses carried out after World War II, the population of the Muslims was increasing continuously, whereas the relatively largest share of Muslims in the total population was in 1991 (2.30%), when there were about 180,000 of them registered. However, in the census carried out in 2002 the number of Muslims suddenly dropped down for the majority of the inhabitants, who had earlier declared to be Muslims, declared to be the Bosniacs in the census carried out in 2002.

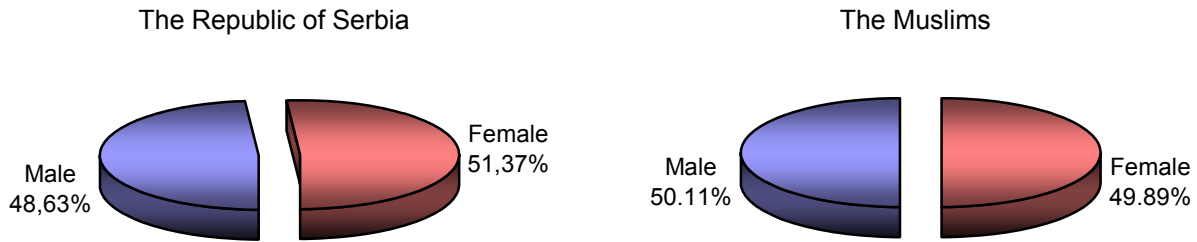
The largest number of the Muslims lives in the territory of the city of Belgrade (over 4.500, or 23.7% of their total number in Serbia). However, the largest shares of the Muslims in the total population were registered in the following municipalities: Prijepolje (3,812 or 19.5%), Novi Pazar (1,599 or 8.2%), Priboj (1,427 or 7.3%), Sjenica (659 or 3.4%), Nova Varoš (502 or 2.6%) and Mali Zvornik (486 or 2.5%). In Vojvodina there are 3,634 of the Muslims, or 18.6% of their total number. In respect of the number of the Muslims living in them, the following municipalities of Vojvodina may be distinguished: Novi Sad, with over 1,000, but with the relatively small share in the total population (0.3%), and then come the following municipalities: Pančevo, Subotica and Bač.

Population by type of settlements, 2002

	Republic of Serbia	Muslims
Urban	56.36	65.91
Other	43.64	34.09

An extremely larger number of the Muslims lives in urban settlements rather than in other type of settlements, for about two thirds of their total number live in towns. The Muslims are more inclined to living in an urban way in relation to the total population of Serbia (65.9% compared to 56.4%). The achieved level of urbanisation (measured by the share of the urban one in the total population) was considerably higher with the Muslims than with the Bosniacs, although they are of the same ethnic roots. In interpreting this diversity one should primarily start from their unequal participation in the migratory processes. Namely, just a third of the Bosniacs was ready to leave their home land, whereas more than a half of the total number of the Muslims decided to do so.

Population by sex, 2002



The structure of the Muslim national minority in Serbia in respect of sex is characterised by an almost equal share of women and men (49.9% of women compared to 50.1% of men). Namely, 100 of female Muslims were registered per 100 of male Muslims.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Muslims	Total	36.38	0.58	100.42	37.9	24.4	13.5
	Male	35.86	0.55		38.5	25.6	12.9
	Female	36.90	0.61		37.2	23.2	14.1

The average age of the Muslims, which is lower than the average age of the total population in Serbia, varies around 36 years, whereas an ageing index is 0.58, which without doubt indicates the fact that the Muslims had also been included in the process of gradual demographic ageing. Nevertheless, these indicators show that the Muslims are demographically younger in relation to the total population of Serbia. The coefficient of the old age dependency indicates that the working contingent is less economically burdened with the old population than in case of the total population, and this is a consequence of considerably smaller share of the old population among the Muslims.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Muslims	Total	19503	1432	1992	14044		179	15162
	Male	9772	771	1022	7002		82	7499
	Female	9731	661	970	7042	5479	97	7663

		In %						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Muslims	Total	100.0	7.3	10.2	72.01		0.9	77.7
	Male	100.0	7.9	10.5	71.65		0.8	76.7
	Female	100.0	6.8	10.0	72.37	56.3	1.0	78.7

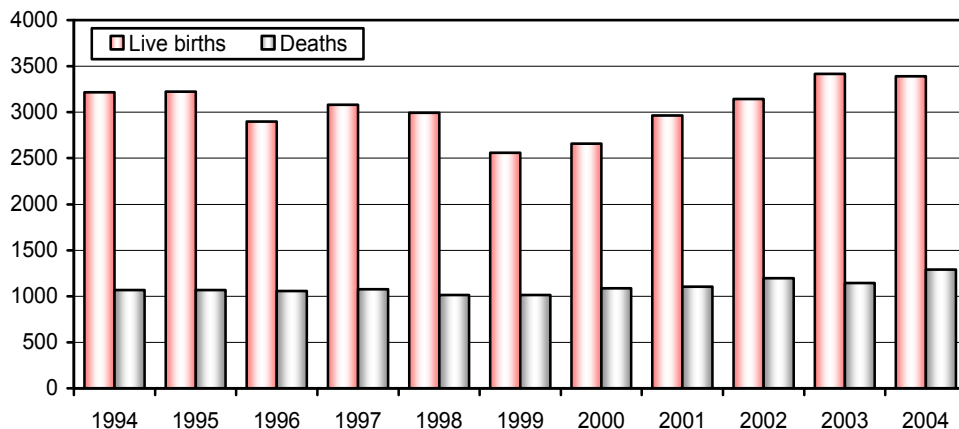
The Muslims are less represented in the older age groups, and their share is higher in case of children of pre-school and school age than in the total population. However, in relation to the total population, the Muslims have a higher share of the work capable population (over 72%) and fertile women (56.3%).

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Muslims											
Live births	3215	3224	2898	3080	2995	2559	2659	2964	3143	3415	3390
Deaths	1067	1068	1059	1076	1012	1015	1088	1106	1197	1144	1290
Natural increment	2148	2156	1839	2004	1983	1544	1571	1858	1946	2271	2100

More than a half of the female Muslims is at the fertile age. If we look at the number of live-born children, according to the ethnic affiliation of the mother it may be noticed, with slight discrepancies, that it has been increasing gradually. The resultant of the trends of birth and death rates of the Muslims is a positive natural increment in the entire period of observation.

The Muslims by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Muslims	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	26.8	94.8	71.2	39.1	16.3	10.7	8.5	9.2	42.6
1 child	12.7	4.6	17.3	20.4	16.3	11.8	11.0	9.3	11.8
2 children	31.2	0.4	9.9	28.0	47.3	43.9	37.4	21.6	13.2
3 children	14.6	0.1	1.4	9.0	14.4	21.8	21.5	17.1	11.8
4 children	6.3	0.0	0.2	2.5	3.9	6.3	10.6	13.7	8.8
5 children and over	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	5.5	11.0	29.2	11.8
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The structure of female population, according to the age and the number of live born children, shows that the female Muslims give birth more before they are thirty years old, namely, they are characterised with numerous births in the first half of the fertile period, compared to the total contingent of women in Serbia.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Muslims	2.5	3.7

The average number of live born children by the female Muslims aged 15 and over is 2 children, which is higher than the average in the Republic (1.5). However, if we only look at the women who had given birth, the average number of children born by the female Muslim is 2.7 while it is 2 children in the Republic.

The reasons of such a high average number of children should be, among many other things, looked for in the fact that the older female Muslims had a considerably higher number of live born children. Namely, in age group of 60 and over, almost every third member of this ethnic community had given birth to five children or over.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	

Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Muslims	19	21	18	17	14	13	6	13	11	14	12	12122	158	1.30
Male	17	16	14	11	6	12	3	7	9	10	10		115	
Female	2	5	4	6	8	1	3	6	2	4	2		43	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 158 suicides among the members of the Muslim national minority, which is 1.3% of the total number of deaths within the same period. If we consider suicides according to the sex of the person having committed a suicide, there are more suicides among men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believers, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Muslims	100.00	86.13	0.00	0.26	2.38	0.07	0.02	0.02	6.20	1.38	0.40	3.15

The largest number of the Muslims is of the Islamic religion (86%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, an atheistic attitude of the Muslims is considerably more expressed, for there is 1.4% of those who had declared not to be believers, and even 6.2% of those who had not declared at all regarding this issue. 2.4% of the Muslims declared to be of Orthodox religion. If compared with the Bosniacs, it may be noticed that the Bosniacs are not only explicitly devoted to the Islamic religion (99.4%), but their being entirely indifferent to atheism as well (0.1%).

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Muslims	100.00	82.88	3.20	10.44	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.30	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.64	1.06

About 83% of the Muslims declared Serbian to be their mother tongue; 10.4% of them declared Bosnian language to be their mother tongue and 3.2% of them declared Albanian language to be their mother tongue. The share of other languages is negligible.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

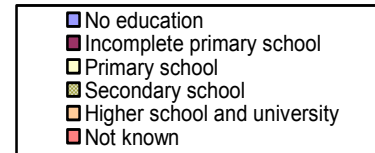
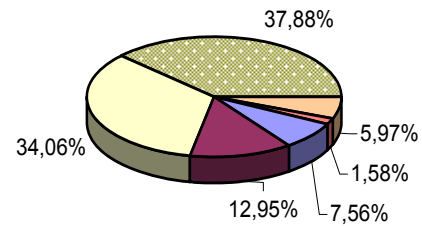
	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
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The Republic of Serbia

	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
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The Muslims

	100.00	7.56	12.95	34.06	37.88	5.97	1.58
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A characteristic of the Muslims is considerably less favourable educational structure in relation to the total population. Even 7.6% of the Muslims did not complete any primary school class, and about 13% of them did not complete primary school in full. Primary school was the highest level of education for a third of the Muslims. The share of persons with higher school and university education is almost twice less than the average one for the Republic.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Muslims	Total	816	4.69
	Male	169	1.95
	Female	647	7.40

The Muslims belong to the ethnic communities with a high share of illiterate persons (4.7%), which is absolutely in accordance with the level of their education. For example, within the total number of the population there was 3.45% of illiterate persons.

Among illiterate members of the Muslim community, women are far more represented (over 80%).

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
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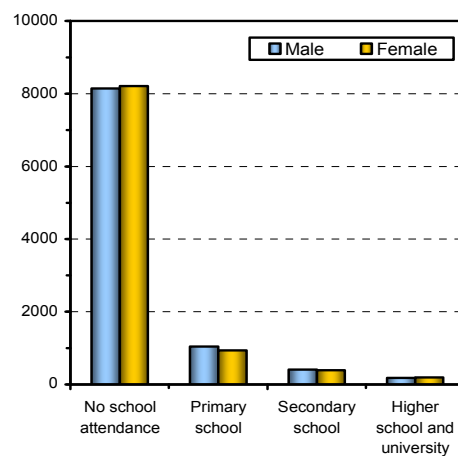
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533

The Muslims	Total	19503	16353	1976	794	108	272
	Male	9772	8141	1042	406	51	132
	Female	9731	8212	934	388	57	140

In %

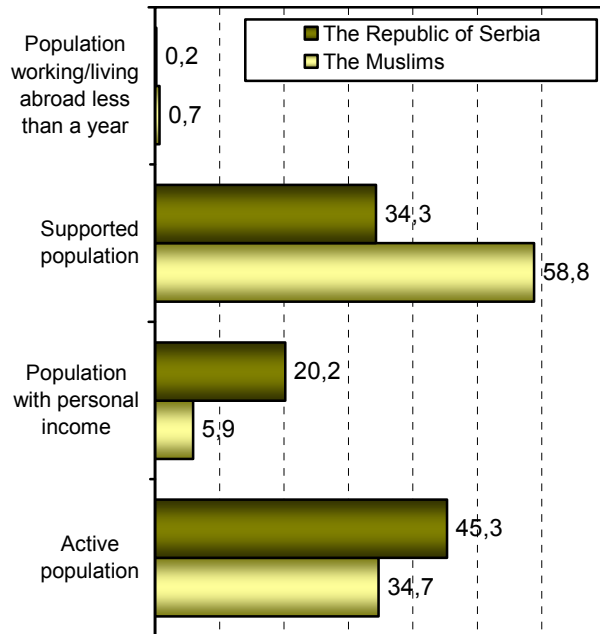
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10

The Muslims	Total	100.00	83.85	10.13	4.07	0.55	1.39
	Male	100.00	83.31	10.66	4.15	0.52	1.35
	Female	100.00	84.39	9.60	3.99	0.59	1.44



At the time of the consensus in 2002, nearly 16% of the Muslims were being educated. The share of children attending primary school corresponds to the share of children from 7 to 14 years of age, which means that all the children of this age had been included in primary education. Otherwise, it may be noticed that the share of the Muslims who attend higher schools and universities is rather lower.

Population by activity status, 2002



Almost 45% of the total number of the Muslims belong to the category of active population, which is very similar to the share of the active population at the level of the Republic (45.3%).

Contrary to this, the share of population with personal income (16.8%) is below the value of the share for the total population (20.2%).

The share of the supported population of this ethnic affiliation (38.2%) is more distinct than the average value for the Republic (34.3%).

The coefficient of economic dependency (123.8) shows that 100 of the active Muslims are economically burdened with 124 of inactive members of this ethnic community (persons with personal income and supported persons). At the level of the Republic the value of this coefficient is (120.1).

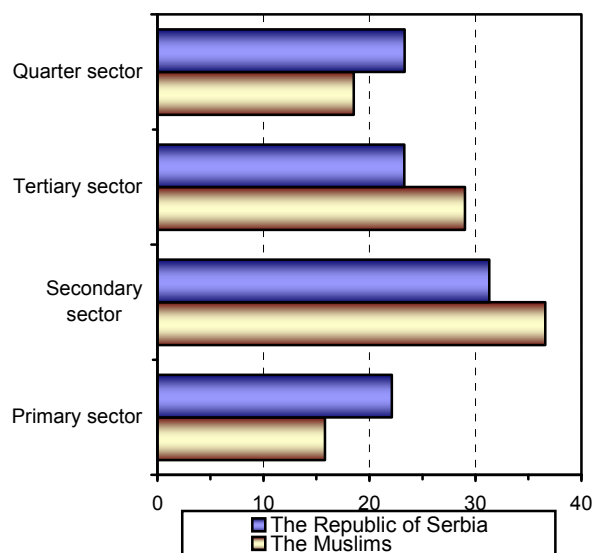
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Muslims	100.0	61.5	100.0	91.4	0.8	7.9	100.0	30.9	63.8	2.7	2.5
Male	100.0	64.1	100.0	92.2	1.0	6.8	100.0	-	92.0	3.8	4.2
Female	100.0	57.7	100.0	90.2	0.4	9.3	100.0	48.2	48.0	2.2	1.6

Among the supported members of the Muslim national minority, the share of housewives is higher (30.9%), in relation to the average value in the Republic (23.7%). Also, it is noticed that there is a considerably lower share of employed persons in the active population, compared to the average value for the total population.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Muslims
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	15.7
Fishery	0.1	0.11
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.9
Processing industry	23.8	25.9
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	2.3
Civil engineering	4.5	7.5
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	15.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	3.5
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	6.0
Financial mediation	1.4	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	2.3
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	3.8
Education	4.6	3.3
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.5
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	3.6
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.13
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.02
Not known	2.8	3.1



From the viewpoint of professional structure, the Muslims were mostly represented in processing industry (25.9%) and agriculture (15.7%). Wholesale and retail trades, civil engineering, traffic and health services come afterwards. Other professions were significantly less represented.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Muslims
Total	100.00	100.,00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	4.31
Experts	7.81	3.81
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	11.14
Clerks	5.74	4.91
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	13.63
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	13.07
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	15.49
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	15.24
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	14.29
Other and not known	4.87	4.11

In the structure of active population, by profession, there was an equal share of craftsmen and machine operators among the active Muslims (about 15%).

As regards the jobs requiring university qualifications (experts), the Muslims have a share twice less than the same share at the level of the Republic, which again shows their insufficient education.

Twice more Muslims (14.29%) than it is the case with the average value for the Republic (7.28%) performed the most simple jobs, which can be explained by a high share of persons who had only completed primary schools.

Agricultural population, 2002

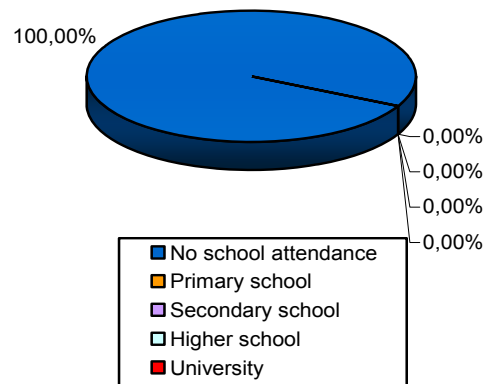
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Muslims	1241	34.55	6.36	14.46	62.13	648	42.73

The share of agricultural population among the Muslims was below the average value for the Republic. 1,241 Muslims in total, namely 6.36% of the Muslims were making living from agriculture. Out of this number, independent agriculturalists made a half of it.

The average surface of the land owned by the Muslims (0.52 ha), was smaller than the average value for the Republic (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Muslims	470	323	112	26	3	6
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Muslims	100.0	68.7	23.8	5.5	0.6	1.3



Out of the total number of the supported agricultural population of the Muslim national minority, 68.7% of persons did not attend any school (which is more than the average value for the Republic). The majority of persons of the Muslim national minority attended primary school, whereas the shares of other levels of attended school were considerably below the average value for the Republic.

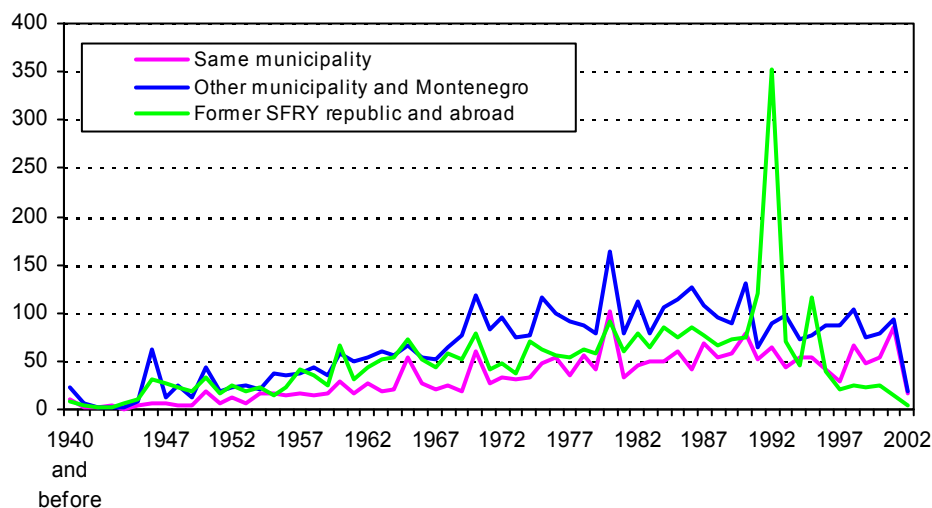
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54,2	45,8
The Muslims	19503	9273	10230	47.5	52.5

Unlike the total population, wherein the share of autochthonous population was higher than the share of migrants, among the Muslims there was 52.5% of persons who had moved in to the present place of residence.

Among the Muslims who had come in as settlers, the majority of them had come to the present place of permanent residence from another municipality in Serbia or from the republics of the former SFRY and from abroad, whereas a considerably smaller number of their migrations had taken place within the same municipality. The Muslims mostly came in from Bosnia and Herzegovina (in 1992), which can be explained by the political and war circumstances within this period.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The Muslims working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	2065	100.0	8.2
Germany	869	42.1	8.9
Austria	175	8.5	10.8
Sweden	169	8.2	8.2
Switzerland	116	5.6	9.9
Netherlands	111	5.4	6.2
USA	98	4.7	5.7
France	52	2.5	10.1
Denmark	35	1.7	6.1
Turkey	35	1.7	7.9
Australia	32	1.5	7.4
Greece	30	1.5	3.0
Italy	28	1.4	9.1
Other countries and not known	315	15.3	5.8

As for the Muslims having residence in Serbia, who were working/living abroad at the time of the census in 2002, 2065 of them were registered. Germany was mentioned by the Muslims as the most frequent foreign country of working/living, where there were 42% of them. Also, there was a significant number of the Muslims in Austria (8.5%) and in Sweden (8.2%). As for the non-European countries, the USA and Australia are at the top of the list of foreign countries where the Muslims work/live. The average period of the stay of the Muslims abroad was about 8 years. The Muslims worked/lived in Austria at the longest (10.8 years).

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

The Muslims	100.00	31.65	61.60	3.68	2.73	0.34	100.00	22.81	59.46	13.17	4.23	0.32
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The structure of the male Muslim population, in respect of marital status, does not significantly differ from the same gender structure at the level of the Republic.

There were more unmarried and married persons among the female Muslims than in the case of the total population and, vice versa, there were relatively less widows.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Muslims	81.5	18.5	90.9	9.1	65.1	34.9	88.1	11.9

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage in the case of male Muslims, as well as in the case of female Muslims, the level of homogeneity is outstanding. Namely, 81.5% of marriages of the male Muslims (in the course of 2004) was contracted with the women of the same national affiliation. In case of the female Muslims this share is even higher (even 90.9%). In heterogeneous marriages of the Muslims, the male and female Serbs are the most frequent partners to the persons of the Muslim ethnic affiliation.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Muslims	6081	974	1225	1111	1523	1248	3.30
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Muslims	100.0	16.0	20.1	18.3	25.0	20.5	

6,081 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a person of the Muslim national minority as "the person the household had been registered to". The average number of the household members is higher than the average value for Serbia, being 3.3 members per a household.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Muslims	639	417	220	2
	In %			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Muslims	100.00	65.26	34.43	0.31

About 10% of the households with a Muslim as "the person the household had been registered to" comprise of all the members aged 65 or over, whereas 17% of such households is represented at the level of the Republic. To conclude, old population households are considerably less represented within the Muslim community than within the framework of the total population of the Republic.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Muslims	100.00	4.34	19.98	75.68

Out of the total number of the Muslim households, 75.7% of households have all the members in the country, which is significantly below the average of the Republic (89.1%). For this very reason, the share of the Muslim households with all the members working/living abroad is significantly higher in relation to the average of the Republic (4.3% in comparison with 2.4%). Also, the share of households with at least one member of the household abroad was also high (about 20%).

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

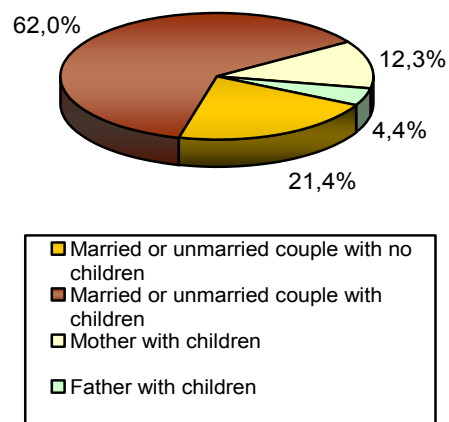
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Muslims	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	71.2	28.8	100.0	80.2	19.8

The small difference between the share of ethnically homogenous and heterogeneous whole families where Muslims live was evident. However, in case of incomplete families, such as the type of family of the mother with a child or the father with a child, the share of homogeneous families is significantly higher.

Among heterogeneous families, such as the type of a married or unmarried couple with no children and a married or unmarried couple with children, the most frequent partners of the Muslims were persons of the Serbian nationality.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Muslims	100.0	21.4	62.0	12.3	4.4



However, if we only look at ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. families where all the members are Muslims, the families of the type of a married or unmarried couple with children have the majority and in this respect they significantly exceed the share of the Republic (62% compared to 53.6%).

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Muslims	3	0.05

The presence of persons who had declared to be Muslims among the councilmen is 0.05%, which is actually a lower share than the percentage share of the Muslims in the total population of Serbia (0.26%).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Muslims	1151	97	1054
	In %		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Muslims	100.0	8.4	91.6

Among the persons convicted of crimes in Serbia, in the course of 2004, 3.2% of these persons were the Muslims.

The share of persons younger than 18 years of age was 8.4%, which is less favourable than in the case of the total population, where about 5.5% were under-aged persons convicted of crimes.

Convicted persons by type of crime committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of men and citizens	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of person and morals	Against marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general security of persons and property	Against public traffic security	Against judiciary	Against public order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other criminal acts
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Muslims	100.0	9.3	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.5	3.7	22.2	21.5	0.3	7.6	0.6	16.5	1.3	11.3

Out of the total number of the Muslims who had been convicted of crimes, the largest number was of those who had committed the criminal acts against: the economy (22%), property (21%) and the public order and legal transactions (16%). In this context, the presence of the Muslims in the commitment of criminal acts against the economy is particularly obvious as three times higher compared to the Republic average value (22.2% in comparison with 7.6%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Muslims	100.0	75.5	6.2	7.3	8.5	2.5

The Muslims most frequently live in their own flats (76%). In relation to the total population, there are considerably more lessees (6%) and tenants (7.3%) among the Muslims. The percentage of "the Muslim households" sharing flats with the parents or other relatives (8.5%) is lower than the average value for the Republic (9.9%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Muslims	100.00	98.15	0.87	0.98

The structure of the Muslim households by the type of building the Muslims live in, is similar to the same structure of the Republic, although the presence of these households in occupation of business premises and premises occupied from need is more distinct than it is standard at the level of the Republic.

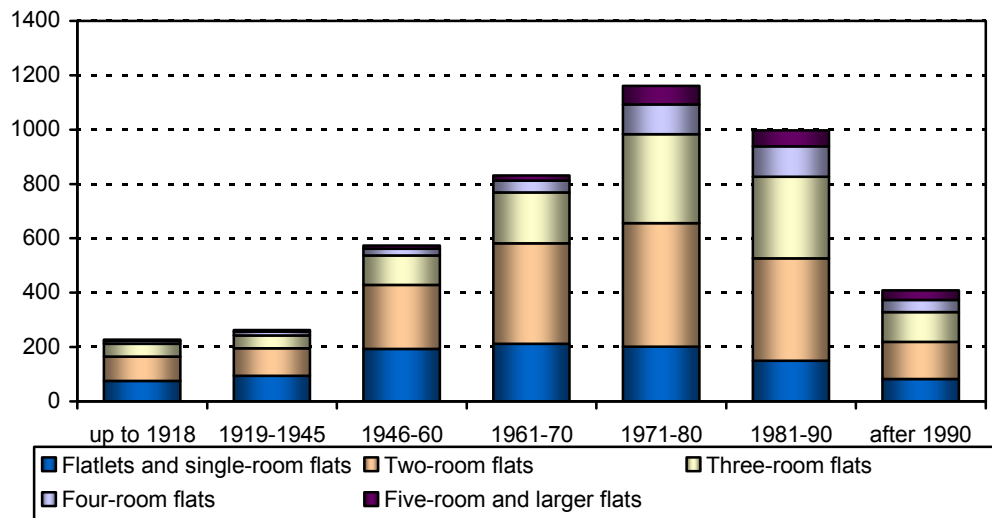
Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Muslims	100.0	77.1	22.9

About 23% of the flats occupied by the Muslims do not have their own bathrooms, whereas there are 19% of dwelling houses in Serbia that do not have bathrooms.

It may be concluded that the living conditions of an average Muslim were slightly below the living conditions of an average citizen in Serbia, looking at it from the standpoint of an occupied dwelling house and possession of a bathroom.

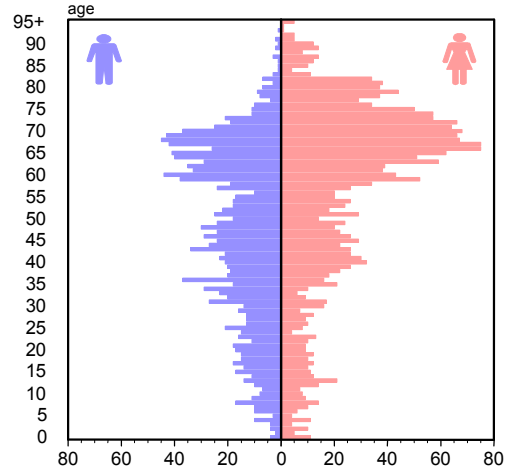
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



If we look at the flats occupied by the Muslims by the type and the year of construction, it may be noticed that most frequent are two-room flats, and the largest number of flats were built in the seventies and the eighties of the twentieth century.

THE GERMANS

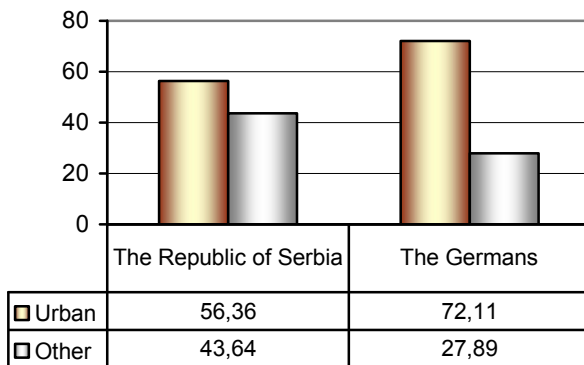
1991	4,745	0.06%
2002	3,901	0.05%



In the post-war censuses the number of the Germans mostly decreased, while they had the highest relative share in the total population of Serbia in 1953 (0.75%), when 46,000 of them were recorded. However, since then until the last census, their number decreased to only 3,901 members, i.e. 0.05% of the total population in Serbia.

Out of the total number of the Germans, 19.1% of them live in the territory of the Central Serbia and 80.9% in Vojvodina. The largest number of the Germans in the Central Serbia lives in the territory of the City of Belgrade (481 or 12.3% of their total number). In Vojvodina 3,154 Germans live, while the largest number of the members of this national minority is settled in the following municipalities of Vojvodina: Novi Sad (410), Sombor (339), Subotica (272) and Pančevo (227).

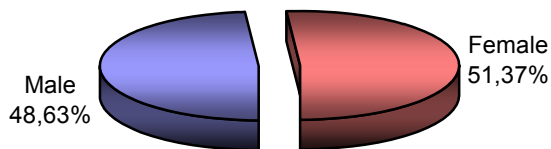
Population by type of settlements, 2002



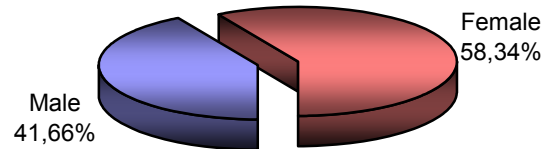
The Germans make a higher share in urban than in other settlements, because 72% of their total number live in urban settlements, which is considerably above the share of urban population at the Republic level (56%).

Population by sex, 2002

The Republic of Serbia



The Germans



The structure of the population of the German national minority in Serbia is characterized by a high share of women (58%). Namely, 71 male Germans were recorded per 100 female Germans. At the level of the total population, this ratio shows irrelevant numerous advantage of the female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Germans	Total	53.02	4.59	71.40	79.4	12.5	66.9
	Male	47.14	2.77		46.0	11.3	34.7
	Female	57.21	6.43		114.3	13.8	100.5

The average age of the Germans, which is considerably higher than the average age of the total population of Serbia, is about 53 years. The value of the total age dependency coefficient is significantly above the average for Serbia, indicating the economic burden of the working age contingent mostly by the population over 64 years. There are over four times more Germans aged 60 and over than of those younger than 20 years (the ageing index was 4.59).

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Germans	Total	3901	88	183	2163		243	3548
	Male	1625	37	88	1106		32	1451
	Female	2276	51	95	1057	564	211	2097

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Germans	Total	100.0	2.3	4.7	55.45		6.2	91.1
	Male	100.0	2.3	5.4	68.06		2.0	89.3
	Female	100.0	2.2	4.2	46.44	24.8	9.3	92.1

In comparison with the total population, the Germans have a lower share of work capable population (about 55%), a significantly lower share of women at their fertile age (24.8%) and children younger than 15 years. The share of the German population aged 80 and over (8.2%) is considerably higher than the Republic average (1.9%).

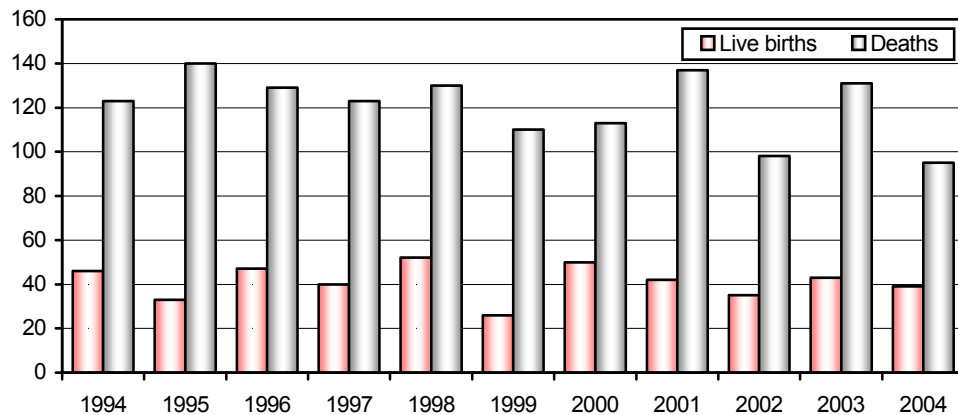
Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134

The Germans											
Live births	46	33	47	40	52	26	50	42	35	43	39
Deaths	123	140	129	123	130	110	113	137	98	131	95
Natural increment	-77	-107	-82	-83	-78	-84	-63	-95	-63	-88	-56

In the observed period of time, as well as at the level of the total population of Serbia, the natural increment of the Germans was continuously negative, which averages that among the Germans the number of live-born children was always smaller than the number of deaths.

The Germans by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (In %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Germans	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	16.6	96.4	80.0	52.2	24.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	45.5
1 child	24.4	1.8	15.6	23.9	24.2	19.8	22.8	27.0	9.1

2 children	41.6	1.8	4.4	21.7	42.2	53.7	50.2	41.3	9.1
3 children	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	11.3	9.9	12.9	18.2
4 children	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.2	3.5	4.2	4.5	18.2
5 children and over	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	3.6	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0

Among the Germans over 19 and under 60 years of age, the share of women who had not given birth to children is considerably higher than the Republic average.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children to female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given births
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Germans	1.7	2.1

The average number of live-born children within the German female population does not significantly differ from the Republic average, therefore it can be said that the female Germans mostly followed the low reproductive norms, representing the average norms at the Republic level.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Germans	1	3	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	1329	15	1.13
Male	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	1		12	
Female	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		3	

In the period from 1994 to 2004, among the Germans there were 15 suicides committed, which amounted to 1.13% of the total number of the deaths in that period. As regards the sex structure, there is a higher share of the male population who had committed suicide.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.010	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Germans	100.00	0.05	0.00	70.78	6.82	9.89	0.00	0.08	7.36	1.33	0.69	3.00

Almost 71% of the Germans declared to be of the Roman Catholic religion. There were near 10% of the Protestants and about 7% of the Orthodoxes. The share of the Germans who did not declared

themselves with respect to their religious affiliation (7.36%) was higher than the Republic average (2.63%). Also, 1.3% of the Germans chose "No religious belief" modality.

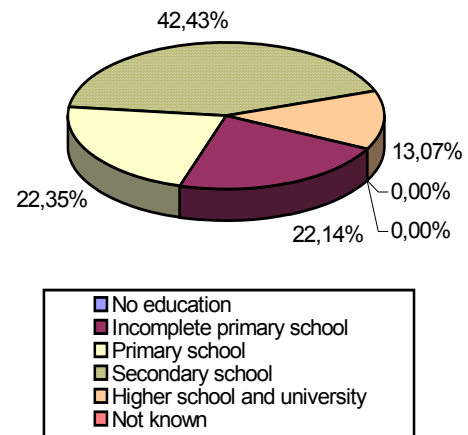
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Non-declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.03	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Germans	100.00	47.60	43.30	0.03	0.03	0.18	6.28	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.31	1.50	1.00

Out of the total number of the Germans, 47.6% declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue, while 43.3% of them declared to speak German as their mother tongue. The share of other languages, except for Hungarian language (about 6%), was marginal.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Germans	100.00	3.06	21.12	21.32	40.48	12.47	1.54



The Germans are characterized by the educational structure which does not, as a whole, significantly differ from the educational structure of the total population. 3% of the Germans only did not attend school, and 21.1% of them had incomplete primary school. The Germans have a slightly higher share of members with completed higher school or university, but a lower share of the members with completed secondary school than the average for the total population of the Republic.

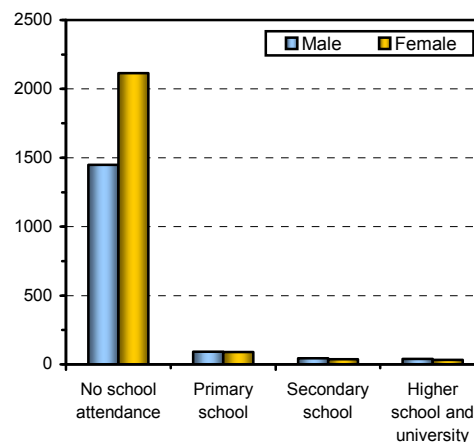
Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Germans	Total	66	1.76
	Male	18	1.16
	Female	48	2.19

Compared to the average share of the illiterate at the Republic level (3.45%), the share of the illiterate Germans aged 10 and over in the total number of the Germans of that age was 1.76%, which is considerably under the Republic average. This can be explained by their high level of urbanization and, from this point of view, by their more advantageous educational structure, because they have a lower share of the members with no education compared to the Republic share. Among these members, the largest number consists of the illiterate, while there is a significantly higher share of the members with incomplete primary school, who possess, in most cases, the elementary literacy only.

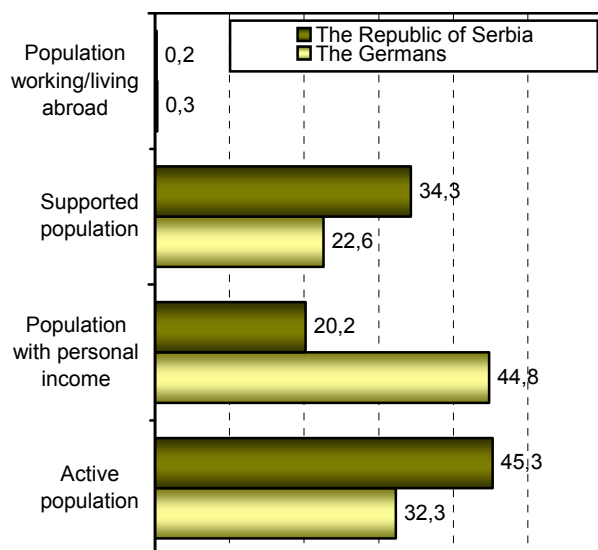
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Germans	Total	3901	3562	183	83	15	58
	Male	1625	1448	92	45	12	28
	Female	2276	2114	91	38	3	30
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Germans	Total	100.00	91.31	4.69	2.13	0.38	1.49
	Male	100.00	89.11	5.66	2.77	0.74	1.72
	Female	100.00	92.88	4.00	1.67	0.13	1.32



At the time of the 2002 census, about 9% of the Germans were attending school. The share of pupils attending primary school was 4.7%, which corresponds to the contingent of compulsory school age children (4.7%) of the German national minority. According to this, it is obvious that all the children of that age were included in elementary education.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the German national minority by activity status shows that the share of supported (22.6%) and active population (32.3%) were considerably lower compared to the total population of Serbia, while the share of the members with personal income was over two times higher (44.8%) than the same share at the Republic level (20.2%).

The coefficient of economic dependency (208.4) shows that 100 active Germans were burdened economically with 208 inactive members of this national minority (the members with personal income and supported population), which is considerably more disadvantageous comparing to the value of this coefficient at the Republic level (120.1).

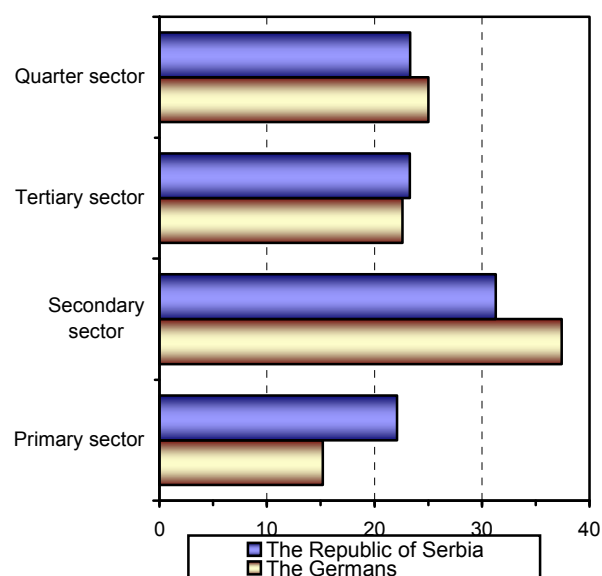
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Germans	100.0	77.4	100.0	97.3	1.4	1.3	100.0	43.4	48.8	3.4	4.4
Male	100.0	78.9	100.0	97.1	1.4	1.5	100.0	-	84.6	4.7	10.6
Female	100.0	75.0	100.0	97.4	1.4	1.2	100.0	61.0	34.2	2.9	1.9

The members of the German national minority who were employed made 77.4% of the active German population, i.e. 22.6% of active Germans were not employed. The retired members of German national minority represented 97% of the members with personal income, while the share of the Germans who had other sources of income was about 1.4%. In the population structure of the supported members of the German national minority the share of housewives was high (about 43%) compared to the average for the Republic (23.7%). Accordingly, the share of children, pupils and students was lower than the Republic average.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Germans
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	15.1
Fishery	0.1	0.1
Mines and quarries	1.3	1.2
Processing industry	23.8	29.4
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	2.2
Civil engineering	4.5	4.6
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	11.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.7
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	4.0
Financial mediation	1.4	1.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	3.9
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	4.1
Education	4.6	6.5
Health and social welfare	6.4	6.3
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	4.2
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.2
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.3
Not known	2.8	2.3



The highest percentage of the employed Germans was in processing industry (29%) and in agriculture (15%).

About 11.5% of the Germans were employed in wholesale and retail trades. The share of active Germans in other economic activities corresponds to the total population.

As regards activity sectors, the secondary sector makes the highest share, while the share of active Germans in the primary activity sector is by all averages the lowest.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Germans
Total	100.0	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	5.43
Experts	7.81	10.86
Expert associate and technicians	17.06	21.00
Clerks	5.74	5.94
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	7.17

The structure of the Germans by profession shows that expert associates and technicians had the highest share in professional groups (21%). The share of craftsmen made 16.2% of active Germans. Machine operators (about 13%) and experts (about 11%) follow then.

Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	8.91
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	16.19
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	13.01
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	8.91
Other and not known	4.87	2.56

Agricultural population, 2002

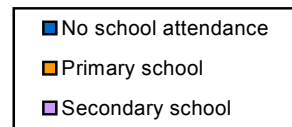
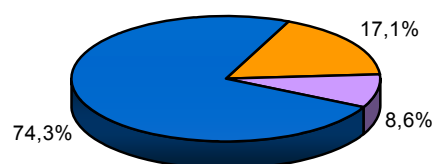
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Germans	177	43.06	4.54	10.96	60.45	82	51.99

The share of agricultural population among the Germans is considerably under the Republic average share by its value. Only 177 (4.54%) Germans made their living from agriculture. Individual agriculturists represented a half of this number.

The average area of land owned by the Germans (0.63 hectare) is slightly smaller than the Republic average (0.84 hectare).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Germans	70	52	12	6	-	-
		(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Germans	100.0	74.3	17.1	8.6	-	-



Out of the total number of the supported agricultural population of the German national minority, 74% of them did not attend school, which is more than the Republic average. According to the data of the 2002 census, no member of this minority supported by independent agriculturist attended higher school or university.

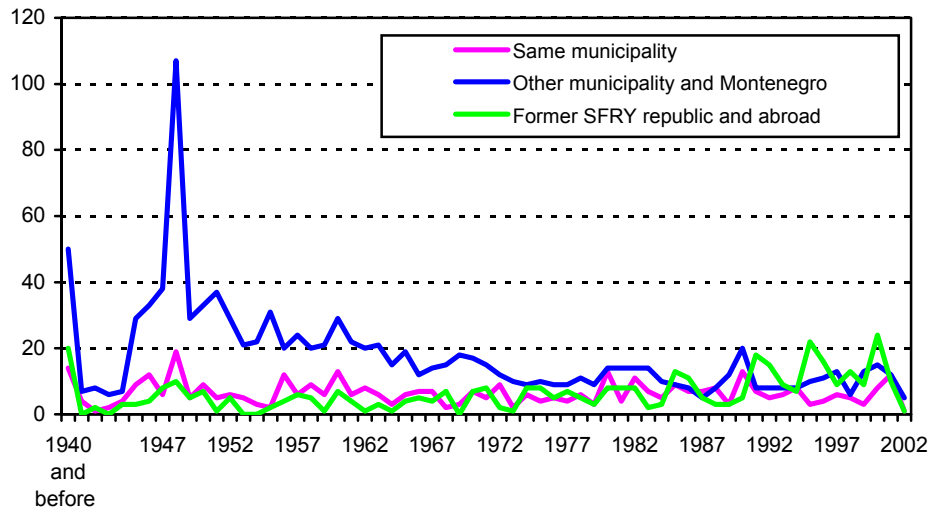
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Germans	3901	1871	2030	48.0	52.0

Contrary to the total population, where the share of the autochthonous population is higher than the share of migrants, among the Germans there are 52% of migrants, while 48% consists of the autochthonous population.

Among the Germans who had migrated, there is the largest number of those who moved to the present place of permanent residence from other municipality, while an irrelevant number of migrations took place within the borders of the same municipality. If we look at the migrations of the members of the German national minority, it can be concluded that migrations of the highest intensity occurred between the municipalities of Vojvodina, especially in 1948.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The Germans working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	691	100.0	17.7
Germany	581	84.1	18.7
Austria	26	3.8	13.7
Switzerland	14	2.0	18.1
France	10	1.4	22.1
Other countries and not known	60	8.7	8.0

As regards the Germans who worked/lived abroad at the time of the 2002 census, 691 of them were recorded only. Germany (84.1%) was the most common foreign country where the Germans were working/living as regards foreign countries. The average time of the Germans staying abroad was about 18 years, while in Germany it amounted to around 19 years. However, it is interesting that Germans had their longest stay in France (22 years), although there were only 10 Germans in that country.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Germans	100.00	23.93	65.07	6.53	4.33	0.13	100.00	10.28	49.01	36.10	4.46	0.14

The population structure of the German national minority by marital status does not considerably differ from the Republic average. However, there is a considerably higher share of widowers and widows, and a lower share of single and married female Germans compared to the Republic average.

Among the female Germans aged 15 and over, more than one-third are widows, which is not surprising if we take into account the fact that the average age of the female Germans is no less than 57 years.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Germans	1.0	99.0	1.4	98.6	2.4	97.6	0.9	99.1

On the occasion of a marriage contraction, both in case of the male and female Germans, a remarkably high level of heterogeneity is noticeable. Heterogeneous marriages make 99% of all the marriages contracted by the male Germans with the women of other national affiliation (mostly with the Serbian, Hungarian and Croatian women). This is similar to the female Germans: 98.6% of marriages are contracted with the members of other national affiliations (mostly with the Serbian and the Hungarian men). Bearing this in mind, it is quite expected that there is even a considerably higher share of divorces in the group of heterogeneous marriages.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 member and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Germans	1829	625	527	300	248	129	2.34

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
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The Germans	100.0	34.2	28.8	16.4	13.6	7.1
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1,829 households with a German as “the person the household is registered to” were recorded in Serbia. The average number of their household members was under the Republic average (2.34).

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Germans	595	455	138	2
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Germans	100.00	76.47	23.19	0.34

About 33% of the old German households were recorded by the census, while there were 17% of such households at the Republic level. This fact also shows the advanced demographic age of the German national minority in the territory of Serbia.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Germans	100.00	13.07	18.63	68.30

Out of the total number of the German households, 68.3% of those households were in the country with all their members at the time of the census, which is under the Republic average. Related to this, there was a high share of the German households with all their members who worked/lived abroad compared to the Republic average (13.1% compared to 2.4%). Also, there was a significantly high share of the German households with at least one member of the household living abroad (18.6%).

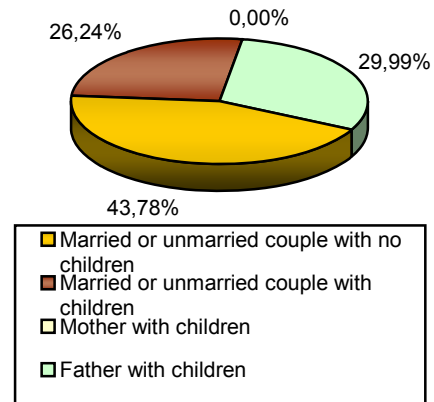
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Germans	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	53.3	46.7

The Germans mostly live in heterogeneous families by their national structure, except in case of the German families of father with children type, where there is a higher share of homogeneous families.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Germans	100.0	32.7	19.6	25.2	22.4



Among the ethnically homogeneous families, i.e. the families where all the members are Germans, the families with no children make the highest share (about 33%), while the families of married couple or unmarried couple with children type make the lowest share (about 20%). In the German families group, the share of incomplete families (a mother with children or a father with children) especially draws attention, which by far exceeds the share of these families at the Republic level (48% compared to 15%). Such families are mostly composed of grown-up children and a parent of very old age (father or mother).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Germans	100.0	84.5	2.6	3.4	8.9	0.6

The Germans most often occupy their own flats (84.5%). The share of the German households living as subtenants or at their parents' or relatives' is under the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Germans	100.00	99.88	0.06	0.06

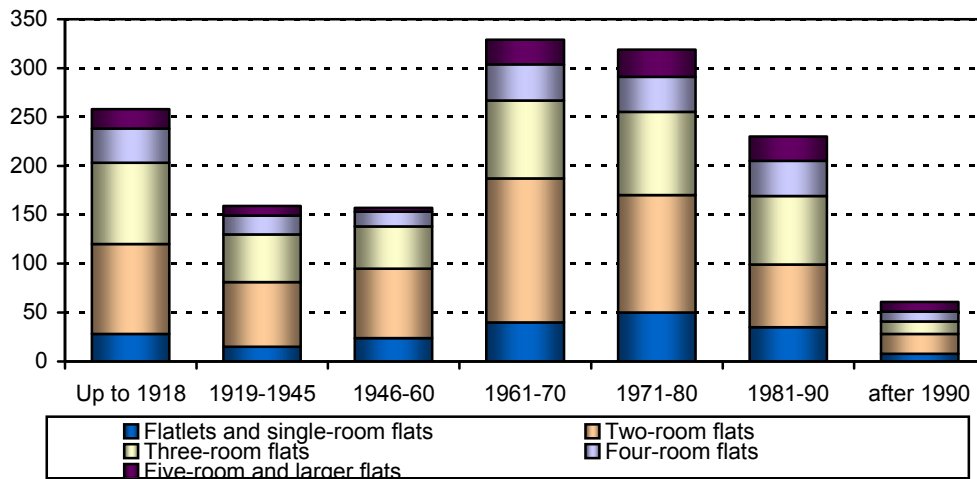
The structure of the German households by the type of buildings in which they live is very similar to the Republic population structure.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Germans	100.0	89.1	10.9

Also, when we look at the housing conditions of the Germans, we conclude that they are considerably better, at least from the aspect of having a bathroom, than the average housing conditions related to the total population of the Republic.

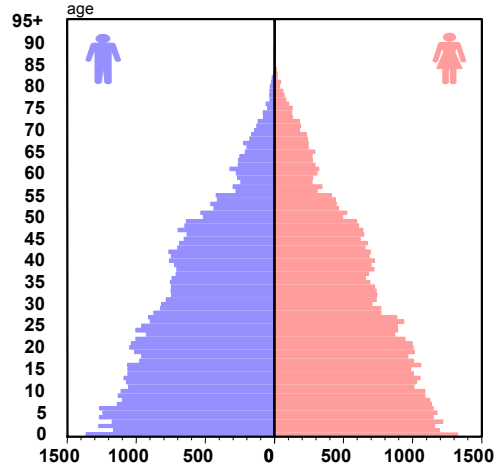
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The Germans mostly live in two-room and three-room flats. The largest number of their flats was built in the sixties and the seventies of the last century. The most intensive building took place even before 1918, as well as in the eighties of the twentieth century.

THE ROMA

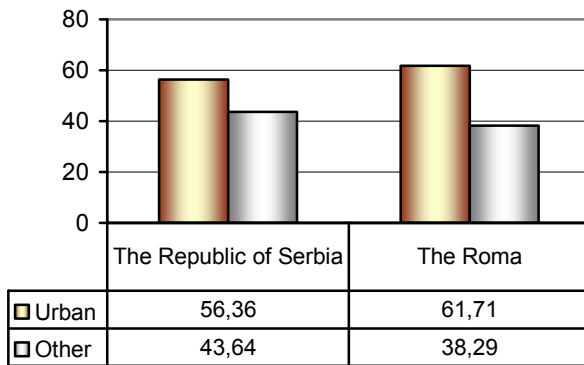
1991	90,853	1.20%
2002	108,193	1.44%



The number of the Roma in the post-war years was on the increase. The highest relative share in the total population of Serbia the Roma reached in 2002 (1.44% or 108,193 members). The lowest share in the total population the Roma had in 1961 (0,10%), when only 6,624 of them were recorded.

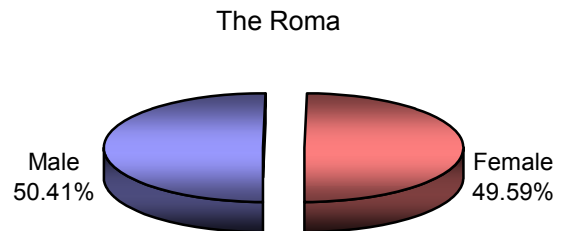
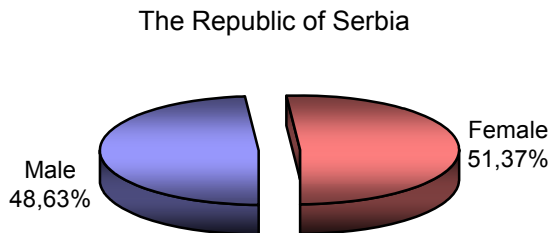
The largest number of the Roma lives in the territory of the City of Belgrade (around 19,000 or 17.7% of their total number) and in the South of Serbia in the following municipalities: in Leskovac (about 7,000), in Niš and Vranje (about 5,000) and in Bujanovac (nearly 4,000). The Roma have the highest relative share in the total population of the following municipalities: in Bojnik (10.4%), Surdulica (9.5%), Bujanovac (9%) and Bela Palanka (8.5%). According to the 2002 census, 26.9% of the total number of Roma lives in Vojvodina, and 73.1% of them live in the Central Serbia.

Population by type of settlements, 2002



By type of settlements, the Roma behave in the same way as the total population, namely, there are more of them in urban settlements (61.7%) than in other settlements (38.3%), although their share in urban areas is considerably more prominent than the achieved level or urbanization at the level of the Republic (56.4%).

Population by sex, 2002



The structure of the members of the Roma national minority in Serbia by sex is characterized by a balanced share of women and men. Namely, there were 102 male Roma per 100 female Roma, while at the level of the total population that relation shows a slight numerical advantage of female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and dependency coefficient, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Roma	Total	27.52	0.17	101.62	57.9	51.1	6.7
	Male	27.08	0.14		56.6	51.2	5.5
	Female	27.96	0.19		59.1	51.1	8.0

The average age of the Roma, which is considerably lower than the average age of the total population of Serbia, is about 28, and the ageing index is 0.17, which unambiguously confirms that the Roma, in demographic sense, are an extremely young ethnic community.

The old age dependency coefficient indicates a smaller economic burden of the working contingent with the old population than it is the case with the total population, this being the consequence of the considerably lower share of the old population. Accordingly, the child dependency coefficient is, as a consequence of the high share of children in the total Roma population, considerably above the Republic average.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Roma	Total	108193	17120	17285	67298		285	67639
	Male	54531	8755	8757	34236		117	33920
	Female	53662	8365	8528	33062	27616	168	33719

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Roma	Total	100.0	15.8	16.0	62.20		0.3	62.5
	Male	100.0	16.1	16.1	62.78		0.2	62.2
	Female	100.0	15.6	15.9	61.61	51.5	0.3	62.8

No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4

The Roma	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	20.5	71.1	26.6	11.8	8.5	6.6	5.9	8.8	53.6
1 child	13.4	19.9	26.4	14.9	9.6	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.5
2 children	27.0	7.7	31.4	37.1	33.9	32.9	27.0	17.1	14.3
3 children	18.4	1.1	11.9	21.4	24.4	25.0	24.1	19.6	10.0
4 children	9.9	0.1	2.8	10.4	11.8	12.9	15.3	17.0	5.7
5 children and over	10.8	0.0	0.9	4.4	11.7	13.5	19.3	29.0	7.6
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3

The last census data on the female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children indicates that 20% of the female Roma did not have children, while among all the women of the same age in Serbia there is 25% of those who did not have children.

If we look at the 25-29 age group, it can be noticed that in the total female population of Serbia almost 57% of women have children, while among the female Roma even 88% of women have children. Likewise, in the case of women who are over 50, it is noticeable that the female Roma had more live-born children than it is a characteristic of the whole population.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Roma	2.3	2.9

The average number of children of the Roma national minority (2.3) is larger than the Republic average (1.5). Likewise, the average number of children by women who had given birth in case of the female Roma is higher, too, in relation to the whole contingent of women (2.9 in comparison with 2 children).

According to the vital statistics, in the 1994-2004 period the infant mortality coefficient was 14.8‰, which is above the Serbia's average (11.6‰). The high Roma infant mortality coefficient is a consequence of lower living standards and of a low level of health and educational culture of the Roma. Likewise, the high Roma infant mortality is conditioned by small intervals between births, especially between larger numbers of live births.

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Roma	13	10	16	16	17	12	11	11	19	12	15	8996	152	1.69
Male	6	7	11	11	7	8	9	9	13	10	11		102	
Female	7	3	5	5	10	4	2	2	6	2	4		50	

In the 1994-2004 period, 152 suicides occurred among the members of the Roma national minority. This makes 1.7% of the total number of deaths in that period. If we look at suicides by sex, there is two times higher share of men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Roma	100.00	16.72	0.00	2.71	54.38	3.09	0.00	0.00	13.14	0.21	1.16	8.57

The largest number of the Roma is Orthodox (54%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, there is a considerably smaller percentage of those who declared to be non-believers, while the percentage of those who did not give an answer to this question is considerably larger (13%). About 17% of the Roma declared to be of the Islam religion, 3% opted for the Roman Catholic religion, while the percentage of the Protestants was equal to the percentage of the Roman Catholics.

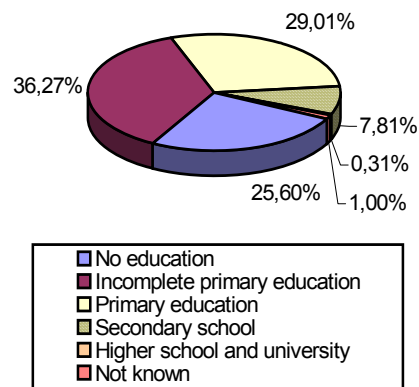
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Roma	100.00	24.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.47	0.06	72.99	0.75	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.43

Around 73% of the members of the Roma declared to speak Romany language as their mother tongue, while 24.5% considered Serbian language their mother tongue. The share of other languages is irrelevant.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Roma	100.00	25.60	36.27	29.01	7.81	0.31	1.00



The Roma are characterized by a considerably unfavourable educational structure with respect to the total population. No less than 25.6% of the Roma completed not even one grade of primary school, while about 36% have incomplete primary school. There are 29% of the Roma with primary education, while the share of members with high and higher education is extremely low (only 0.31%).

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Roma	Total	16581	19.65
	Male	5019	11.84
	Female	11562	27.56

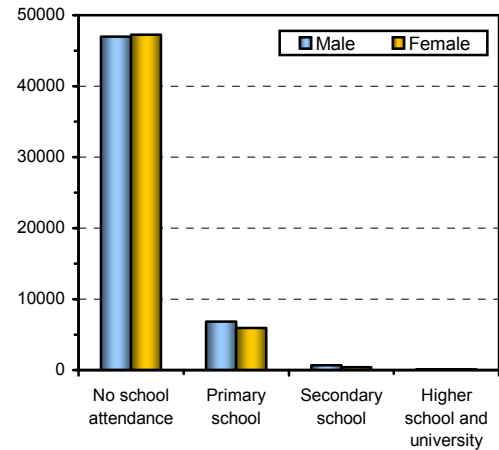
The Roma fall under ethnic communities with the worrying and the highest share of the illiterate (19.6%), considering the fact that within the total population the percentage of the illiterate makes 3.5%.

Among the illiterate Roma there is by far the larger proportion of women, namely, about two-thirds of the illiterate consist of women.

The fact that in the total female population of the Roma national minority aged 10 and over no less than 28% of women are illiterate draws a special attention.

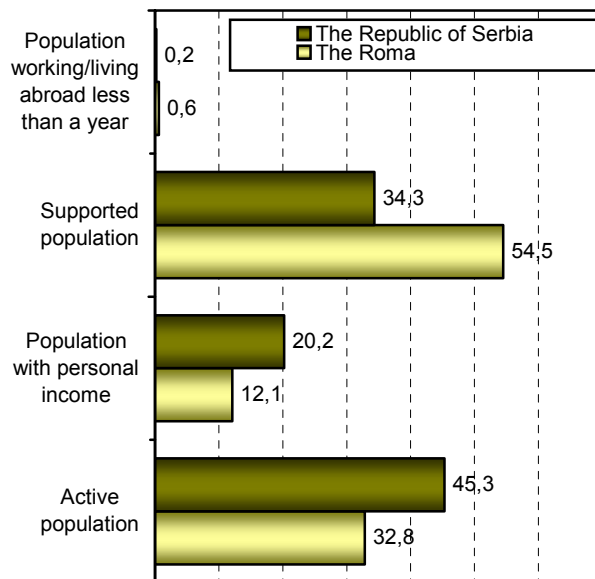
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Roma	Total	108193	94205	12772	1058	80	78
	Male	54531	46962	6825	656	42	46
	Female	53662	47243	5947	402	38	32
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Roma	Total	100.00	87.07	11.80	0.98	0.07	0.07
	Male	100.00	86.12	12.52	1.20	0.08	0.08
	Female	100.00	88.04	11.08	0.75	0.07	0.06



At the time of the 2002 census, nearly 13% of the Roma were being educated. The share of children who attended primary school was 11.8%, while the share of children aged 7-14 amounted to 16%. Therefore, it is obvious that all the children of that age were not included in primary education, which resulted in the high illiteracy coefficient and in the low educational level of the members of this national minority.

Population by activity status, 2002



The population structure by activity status indicates that the share of the supported members was much higher in case of the Roma, than in the total population of Serbia (54.5% in comparison with 34.3%). The shares of the members with personal income and active members were by far under the Republic average.

The coefficient of economic dependency (203.1) indicates that 100 active Roma were economically burdened with 203 inactive members of this national minority (the members with personal income and the supported members), which is considerably more unfavourable in relation to the value of this coefficient at the Republic level.

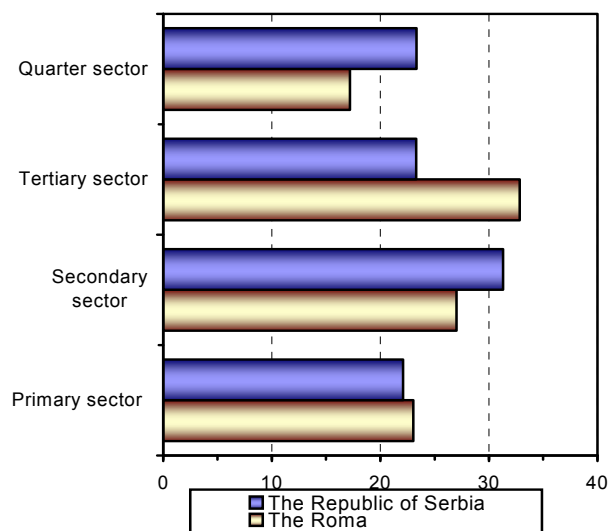
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Roma	100.0	52.7	100.0	38.0	1.2	60.8	100.0	27.5	64.9	2.5	5.1
Male	100.0	59.7	100.0	38.2	1.5	60.3	100.0	-	87.6	3.6	8.8
Female	100.0	36.9	100.0	37.8	0.8	61.4	100.0	44.4	50.9	1.9	2.8

Slightly more than a half of the active members of the Roma national minority were employed, which is far under the Republic average (77.8%). The percentage of the retired of the Roma national minority amounted to only 38%, while the share of member with some other source of income was extremely high. The housewives made 27.5% of the supported Roma population, while the share of children and pupils was around 65%.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Roma
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	23.0
Fishery	0.1	0.02
Mines and quarries	1.3	1.4
Processing industry	23.8	15.6
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	2.0
Civil engineering	4.5	8.0
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	17.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	0.9
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	2.6
Financial mediation	1.4	0.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.8
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	0.9
Education	4.6	0.8



Health and social welfare	6.4	1.8
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	11.7
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.25
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.01
Not known	2.8	11.8

As regards economic activities, the largest proportion of the Roma is in the primary sector, namely, in agriculture (23%). Then follow: wholesale and retail trades, processing industry, utility services and civil engineering. The proportion of other economic activities is considerably smaller.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Roma
Total	100.00	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	1.11
Experts	7.81	1.43
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	2.83
Clerks	5.74	1.22
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	10.80
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	14.95
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	8.48
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	9.36
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	41.06
Other and not known	4.87	8.74

The structure of the Roma by profession the high share of the Roma in pursuing the most elementary jobs (41.3% compared to 7.3%), which is conditioned by the high shares of the members with no education, of the members with incomplete elementary school and with primary school.

In professions requiring high qualifications, e.g. experts, the share of the Roma is extremely low (1.43) in relation to the total share at the Republic level (7.8%), which again indicates their inferiority with respect to education.

Agricultural population, 2002

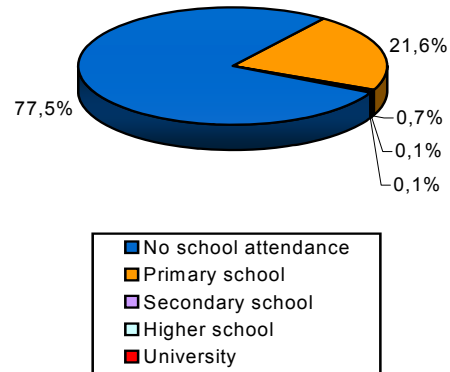
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Roma	801.8	27.21	7.41	24.70	57.63	2414	37.61

The share of agricultural population among the Roma was under the average Republic share. 8,018 of the Roma, namely, 7.4% of them made their living from agriculture. The average age of the agricultural population was considerably lower than the Republic average. There were only 2,414 independent agriculturists of the Roma national minority.

The average area of land owned by the Roma households (0.7ha) is slightly smaller than the average for the Republic as a whole (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Roma	3397	2633	735	24	3	2
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Roma	100.0	77.5	21.6	0.7	0.1	0.1



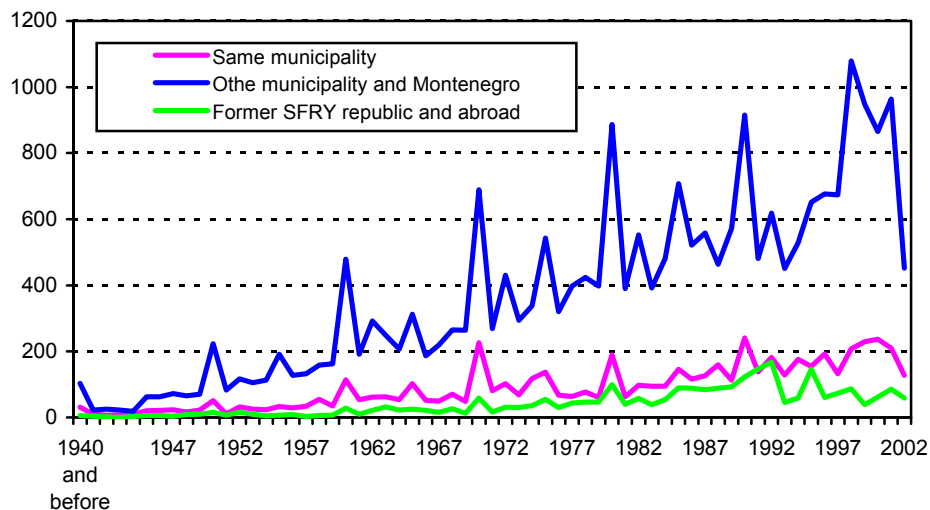
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Roma	108193	72820	35373	67.3	32.7

As well as in the case of the total population, there was also a higher share of autochthonous population among the Roma than the share of the migrants, who made one-third (32.7%) of the Roma population.

Among the migrated Roma, the largest number consisted of those who had moved to the present permanent place of residence from some other municipality or from Montenegro, while a considerably smaller number of their resettlements took place within the borders of the same municipality, or from the former republics of the SFRY or from abroad.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The Roma most often migrated from Kosovo and Metohija (especially at the end of the nineties), which can be explained by political situation in that period. The Roma mainly migrated to the settlements of urban type.

The Roma working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	14865	100.0	8.8
Germany	7346	49.4	7.1
Austria	4028	27.1	12.9
Sweden	787	5.3	7.0
Italy	700	4.7	7.4
Denmark	415	2.8	9.9
Switzerland	392	2.6	8.3
France	275	1.8	10.9
Holland	245	1.6	7.0
Other countries and not known	677	4.6	6.5

As regards the Roma who at the time of the census worked/lived abroad, 14,865 of them were recorded in the 2002 census. Most often, the Roma stated Germany as the country of their working/living abroad, where there were 49% of them. Also, a significant number of the Roma was in Austria (27%). The average period of the Roma working/living abroad is about 8.8 years. Austria (13 years) is at the top of the list of foreign countries by the period of the Roma working/living abroad.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Roma	100.00	29.64	62.26	3.94	3.64	0.53	100.00	22.25	61.60	11.06	4.62	0.47

The structure of the male Roma population by marital status does not significantly differ from the same structure of the male population at the Republic level. Among the female Roma there are more single and married ones, and a significantly smaller number of widows than among the total female population of Serbia.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Roma	80.4	19.6	73.7	26.3	81.2	18.8	83.2	16.8

In case of the members of the Roma national minority a high level of homogeneity when getting married may be noticed. Namely, 80.4% of the marriages contracted by the Roma (in the course of 2004) were with women of the same national minority. In case of the female Roma this share is even higher (81.2%). The male Serbs, namely, the female Serbs are the most common spouses of the Roma in

heterogeneous marriages. There is a clearly visible higher share of divorces in the group of heterogeneous Roma marriages in relation to the Republic average.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Roma	27542	3169	4750	4264	5701	9658	3.95
(In %)							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Roma	100.0	11.5	17.2	15.5	20.7	35.1	

27,542 households with a Roma as "the person the household is registered to" were recorded in Serbia. The average number the Roma household members is larger than the same average in Serbia, amounting to 3.9 members.

Old households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Roma	1390	1025	364	1
(In %)				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Roma	100.00	73.74	26.19	0.07

Nearly 5% of the households with the head of household of the Roma national minority are all the members aged 65 or over, while there were 17% of such households at the Republic level. The share of single-member old Roma households in the total number of the old Roma households is considerably higher than the same share at the Republic level (73.7% compared to 61.2%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Roma	100.00	7.13	12.39	80.47

Out of the total number of the Roma households, there are 80.5% of the households with all their members in the country, which is under the Republic average. By analogy, there is a considerably higher share of the Roma households with all their members working/living abroad in relation to the Republic

average (7.1% compared to 2.4%). Likewise, there is also a significant share of households with at least one household member abroad (12.4%).

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

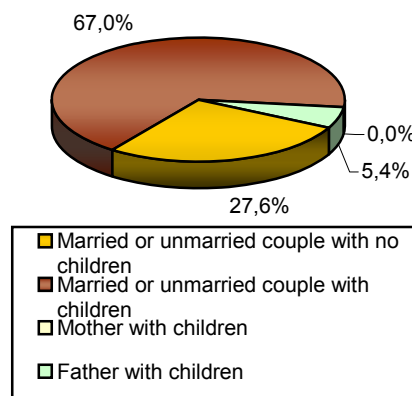
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Roma	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	81.8	18.2	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	94.9	5.1

The difference between the shares of homogeneous and heterogeneous Roma families and the average Republic shares is irrelevant. All varieties of homogeneous families prevail among the Roma.

Among heterogeneous families of married or unmarried couple with no children type and married or unmarried couple with children type, the most common spouses of the Roma are the members of Serbian nationality.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Roma	100.0	24.8	60.3	10.0	4.9



If we only look at ethnically homogeneous families, namely, the families where all the members are Roma, the families of married or unmarried couple with children type (60.3%) prevail.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Roma	20	0.30

The proportion of the members who declared to be Roma among councilmen is 0.3%, which is, nevertheless, a lower share than the percentage share of the Roma in the total population (1.44%).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Roma	1702	197	1505
	(In %)		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Roma	100.0	11.6	88.4

During 2004 there were 4.7% of the Roma among the persons convicted of crimes in Serbia.

The share of members under 18 among the convicted Roma (11.6%) was two times higher than the share of under-aged among the convicted at the Republic level (5.5%).

On the contrary, among the convicted Roma there is a lower share of adults (88.4%) in relation to the average share (94.5%).

Convicted persons by type of crime committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizen	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of member and morals	Relating to marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general safety of people and property	Against road and traffic safety	Against judiciary	Against public peace and order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other crimes
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Roma	100.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.2	8.2	52.5	0.4	3.6	0.7	12.5	0.4	3.9

The largest number of the Roma were convicted of crimes against property (52.5%), against public peace and order and legal transactions (12.5%), against life and limb (11.3%) and against economic interests (8.2%), which is over the average Republic shares.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Roma	100.0	72.5	2.9	4.2	14.8	5.6

The Roma most often occupy their own flats (72.5%), although this legal ground to occupy a flat is more dominant at the Republic level (82%). However, there is a considerably higher share of the Roma households sharing a flat with parents or other relatives compared to the Republic average.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Roma	100.00	94.23	1.30	4.47

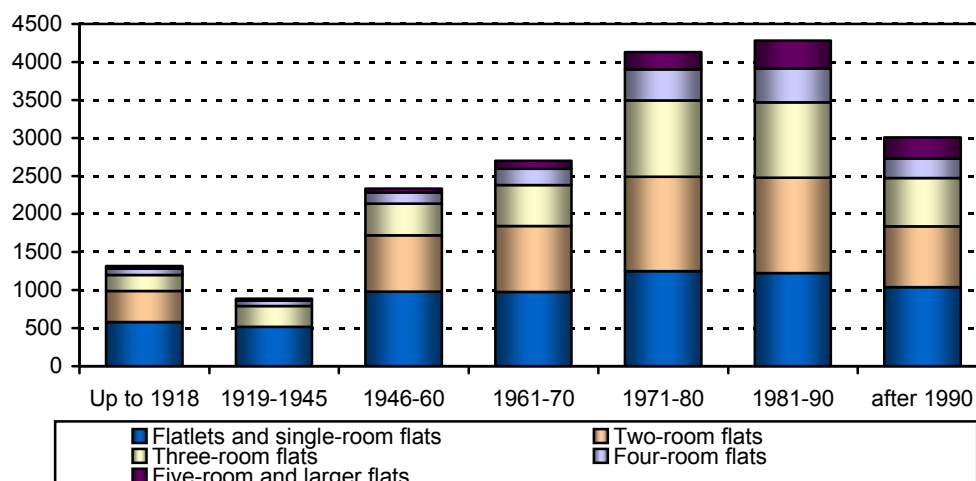
Nearly 4.5% of the Roma households occupy premises out of necessity, while 1.3% occupies business premises, which is significantly over the value of the relative shares of this type at the Republic level.

Ownership of flats having bathroom , 2002

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Roma	100.0	42.6	57.4

Considerably more than a half of the flats occupied by the Roma do not have a bathroom (57.4%). This record indicates once again that the Roma live in poor housing conditions.

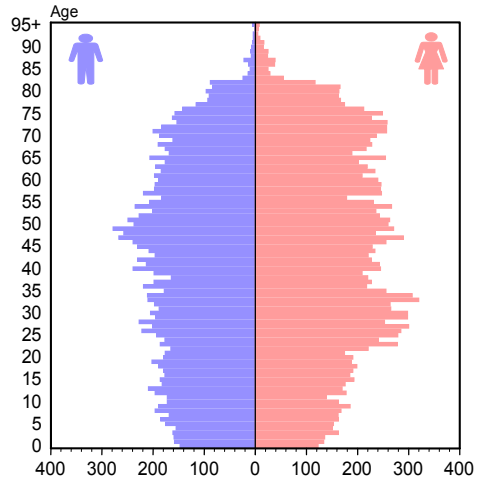
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The structure of flats by the year of construction and by the type of flats shows that the Roma mainly live in single-room and two-room flats. The most intensive building of these flats was in the seventies and the eighties of the twentieth century.

THE ROMANIANS

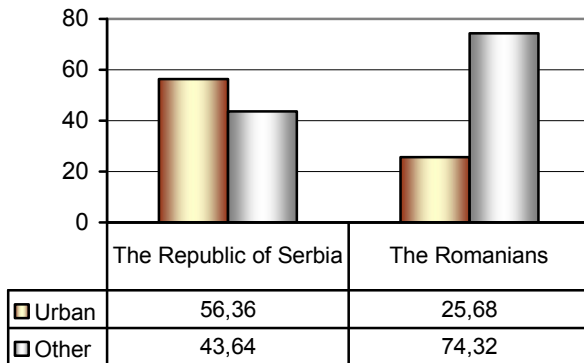
1991	37,818	0.50%
2002	34,576	0.46%



The number of the Romanians was continuously decreasing in the post-war period, and the Romanians had the relatively highest share in the total population in the 1948 census (about 63,000 or 1.09%). In the 2002 census 34,576 persons of this national minority were recorded. Out of the total number of the members of this national minority, 12% of the Romanians live in the territory of the Central Serbia, and 88% in Vojvodina.

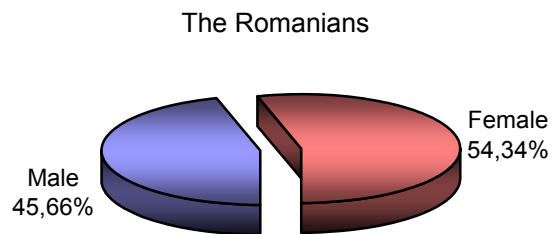
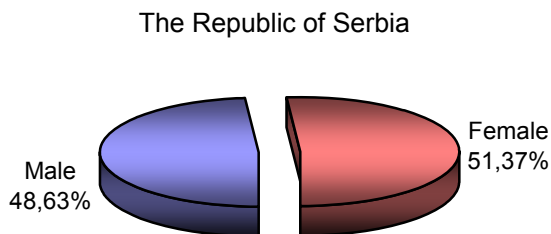
In Vojvodina, the largest number of the Romanians live in Alibunar (6,076 or 17.6% of their total number), Vršac (5,913 or 17.1%), Pančevo (4,065 or 11.8%), Zrenjanin (2,511 or 7.3%), Kovačica (1,950 or 5.6%) and Žitište (1,837 or 5.3%). There are 1,379 members of this national minority who live in the territory of the city of Belgrade or 4.0% of their total number.

Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Romanians are more present in other settlements than in urban settlements, for 74% of their total number live in the settlements that are not of urban type. Accordingly, the Romanians are more significantly present in rural areas, rather than the total population of Serbia.

Population by sex, 2002



The share of women is higher among the members of this national minority in Serbia in respect of sex (54%). Namely, there are 100 female Romanians registered per 84 male Romanians. At the level of the total population, this coefficient shows a small numerical advantage of female population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Romanians	Total	42.31	1.29	84.02	53.0	22.4	30.6
	Male	40.91	1.05		52.6	25.5	27.0
	Female	43.50	1.55		53.4	19.7	33.7

The average age of the Romanians, which is higher than the average age of the total population of Serbia is around 42 years of age. The value of the coefficient of the total age dependency is above the average value for Serbia and shows the fact that the working contingent is more burdened with children younger than 15 years of age, and, in particular, with the population over 65 years.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Romanians	Total	34576	2163	2826	22304		1136	28476
	Male	15787	1140	1484	10271		393	12621
	Female	18789	1023	1342	12033	8512	743	15855

In %

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Romanians	Total	100.0	6.3	8.2	64.51		3.3	82.4
	Male	100.0	7.2	9.4	65.06		2.5	79.9
	Female	100.0	5.4	7.1	64.04	45.3	4.0	84.4

In relation to the total population, the Romanians have a lower share of the work capable population (around 64%), a lower share of fertile women (45%) and a lower share of the population below 15 years of age. On the other hand, the Romanians have a higher share of adult and old population than the average value for the Republic.

No children	18.7	85.7	49.7	24.4	14.4	9.3	8.6	8.7	30.0
1 child	25.6	10.9	28.8	29.8	25.7	21.2	27.7	27.3	29.1
2 children	41.5	3.1	17.8	36.3	44.4	52.5	48.8	45.9	29.7
3 children	9.1	0.2	3.0	7.2	11.0	10.5	9.2	11.0	7.5
4 children	2.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	1.5
5 children and over	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.1
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In all age groups the share of the female Romanians who had not given birth is lower than the average value for the Republic, except for the age groups of 40-49 and 50-59 years, wherein the shares of the female Romanians with no children have slightly higher values than the Republic average value.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Romanians	1.6	2.0

If we compare the average number of live-born children of the total female population with the same number of the female Romanians, there is hardly any difference. Namely, the average number of live-born children by women aged 15 or over is almost the same, while the average number of children by the female Romanians who had given birth is absolutely the same as the Republic data (2 children).

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Romanians	8	6	5	6	5	10	7	10	7	5	7	7265	76	1.05
Male	7	6	3	5	5	8	5	7	5	3	5		59	
Female	1	-	2	1	-	2	2	3	2	2	2		17	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 76 suicides among the Romanians, which is 1.05% of the total number of deaths within the same period. In respect of sex, the share of male inhabitants who had committed suicides is higher.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believers, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83

The Romanians	100.00	0.03	0.00	7.75	81.91	2.15	0.00	0.00	3.48	0.20	1.58	2.90
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Almost 82% of the Romanians declared to belong to the Orthodox religion. The share of those who had not declared to belong to any religion is higher than the average value for the Republic. 7.7% of the Romanians declared to belong to the Roman Catholic religion.

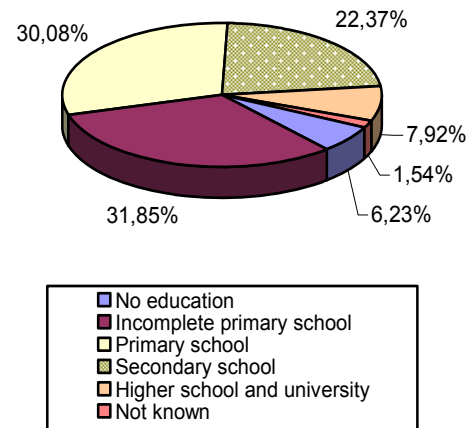
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Romanians	100.00	7.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.09	92.01	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.22

Among the Romanians, 92% of persons declared to speak Romanian language as their mother tongue and 7.3% declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue. The share of other languages is negligible.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Romanians	100.00	6.23	31.85	30.08	22.37	7.92	1.54



Considerably less favourable educational structure in relation to the total population of Serbia is the characteristic of the Romanians. The share of the persons of the Romanian national minority with no education is 6.2% and the share of persons who had not completed primary school is also very high (about 32%). The shares of the Romanians who had completed secondary and higher schools and universities were significantly below the values of the Republic.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45

The Romanians belong to ethnic communities with a higher share of illiterate (4.6%), which corresponds to their unfavourable educational structure.

Serbia

Male	35271	1.08
Female	197654	5.66

For example, within the total number of the population there was 3.45% of illiterate persons.

The Romanians	Total	1453	4.64
	Male	432	3.07
	Female	1021	5.92

Among the illiterate Romanians, women are far more represented, i. e. around two thirds of the illiterate are women.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
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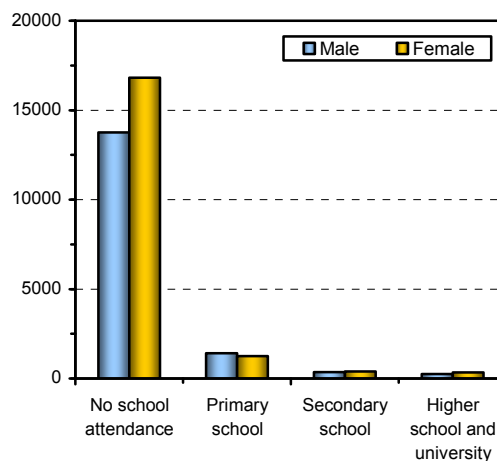
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533

The Romanians	Total	34576	30575	2672	748	123	458
	Male	15787	13758	1422	358	58	191
	Female	18789	16817	1250	390	65	267

in %

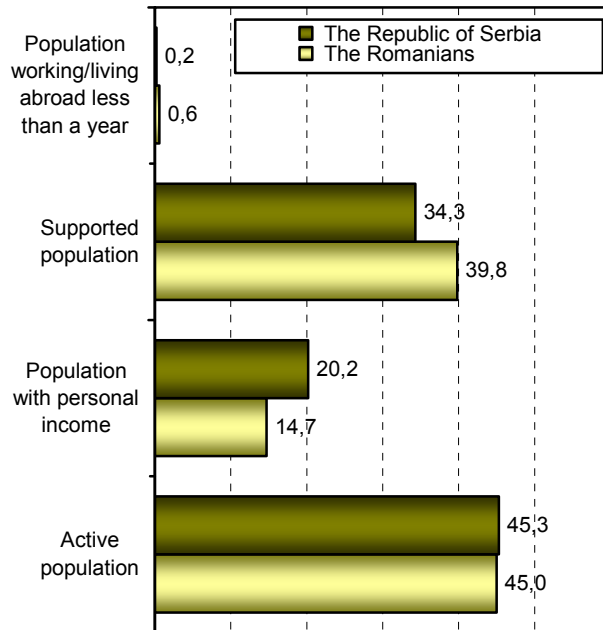
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10

The Romanians	Total	100.00	88.43	7.73	2.16	0.36	1.32
	Male	100.00	87.15	9.01	2.27	0.37	1.21
	Female	100.00	89.50	6.65	2.08	0.35	1.42



At the time of the consensus in 2002, around 11.6% of the Romanians were being educated. The share of children attending primary school was 7.7% and the share of children from 7 to 14 years of age amounted to 8.2%, which means that almost all the children of this age had been included in primary education. The percentage of persons attending secondary and higher schools and universities was below the average value for the entire population.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Romanian population by activity status shows that the share of the Romanians with personal income is significantly lower than the same share of the entire population of Serbia. The share of the supported population is higher than the average value for the Republic, whereas the share of active population is at the same level.

The coefficient of economic dependency (121.2) shows that 100 of the active Romanians is economically burdened with 121 of inactive members of this ethnic community (persons with personal income and supported persons), which coincides with the value of this coefficient at the level of the Republic (120.1).

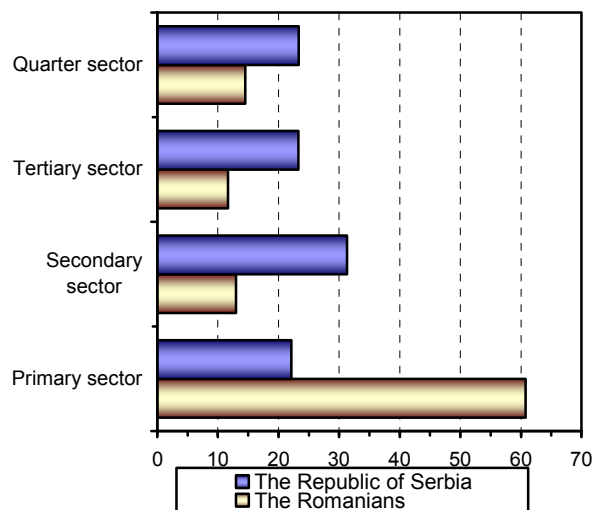
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Receive income from property	Other personal income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	92.0	2.5	5.5	100.0	-	91.5	4.0	4.5
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	92.0	3.0	5.0	100.0	69.4	28.2	1.5	1.5
The Romanians	100.0	81.5	100.0	75.7	13.0	11.3	100.0	39.4	47.4	9.7	3.4
Male	100.0	82.9	100.0	76.0	12.2	11.8	100.0	-	80.0	13.1	7.0
Female	100.0	79.6	100.0	75.5	13.7	10.8	100.0	56.7	33.1	8.3	1.9

Around 82% of the active persons of the Romanian national minority were employed, which is higher than the average value for the Republic. Almost 76% persons with personal income of this national minority were pensioners, which is significantly below the value of the data for the entire population. Contrary to this, the share of persons with other personal income is expressively higher than the same share at the Republic level. Housewives made 39.4% of the supported Romanian population, which is, indeed, considerably higher than the average value for the Republic, whereas the share of children, pupils and students was significantly lower. Nearly 10% of the Romanians were incapable of work, and this can be explained as due to a high share of the oldest persons among the members of this ethnic community.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Romanians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	60.5
Fishery	0.1	0.24
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.2
Processing industry	23.8	10.2
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	0.6
Civil engineering	4.5	2.0
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	5.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	0.9
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	1.8
Financial mediation	1.4	0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.3
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	2.6
Education	4.6	4.2
Health and social welfare	6.4	3.8
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	3.3
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.09
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.02
Not known	2.8	2.0



The Romanians were mostly represented in the primary sector, namely in agriculture (60.5%). The following sectors come afterwards: processing industry (10.2%) and wholesale and retail trades (5.6%), whereas other activities were significantly less represented.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Romanians
Total	100.00	100.00
Legislators, officials and managers	4.20	2.07
Experts	7.81	5.86
Expert associates and technicians	17.06	9.15
Clerks	5.74	2.60
Service operators and shop assistants	10.44	4.33
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.10	55.33
Craftsmen and related employees	11.06	4.03
Machine operators and fitters	12.44	5.68
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	8.99
Other and not known	4.87	1.95

Agricultural workers present the most frequent group of professions among the Romanians (55%). Far below these there are the following professional groups: expert associates and technicians (9%) and the simplest jobs (9%).

Such a professional structure of the Romanians is fully in accordance with their mainly rural living and worse educational structure than the average value at the level of the Republic.

Agricultural population, 2002

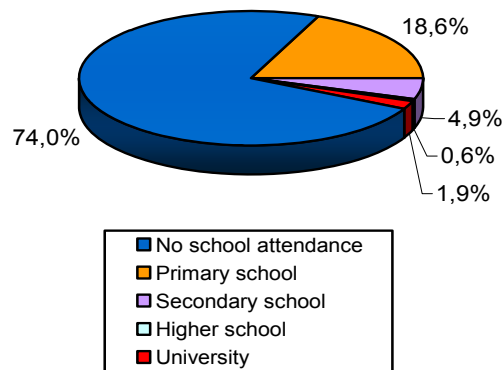
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Romanians	12321	42.12	35.63	58.23	59.88	6881	50.12

The share of agricultural population among the Romanians was considerably below the average value for the Republic. Over 12,000 of the Romanians, namely 35.6% of the Romanians made living from agriculture. The average age of agricultural population is slightly higher than the Republic average value. There were 6,881 of independent agriculturists of the Romanian national minority.

The average surface of the land owned by the Romanians (4.18 ha) persuasively exceeded the average value for the Republic (0.84 ha). This data is understandable since 74% of the Romanian population lives in rural areas and makes living from agriculture.

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Romanians	4943	3658	921	240	32	92
In %						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Romanians	100.0	74.0	18.6	4.9	0.6	1.9



Out of the total number of the supported agricultural population of the Romanian national minority, almost three fourths do not attend any school, 19% attend primary school, 5% attend secondary school and 2.5% are students. All these rates are considerably below the relative values related to school attendance at the Republic level.

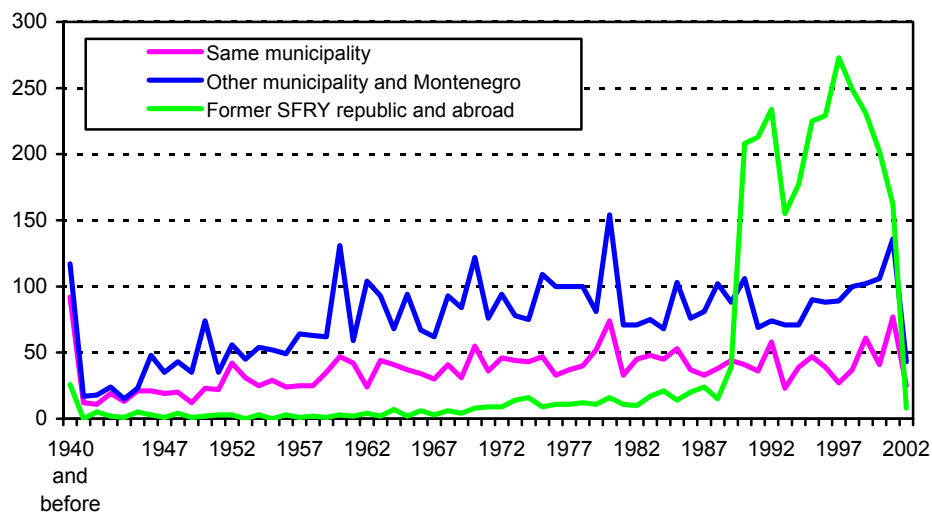
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Romanians	34576	23572	11004	68.2	31.8

Like in the case of total population, wherein the share of autochthonous population was higher than the share of migrants, among the Romanians there were even over 68% of autochthonous persons, namely only 32% of persons had moved in to the present place of residence.

Among the Romanians who had come in as settlers, the majority of them had come to the present place of permanent residence from another municipality (47%), 30% of the Romanians had moved in from the republics of the former SFRY and from abroad, and the rate of their migrations within the same municipality was 23%.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The above graph shows that the increased migrations of the Romanians to Serbia have been taking place since 1990, mainly from Romania.

The Romanians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	6128	100.0	15.8
Austria	1298	21.2	14.0
USA	1274	20.8	18.2
Switzerland	1217	19.9	16.3
Germany	743	12.1	15.0
Sweden	577	9.4	20.8
Italy	235	3.8	7.4
Denmark	200	3.3	13.8
Canada	152	2.5	13.4
France	143	2.3	20.3
Romania	81	1.3	7.4
Australia	66	1.1	14.5
Other countries and not known	142	2.3	9.8

As for the Romanians having residence in Serbia, who were working/living abroad at the time of the census in 2002, 6,128 of them were registered. Austria was mentioned by the Romanians as the most frequent foreign country of their working/living (21%), USA (21%) and Switzerland (20%). The average period of the stay of the Romanians abroad was about 16 years. The Romanians worked/lived in Sweden and France at the longest (over 20 years).

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

The Romanians	100.00	23.28	65.81	7.57	3.05	0.29	100.00	13.71	63.44	18.97	3.57	0.32
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The structure of the male and the female Romanian population, in respect of their marital status, differs from the same type of structure at the Republic level. Among the male and female Romanians there are less of those who are single, and more of those who are married, as well as widowed persons. The share of divorced members of the Romanian national minority is lower than the average value in the Republic.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Romanians	50.9	49.1	23.5	76.5	58.1	41.9	23.8	76.2

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage in the case of the Romanians, almost equal shares of homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages may be noticed. Namely, 50.9% of marriages contracted among the male Romanians (in the course of 2004) was contracted with the women of the same national affiliation. However, the female Romanians are significantly inclined to contract a marriage with the members of other ethnic community (76.5% of heterogeneous marriages). In heterogeneous marriages, the female Serbs are the most frequent partners of the Romanians and the most frequent partners of the female Romanians are the Serbs, the Vlachs, the Hungarians and the Roma.

Households by number of members, 2002

	<i>Total</i>	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Romanians	11502	2578	2998	1948	1963	2015	2.96
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Romanians	100.0	22.4	26.1	16.9	17.1	17.5	

11,502 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a person of the Romanian affiliation as "the person the household had been registered to". The average number of the members of their households is the same as the average value for Serbia (3 members).

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Romanians	2576	1625	920	31
	In %			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Romanians	100.00	63.08	35.71	1.20

About 22.4% of the households with a Romanian as "the person the household had been registered to" comprise of all the members aged 65 or over, whereas 17% of such households is represented at the level of the Republic. The share of single-member old Romanian households in the total number of old households was 63.1%.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members are abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Romanians	100.00	8.17	24.59	67.24

Out of the total number of the Romanian households, 67.2% of households have all the members in the country, which is below the average of the Republic. For this very reason, the share of the Romanian households with all the members working/living abroad is significantly higher in relation to the average of the Republic (8.2% in comparison with 2.4%) and every fourth Romanian household had at least one member of the household abroad (24.6%).

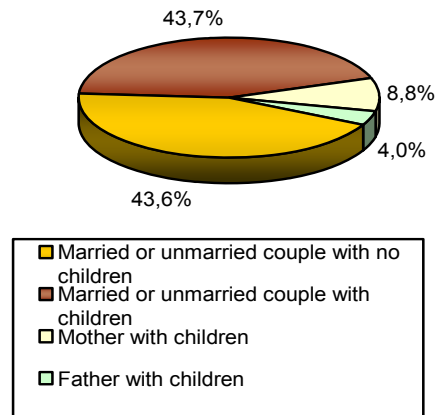
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Romanians	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	88.3	11.7

The families of the Romanians are mainly homogeneous in respect of their national affiliation, except for the families of the type of a married or unmarried couple with children, wherein the share of heterogeneous families is higher.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	31.4	53.6	11.5	3.5
The Romanians	100.0	43.7	43.6	8.8	4.0



If we only look at ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. families where all the members are Romanians, the families with and with no children have an equal share, whereas the Romanian families with no children significantly exceed the average value of the Republic (43.6% compared to 31.4%), and contrary to this, the Romanian families with children are significantly below this value (43.7% compared to 53.6%).

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Romanians	25	0.38

The presence of persons who had declared to be Romanians among the councilmen was 0.38%, which is slightly lower than the percentage share of the Romanians in the total population of Serbia (0.46%).

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Romanians	198	13	185
	In %		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Romanians	100.0	6.6	93.4

Among the persons convicted of crimes in Serbia, in the course of 2004, 0.5% of these persons were the Romanians.

The share of persons younger than 18 years of age was 6.6%, which is less favourable than in the case of the total population, where about 5.5% were under-aged persons convicted of crimes.

Convicted persons by type of crime committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of man and citizens	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of person and morals	Against marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general security of persons and property	Against public traffic security	Against judiciary	Against public order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other criminal acts
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Romanians	100.0	13.1	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	0.5	13.1	38.9	1.0	7.6	0.0	13.1	2.0	4.5

The largest number of the Romanians were convicted of crimes against the property (38.9%), life and limb (13.1%), the economy (13.1%) as well as against public order and legal transactions (13.1%), which is above the average Republic shares.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Romanians	100.0	88.6	1.5	2.1	7.1	0.7

The Romanians most frequently live in their own flats (88.6%), which is above the average value for the Republic. The shares of the Romanian households on other grounds of flats occupancy were below the Republic average value.

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
Romanians	100.00	99.38	0.21	0.40

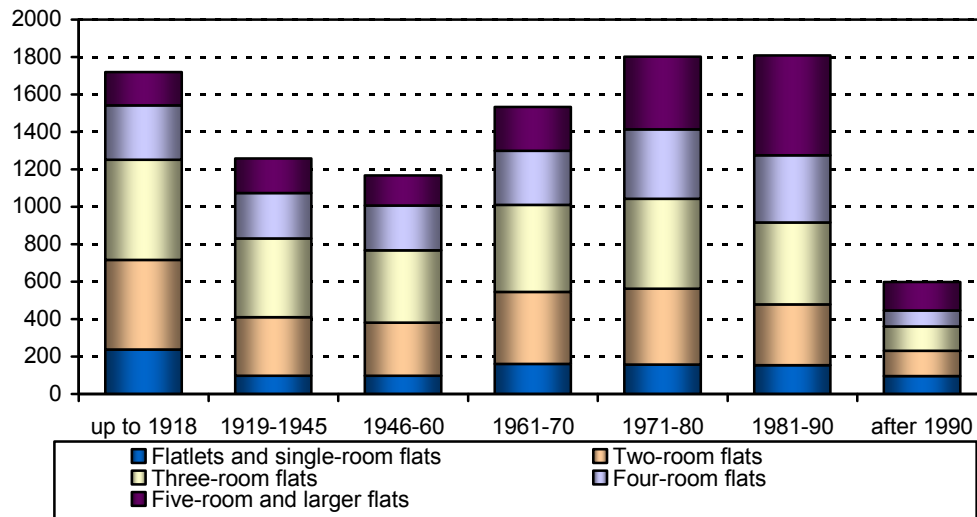
The structure of the Romanian households by the type of building they live in is similar to the same structure of the Republic.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Romanians	100.0	70.7	29.3

About 29.3% of the flats occupied by the Romanians do not have their own bathrooms, whereas there are 19% of dwelling houses in Serbia that do not have bathrooms. This may be explained by a high share of the Romanian population in rural areas, as well as by a high share of flats that had been built in the first half of the twentieth century.

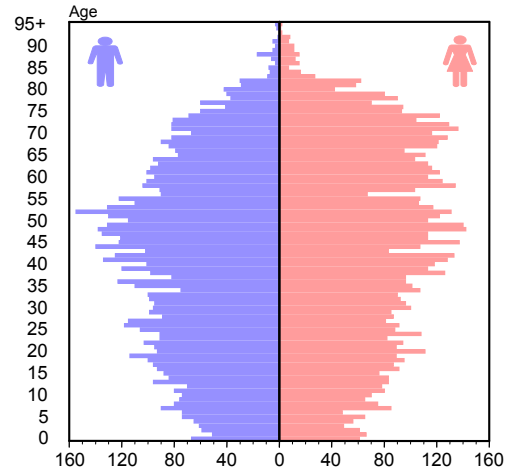
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



The Romanians mainly live in two-room and three-room flats, which had been built up to 1918, as well as within the period from 1961 to 1990.

THE RUTHENIANS

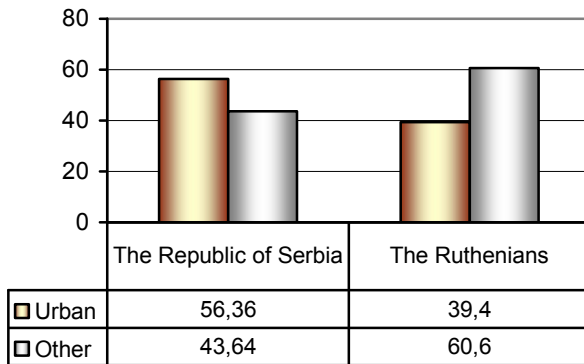
1991	17,795	0.23%
2002	15,905	0.21%



In all the post-war censuses the Ruthenians were recorded as minor ethnic group, with gradual decrease of the share in the ethnic structure of the population of Serbia. In the first three post-war censuses (in 1948, 1953, 1961), the Ruthenians had the same share in the total population (0.4%). In the 1971 and 1981 censuses their share in the total population was 0.3%, whereas in the 1991 and 2002 censuses this share was 0.2%. In the 1961 census the largest number of the Ruthenians was recorded (25,646). The decrease, of both the absolute number and the relative share of the Ruthenians in the total population as well, may be explained by their long standing negative natural increment. However, in addition to demographic factors, the number of the Ruthenians was also affected by the inclusion of the Ukrainians into this group before the 1971 census.

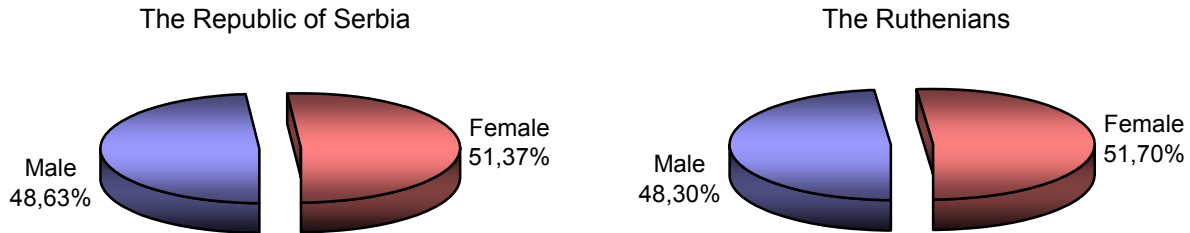
Over 95% of the Ruthenians live in the regions of Bačka and Srem, in the municipalities of Kula, Vrbas, Novi Sad, Žabalj, Šid, Sremska Mitrovica and Bačka Topola. In Ruski Krstur the Ruthenians form the absolute majority, with the share of 86% in the total population, while in Kucura and Bikić Do they form the relative majority (47%).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



Unlike the value at the Republic level, the Ruthenians are considerably present in other settlements and not in urban settlements, for 60.6% of their total number lives in rural areas, and 39.4% lives in urban settlements.

Population by sex, 2002



In respect of sex, there is a small numerical disproportion between the shares of female and male members of this national minority in Serbia. Namely, 93 male Ruthenians were recorded per 100 of female Ruthenians. At the level of the total population, this ratio also shows the numerical advantage of female population (95 men were recorded per 100 of women).

The highest share of the female population (51.7%) and than the male population (48.3%) in the total number of the Ruthenians may be explained by different mortality per sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Ruthenians	Total	42.98	1.36	93.42	49.1	20.0	29.2
	Male	41.08	1.06		42.9	20.5	22.4
	Female	44.76	1.69		55.5	19.4	36.1

The average age of the Ruthenians is 43 years of age, which is three years longer than the average age of the total population of Serbia. The ageing index is 1.36, which without doubt classifies the Ruthenians in the national minority of long age.

The values of the coefficients of the total age dependency and the old age dependency are above the average value for Serbia. The value of the young age dependency coefficient is lower than the value of this coefficient at the level of the Republic, which shows that the working contingent of the Ruthenians is rather burdened with the old population.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The	Total	15905	857	1269	10645		466	13248

Ruthenians	Male	7682	451	650	5369		170	6304
	Female	8223	406	619	5276	3585	296	6944

In %

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5

The Ruthenians	Total	100.0	5.4	8.0	66.93		2.9	83.3
	Male	100.0	5.9	8.5	69.89		2.2	82.1
	Female	100.0	4.9	7.5	64.16	43.6	3.6	84.4

The Ruthenians are less present in younger age groups, i. e. the share of pre-school children and compulsory school children is lower than in case of the total population. Their share in the working contingent (66.9%) is almost at the level of the Republic average value. However, in relation to the total population, the Ruthenians have a higher share of adult population (83.3%) and population aged 80 or over (2.9%).

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

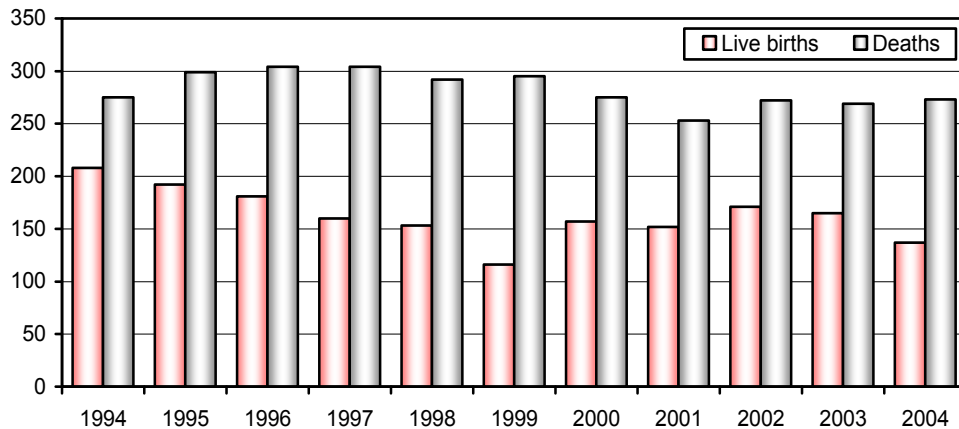
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Ruthenians											
Live births	208	192	181	160	153	116	157	152	171	165	137
Deaths	275	299	304	304	292	295	275	253	272	269	273
Natural increment	-67	-107	-123	-144	-139	-179	-118	-101	-101	-104	-136

About 44% of the female Ruthenians are of fertile age, which, together with the fact that their average age is 45 years of age, explains the decrease of the number of live-born children.

Since the end of the sixties of the last century, the Ruthenians have had the negative natural increment. Compared to the natural increment of the total population, the Ruthenians have entered the stage of the negative natural increment much earlier. Namely, the natural increment of the total population has been continuously negative in the territory of Vojvodina as from 1989, and in the Central Serbia it has been negative as from 1992.

According to the vital statistics, the number of the Ruthenians has been decreased for 1,319 inhabitants only based on the negative natural increment.

The Ruthenians by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.5	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Ruthenians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	22.0	97.7	73.3	40.7	13.8	9.6	9.3	10.5	29.4
1 child	17.9	2.3	18.2	24.8	18.3	15.3	18.6	20.1	17.6
2 children	44.1	0.0	8.1	30.3	51.8	59.4	58.5	44.2	29.4
3 children	11.3	0.0	0.2	3.5	13.9	12.5	10.5	15.7	11.8
4 children	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.3	1.7	6.1	5.9
5 children and over	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.4	5.9
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

The last census data about the female population aged 15 and over, by the number of live-born children, show that 22% of the female Ruthenians had not given birth, whereas among all the women in Serbia of the same age, there are 25% of those who had not given birth.

The majority of the female Ruthenians had given birth to two children (44.1%), about 18% had one child, and 16% of the female Ruthenians had three children and over.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Ruthenians	1.6	2.1

The average number of live-born children by the female Ruthenians aged 15 or over is 1.6, while the average value at the level of Serbia amounts to 1.5. There is also an insignificant difference if this is compared with the average number of live-born children by women who had given birth. Namely, the female Ruthenians had given birth to 2.1 children in average, and all the women of the same age in the Republic had given birth to two children in average.

Suicides, 1994 – 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Ruthenians	7	5	6	4	5	5	6	5	5	3	4	3111	55	1.77
Male	3	4	6	3	2	5	4	3	3	2	3		38	
Female	4	1	-	1	3	-	2	2	2	1	1		17	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 55 suicides among the members of the Ruthenian national minority, which is 1.8% of the total number of deaths within the same period.

Men are expressively present among the persons who had committed suicide, at both the Republic level and among the members of the Ruthenian national minority. Out of the total number of suicides, 69% are men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Ruthenians	100.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	18.03	0.74	0.02	0.02	3.46	0.64	0.10	2.01

As for the religious structure of the Ruthenians, the Greek Catholic religion is mostly present (75%), and then the Orthodox (18%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, there is a slightly larger number of the Ruthenians who did not want to declare his/her religious affiliation (3.5%).

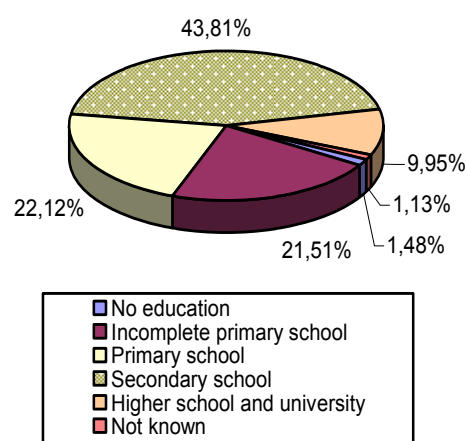
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Ruthenian	Hungarian	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.18	3.82	0.46	0.77	0.37	5.25	0.85
The Ruthenians	100.00	17.13	82.16	0.26	0.1	0.2	0.01	0.00	0.24

Among the members of the Ruthenian national minority, the compliance of their mother tongue and national affiliation is extremely expressed. Namely, 82.2% of the Ruthenians declared to speak Ruthenian language as their mother tongue, while 17.1% of the Ruthenians declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
Male	100.00	2.53	13.53	22.97	46.08	12.27	2.61
Female	100.00	8.55	18.64	24.72	36.43	9.87	1.78
The Ruthenians	100.00	1.48	21.51	22.12	43.81	9.95	1.13
Male	100.00	1.40	15.13	19.98	52.00	9.93	1.55
Female	100.00	1.56	27.34	24.08	36.32	9.96	0.75



As for the educational structures of the Ruthenians and the total population, there is no significant difference between them, regardless of the fact that the share of persons who had not completed any class of primary school is three times lower in the Ruthenian national minority than in the total population. Every fifth Ruthenian has not completed primary school in full. When using this data, it should be borne in mind that the old population prevails in the Ruthenian population, which completed education before 1952, at the time of the adoption of the Law no Compulsory Eight Years' Education. Namely, out of 2,964 Ruthenians in total who have not completed (eight years') primary school, 1,801 of them, or 61%, were born before 1935.

22% of the Ruthenians have completed eight years' primary school. 44% of the Ruthenians have obtained secondary education, and every tenth Ruthenian has graduated from high school or university.

Looking at the educational structure of the members of the Ruthenian national minority by sex, it may be noticed that there is a higher share of women at lower educational levels. 57% of men and 43% of women have completed secondary schools. However, 45% of the male Ruthenians and 55% of the female Ruthenians have attained higher education, whereas in case of university education this ratio is absolutely equal (50%).

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66

The Ruthenians may be classified as the ethnic community with the lowest share of illiteracy. Since only 59 of illiterate Ruthenians were recorded (0.4%), it may be said that illiteracy has been out rooted among the members of the Ruthenian national minority.

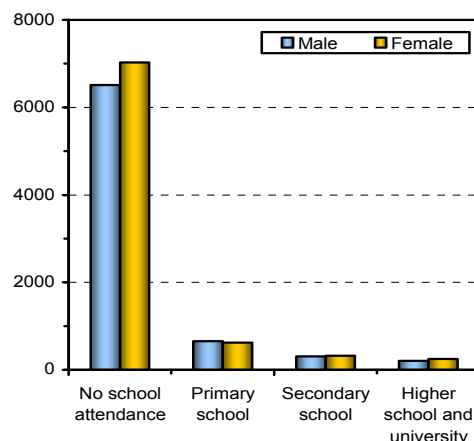
The Ruthenians	Total	59	0.40
	Male	18	0.26
	Female	41	0.54

The average age of illiterate Ruthenians is 63 years of age. Looking at it by sex, 30.5% of illiterate are men, and 69.5% are women. Out of 41 illiterate female Ruthenians in total, 71% of them are older than 64 years of age.

Among the members of the Ruthenian national minority, certain non-accordance between the ruralism of the Ruthenians and the level of their education and literacy may be noticed. No doubt this can be explained by the fact that 98% of the Ruthenians live in Vojvodina, which differs from the Central Serbia from cultural-historical viewpoint.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

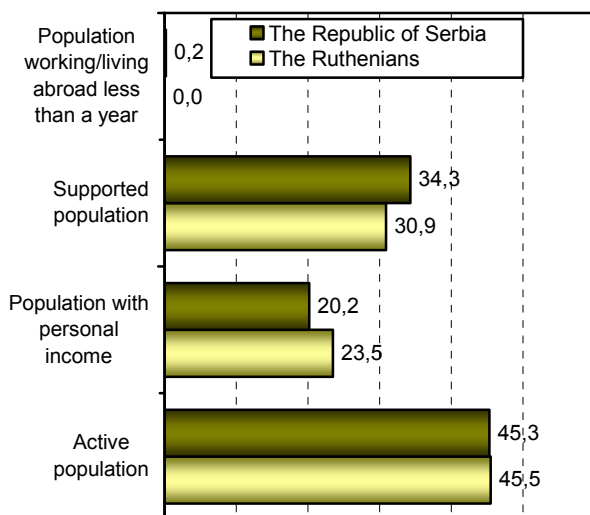
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Ruthenians	Total	15905	13542	1281	627	104	351
	Male	7682	6511	656	308	49	158
	Female	8223	7031	625	319	55	193
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Ruthenians	Total	100.00	85.14	8.05	3.94	0.65	2.21
	Male	100.00	84.76	8.54	4.01	0.64	2.06
	Female	100.00	85.50	7.60	3.88	0.67	2.35



At the time of the 2002 census, only 15% of the Ruthenians were being educated. 8% of the Ruthenians attended primary schools. If we compare this with the share of compulsory school children, it is noticed that all children from 7 to 14 years of age were included in the compulsory education of eight years.

Looking at the structure of the Ruthenians by sex, who were being educated, it is noticeable that there is no difference between male and female population in respect of the degree of schools attended.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Ruthenians by activity shows that the share of active persons is at the level of the share of the total population. The share of persons with personal income is slightly higher among the Ruthenians than at the level of the total population, whereas the share of supported persons was below the average value for the total population.

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Ruthenians is 119.5, which corresponds to the value of this indicator for the Republic as a whole (120.1).

Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Ruthenians	100.0	79.5	100.0	88.7	8.1	3.1	100.0	28.7	66.0	3.3	2.0
Male	100.0	81.8	100.0	89.9	6.7	3.3	100.0	-	93.2	4.0	2.8
Female	100.0	76.1	100.0	87.8	9.2	3.0	100.0	44.8	50.7	3.0	1.5

Out of the total of 7,242 persons of the Ruthenian national minority, who were active, 79.5% of them were employed, whereas 20.5% of them were unemployed.

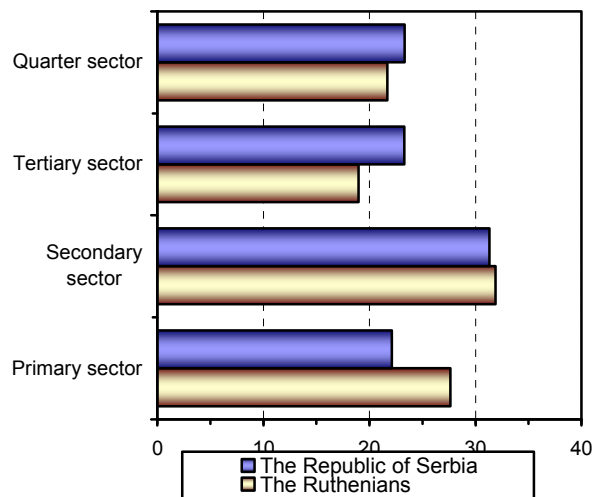
Compared to the Republic average value, it is noticed that there is a lower share of pensioners among the persons with personal income (88.7%), whereas there is a significantly higher share of the persons who had income from property (8.1%).

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ruthenians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	27.5
Fishery	0.1	0.12
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.2
Processing industry	23.8	26.7
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.4

The breakdown of active persons who were employed, by fields of activities, shows that the majority of the Ruthenians were employed in agriculture (27.5%), which may be expected due to their prevailing residence in rural areas, then in processing industry (27%) and wholesale and retail trades (11%).

Civil engineering	4.5	3.6
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	10.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.9
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	3.4
Financial mediation	1.4	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	2.0
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	3.9
Education	4.6	6.1
Health and social welfare	6.4	6.3
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	3.0
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.07
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.00
Not known	2.8	2.3



In respect of the sectors of activities, the active employed Ruthenians were mostly represented in the secondary sector (32%), then in the primary (28%) and in the quarter sectors (22%), while the tertiary sector was in the last place (19%).

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ruthenians
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	3.34
Experts	7.8	8.01
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	16.67
Clerks	5.7	6.48
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	8.97
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	18.40
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	14.11
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	13.94
Elementary-simple jobs	7.28	7.91
Other and not known	4.87	2.17

From the viewpoint of professional structure, a high share of the Ruthenians is noticeable among agriculturists (18.4%), expert associates and technicians (16.7%), craftsmen (14.1%) and machine operators and fitters (14%).

Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Ruthenians	1816	42.97	11.42	20.02	63.44	1007	53.65

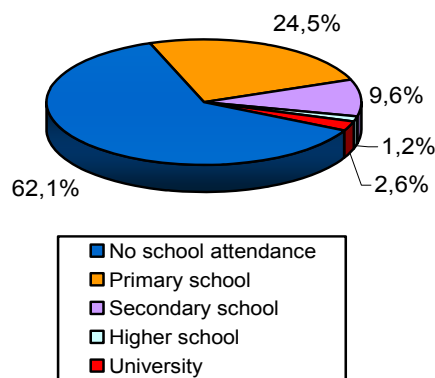
Out of the total number of the Ruthenians, 11.4% of them had some employment in agriculture or were supported by agriculturists. The average age of agricultural population is 43 years of age. In the structure of agricultural population, by activity, active agricultural population made 63.4%.

1,007 independent agriculturists were recorded, their average age being 54 years. Independent agriculturists made 86% of the active agricultural population.

The average surface of the land owned by the Ruthenians (1.73 ha) is larger than the average value for the Republic (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Ruthenians	664	412	163	64	8	17
	In %					
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Ruthenians	100.0	62.1	24.5	9.6	1.2	2.6



Out of 664 persons supported by independent agriculturists, 62% of them were not educated, 24.5% of them attended primary school, around 10% of them attended secondary school and 3.8% of them studied at high schools or universities.

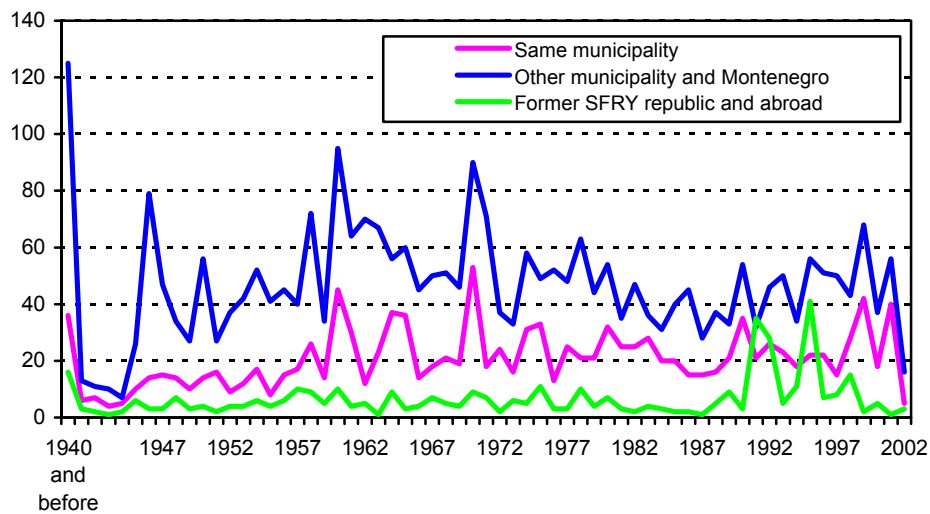
The shares of the Ruthenians who were educated and supported by independent agriculturists had higher values at all levels of school attendance (as from primary school to university) than the average value at the level of the Republic.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Ruthenians	15905	11015	4890	69.3	30.7

The share of autochthonous population in the total population of the Ruthenian national minority is considerably higher than the average value for the republic (69% compared to 54%). The share of autochthonous population above the average value and a smaller share of migrants among the Ruthenians may quite be explained by their high shares in the rural and agricultural population.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



In the structure of the migrants, by the area they had migrated from, the migrations from one municipality to another are the most frequent (63%), the local migrations (28%) come then, while only 9% of the Ruthenians had migrated from abroad.

The Ruthenians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	355	100.0	16.2
Germany	166	46.8	21.0
Canada	61	17.2	7.5
Austria	22	6.2	17.2
Australia	21	5.9	17.4
Switzerland	15	4.2	17.3
Italy	12	3.4	10.9
France	10	2.8	17.4
Other countries and not known	48	13.5	10.5

As regards the Ruthenians who were working/living abroad at the time of the census, only 355 of them were recorded in the 2002 census.

The Ruthenians most frequently stated Germany as the foreign country of their working/living, where there were 47% of them. Also, a considerable number of the Ruthenians was in Canada (17%), while other countries were less represented.

The average length of the stay of the Ruthenians abroad was about 16 years, and they stayed in Germany at the longest (21 years), in average.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Ruthenians	100.00	28.19	63.11	4.98	3.63	0.09	100.00	16.32	57.88	20.62	5.08	0.10

The structure of the male Ruthenian population, in respect of their marital status, does not substantially differ from the same structure of the total male population in respect of their marital status.

However, among the female Ruthenians there was a lower share of single women and a higher share of widows (21%) as regards marital status, in relation to the total female population.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Ruthenians	40.3	59.7	32.6	67.4	46.2	53.8	50.0	50.0

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage in case of both the male and the female Ruthenians, a high level of heterogeneity may be noticed. Namely, 60% of marriages contracted among the male Ruthenians (in the course of 2004) were contracted with the women of the other national affiliation (mostly with the female Serbs and Hungarians). It is similar with the female Ruthenians: 67% of them contracted marriages with the members of other national affiliations (the Serbs, the Hungarians and the Montenegrins).

It is interesting that homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages of the Ruthenians are equally present in the structure of divorced marriages.

Marked heterogeneity on the occasion of marriage contraction is a characteristic of all ethnic communities of the small number, which is by all means a characteristic of the members of the Ruthenians national minority as well. It should be added that the Ruthenians mainly live in the area of Vojvodina, a high level of heterogeneity being its characteristic indeed.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Ruthenians	6416	1608	1812	1185	1269	542	2.62

In %

The Republic of	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
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Serbia

The Ruthenians	100.0	25.1	28.2	18.5	19.8	8.4
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6,416 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a Ruthenian as „the person the household had been registered to“. The average number of the household members is below the average value for Serbia (2.62 members). In the structure of households, single-member households (25%) and two-member households (28%) prevail.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Ruthenians	1521	978	538	5
	In %			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Ruthenians	100.00	64.30	35.37	0.33

The old households make 24% of the total number of households with a Ruthenian as „the person the household had been registered to“, whereas 17% of such households are represented at the level of the Republic.

The structure of old households by number of members is compact for 64% of these households consists of old single-member households, 35% are two-member households, whereas the share of households with 3 members or over is negligible (0.33%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Ruthenians	100.00	1.63	3.85	94.53

Out of the total number of the Ruthenian households, there were 94.5% of households with all the members in the country, which is significantly above the Republic average value. Contrary to this, the share of the Ruthenian households with all the members working/living abroad is significantly lower in relation to the Republic average value (1.6% compared to 2.4%). This phenomenon is not surprising in view of the professional structure and territorial pattern of the Ruthenian population in Serbia.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

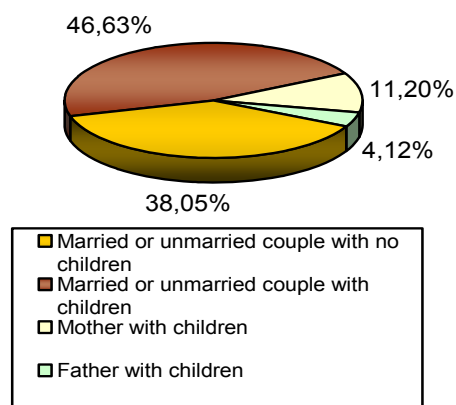
	The Republic of Serbia			The Ruthenians		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
Married or unmarried couple with no children	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	48.4	51.6
Married or unmarried couple with children	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	33.3	66.7
Mother with children	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	57.3	42.7
Father with children	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	82.5	17.5

The families of the Ruthenians of the type of married or unmarried couple with children or with no children are characteristic for their high heterogeneity in respect of their national structure, while

homogeneity is more distinct in incomplete families, especially in families of the type of father with children.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Ruthenians	100.00	38.05	46.63	11.20	4.12



Among ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. among families where all the members are Ruthenians, the families of the type of married or unmarried couple with children outstand.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	%
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Ruthenians	14	0.21

The presence of the Ruthenians among the councilmen is absolutely the same as their share in percentage in the total population of the Republic (0.21%).

The Ruthenians have the largest number of representatives in the local government authorities in the following municipalities: Kula, Vrbas and Žabalj, which are also the municipalities with the largest territorial concentration of the members of this national minority.

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Ruthenians	23	1	22
	In %		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Ruthenians	100.0	4.3	95.7

In the course of 2004, there were 0.06% of the convicted Ruthenians in Serbia.

Looking at it from the viewpoint of average values, the Ruthenians have a slightly better share in case of under-aged convicted persons (4.3% compared to 5.5%) and vice versa, a slightly worse share in case of adult convicted persons (95.7% compared to 94.5%).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Ruthenians	100.0	86.0	1.7	3.6	8.4	0.3

The Ruthenians most frequently live in their own flats (86%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Ruthenians	100.00	99.85	0.10	0.05

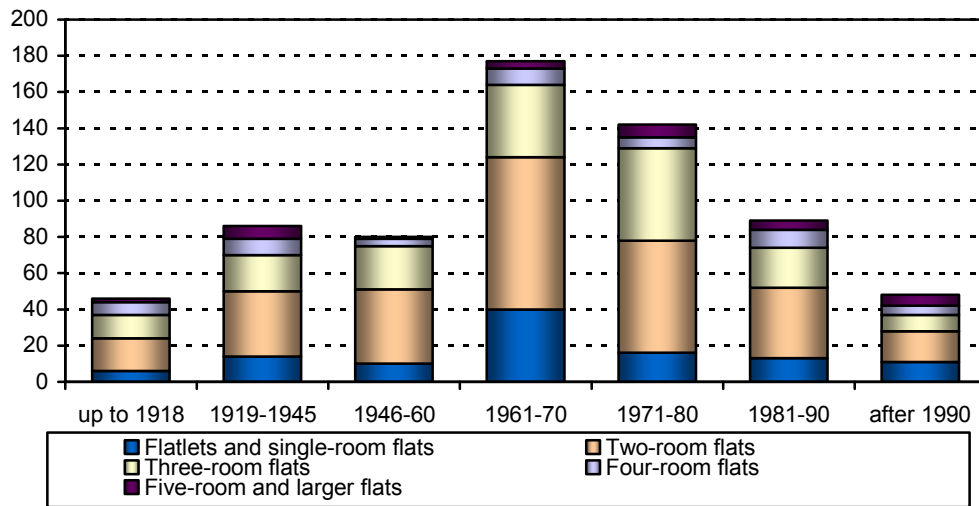
The structure of the Ruthenian households, by the type of building they live in, is very similar to the structure of the Republic.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Ruthenians	100.0	85.4	14.6

From the viewpoint of living conditions, it should be pointed out that 14.6% of the flats owned by the Ruthenians have no bathroom. One of the reasons of such a high share of flats with no bathroom is due to the fact that one fourth of their flats had been built before 1946.

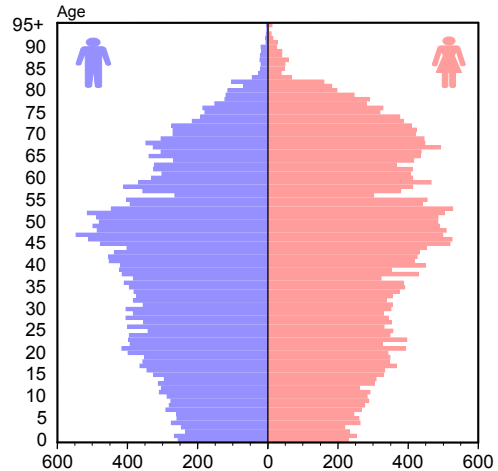
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



In respect of the structure of flats, by the year of construction and the type of flats, it may be seen that the Ruthenians mainly live in three-room and two-room flats, which had been built after 1960.

THE SLOVAKS

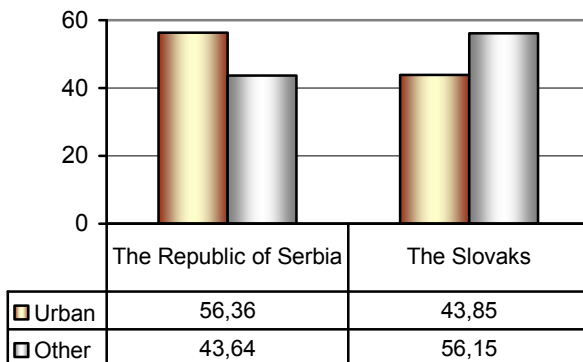
1991	65,363	0.86%
2002	59,021	0.79%



In all the post-war period the relative share of the Slovaks in the national structure of the population of Serbia varied from 1.3% in 1948 to 0.8% in 2002. The maximum number of the Slovaks (77,816) was registered in the 1961 census. The decrease, of both the absolute number and the relative share of the Slovaks in the total population of Serbia, can be explained by their long-term negative natural increment.

The Slovaks are mostly concentrated in the territory of the municipalities of Kovačica and Bački Petrovac. There are 11,455 Slovaks in the municipality of Kovačica (19.4% of the total number of the members of this national minority), which is the share of 41% in the population of the municipality. There are 9,751 Slovaks in the municipality of Bački Petrovac (16.5% of the total number of the Slovaks), which is the share of 66.4% of the total population of the municipality, making the absolute majority. The Slovaks also frequently inhabit the municipalities of Novi Sad (12.2% of the total number of the Slovaks), Stara Pazova (10%), Bačka Palanka (9.9%), Bač (5.4%), Šid and Beočin (6% in each of them) and Alibunar and Plandište (5% in each of them).

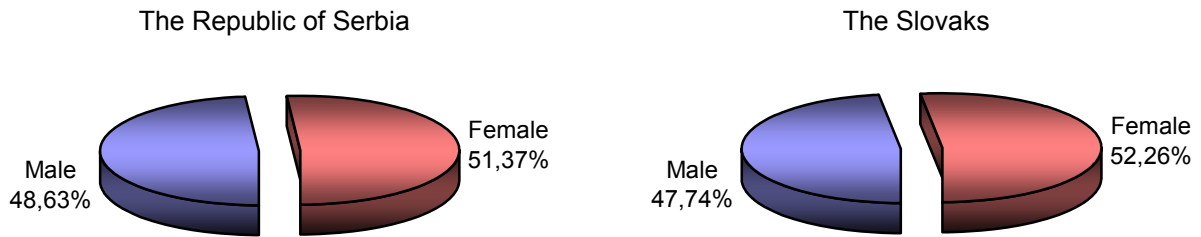
Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Slovaks are more present in other settlements than in urban settlements, for 56.15% of their total number live in rural areas.

If we compare the territories where the Slovaks live and the total population, an inverse proportion may be noticed: the share of the total population in urban settlements is identical to the share of the Slovaks in other settlements, and vice versa.

Population by sex, 2002



The composition of the members of the Slovak national minority in Serbia in respect of sex shows a certain disproportion between the shares of female and male population. Namely, there are 100 female Slovaks registered per 91 male Slovak. At the level of the total population, this ratio also shows a slight advantage of the female population (there are 95 men registered per 100 women).

The higher share of the female population (52.3%) than of the male population (47.7%) in the total number of the Slovaks may be explained by the differential mortality per sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Slovaks	Total	42.14	1.24	91.36	47.3	20.3	27.0
	Male	40.11	0.96		41.4	20.9	20.6
	Female	44.00	1.53		53.2	19.8	33.4

The average age of the Slovaks is 42 years of age, which is higher than the average age of the total population of Serbia by two years. The ageing index is 1.26, which classifies the Slovaks in the national groups of long age.

The values of the coefficient of the total age dependency and the young age dependency are below the average values for Serbia. The value of the coefficient of the old age dependency is higher than this coefficient at the Republic level, which shows that the working contingent of the Slovaks is mostly burdened with old population.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Slovaks	Total	59021	3496	4631	39970		1465	48832
	Male	28178	1795	2353	19887		496	22997
	Female	30843	1701	2278	20083	13615	969	25835

		In %						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Slovaks	Total	100.0	5.9	7.8	67.72		2.5	82.7
	Male	100.0	6.4	8.4	70.58		1.8	81.6
	Female	100.0	5.5	7.4	65.11	44.1	3.1	83.8

The Slovaks are less present in the young age groups, i. e. their share is lower in the group of pre-school and compulsory school children than in case of the total population. Their share in the working contingent (67.7%) is at the level of the Republic average value. However, in relation to the population, the Slovaks have a higher share of adult population (82.7%) and of the population aged 80 and over (2.5%).

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

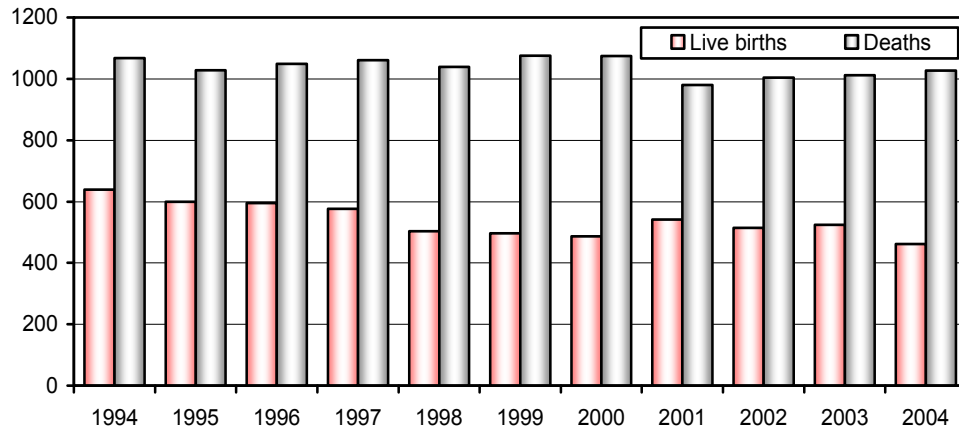
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Slovaks											
Live births	639	600	595	577	503	497	487	541	514	524	462
Deaths	1068	1028	1049	1061	1039	1075	1074	980	1004	1012	1027
Natural increment	-429	-428	-454	-484	-536	-578	-587	-439	-490	-488	-565

About 44% of the female Slovaks are of fertile age, which, together with the fact that their average age is 44 years, explains the decrease of the number of live-born children.

Since 1982 the Slovaks have had the negative natural increment. Compared to the natural increment of the total population, the Slovaks have entered the stage of the negative natural increment much earlier. Namely, the natural increment of the total population has been continuously negative in the territory of Vojvodina as from 1989, and in the Central Serbia it has been negative as from 1992.

According to the vital statistics, the number of the Slovaks has been decreased for 5,478 inhabitants in the last eleven years only based on the negative natural increment.

The Slovaks by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.5	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Slovaks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	19.4	96.8	67.5	30.1	10.9	6.5	6.6	9.0	36.0
1 child	20.3	2.7	22.9	31.8	19.3	16.3	21.5	23.1	20.0
2 children	45.8	0.5	8.8	34.5	57.8	64.1	57.8	43.7	33.3
3 children	9.6	0.0	0.7	3.1	9.5	10.5	14.0	14.0	6.7
4 children	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.1	2.7
5 children and over	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	5.1	1.3
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The last census data about the female population aged 15 and over, by the number of live-born children, show that 19.4% of the female Slovaks had not given birth, whereas among all the women in Serbia of the same age, there are 25% of those who had not given birth.

Looking at the share of the female Slovaks who had given birth, by the number of live-born children, it may be noticed that they had most frequently given birth to two children (45.8%). Every fifth female Slovak had given birth to one child, and 14.4% of the female Slovaks had three children and over.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth

If we compare the average number of live-born children of the total female population with the same number of the female Slovaks, there is hardly any difference. Namely, the average number of live-born children is slightly higher with the female Slovaks (1.6) in relation to the total

The Republic of Serbia

1.5

2.0

contingent of women (1.5), while the average number of children by women who had given birth is absolutely the same (2 children).

The Slovaks

1.6

2.0

Suicides, 1994 - 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Slovaks	24	21	20	22	16	25	15	18	12	15	18	11417	206	1.80
Male	21	16	15	19	12	23	12	16	8	13	15		170	
Female	3	5	5	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	3		36	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 206 suicides among the members of the Slovak national minority, which is 1.8% of the total number of dead within the same period.

Among the persons who had committed suicides, men are expressively represented at both the Republic level and among the members of the Slovak national minority. Out of the total number of suicides, even 82.5% are men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but with no affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Slovaks	100.00	0.00	0.00	6.65	1.57	83.27	0.07	0.01	5.79	0.37	0.34	1.93

The largest number of the Slovaks are of the Protestant religious affiliation (83.3%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, the number of the Slovaks who did not want to declare their religion is more than twice higher (5.8%).

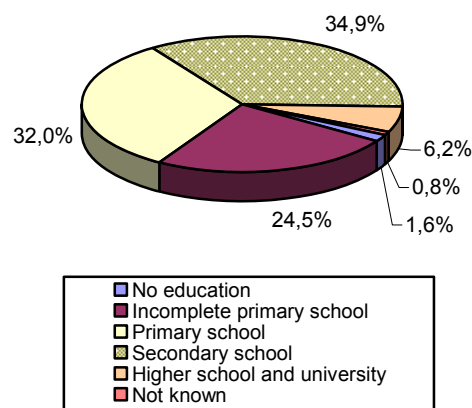
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Slovaks	100.00	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.36	0.02	0.09	0.15

Among the members of the Slovak national minority, the compliance of their mother tongue and national affiliation is extremely expressed. Namely, 94.4% of the Slovaks declared to speak Slovakian language as their mother tongue, while 5.2% of the Slovaks declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.7	16.2	23.9	41.1	11.0	2.2
Male	100.0	2.5	13.5	23.0	46.1	12.3	2.6
Female	100.0	8.6	18.6	24.7	36.4	9.9	1.8
The Slovaks	100.0	1.6	24.5	32.0	34.9	6.2	0.8
Male	100.0	1.3	17.8	30.8	43.0	6.2	1.0
Female	100.0	1.9	30.6	33.1	27.6	6.2	0.7



In relation to the total population, the members of the Slovak community have a lower educational level, regardless of the fact that the share of persons who had not completed any class of primary school is three times lower in the Slovak national minority than in the total population. Every fourth Slovak has not completed eight years' primary school in full. When using this data, it should be borne in mind that the old population prevails in the Slovak population, which completed education before 1952, at the time of the adoption of the Law no Compulsory Eight Years' Education. Namely, out of 12,478 Slovaks in total who have not completed eight years' primary school, 6,517 (52%) of them were born before 1935.

32% of the Slovaks have completed eight years' primary school. 35% of the Slovaks have obtained secondary education, and 6% of them have graduated from high schools or university.

Looking at the educational structure by sex of the members of this national minority, it may be noticed that there is a higher share of women at lower educational levels.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Slovaks	Total	363	0.67
	Male	122	0.48
	Female	241	0.85

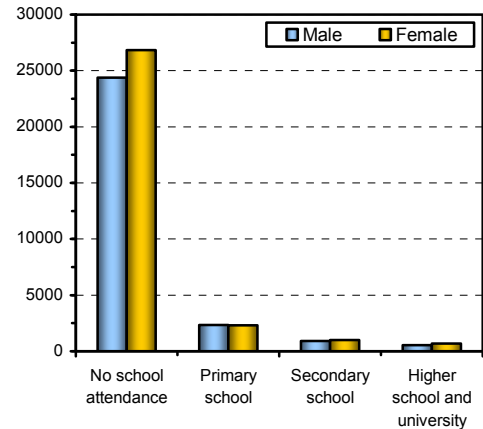
The Slovaks may be classified in the ethnic communities with the lowest share of illiteracy. Since only 363 of illiterate Slovaks were recorded (0.7%) out of the total number of the members aged 10 and over, it may be said that illiteracy has been out rooted among the members of the Slovak national group.

The average age of illiterate Slovaks is 58 years of age. Looking at it by sex, 51.5% of illiterate are men, and 61.5% are women. Out of 241 illiterate female Slovaks in total, 57.3% of them are older than 64 years of age.

Among the members of the Slovak national minority, the simultaneous presence of relatively high degree of ruralism and the low share of illiterate persons is surprising at first sight. No doubt this can be explained by the fact that 96% of the Slovaks live in Vojvodina, which considerably differs from the Central Serbia from cultural-historical viewpoint.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

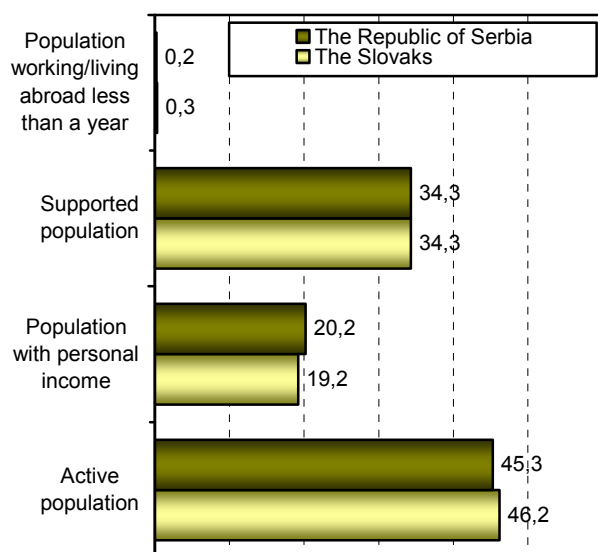
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Slovaks	Total	59021	51227	4646	1920	370	858
	Male	28178	24382	2347	918	162	369
	Female	30843	26845	2299	1002	208	489
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Slovaks	Total	100.00	86.79	7.87	3.25	0.63	1.45
	Male	100.00	86.53	8.33	3.26	0.57	1.31
	Female	100.00	87.04	7.45	3.25	0.67	1.59



At the time of the 2002 census, only 13% of the Slovaks were being educated. 7.87% of the Slovaks attended primary schools. If we compare this with the share of compulsory school children, it may be noticed that all children from 7 to 14 years of age were included in compulsory eight years' education.

Looking at the structure of the Slovaks by sex, who were being educated, it may be concluded that there is no significant difference between the male and the female population in respect of the degree of schools attended.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the Slovaks by activity shows the most prominent share of active persons. Compared to the total population, the share of persons with personal income among the members of the Slovak national minority is by one percent point higher, whereas the share of supported persons of this national minority was equal to the share of supported persons in the total population.

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Slovaks is 115.7, and it was lower than the value of this coefficient for the Republic (120.1).

Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Others
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	10.00	75.8	10.00	94.4	1.3	4.4	10.00	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Slovaks	100.0	81.6	100.0	91.2	5.1	3.7	100.0	35.6	56.5	5.8	2.2
Male	100.0	82.6	100.0	91.7	4.4	3.8	100.0	-	88.4	7.2	4.4
Female	100.0	80.0	100.0	90.8	5.6	3.6	100.0	52.2	41.6	5.1	1.1

Out of the total of 27,283 active persons of the Slovak national minority, 81.6% of them were employed, whereas 18.4% of them were unemployed.

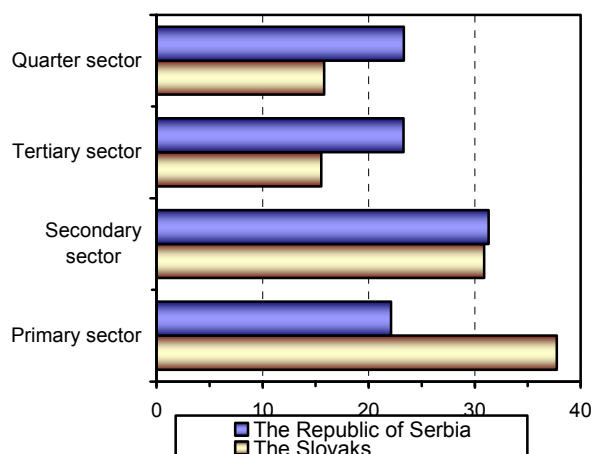
Compared to the Republic average value, it may be noticed that there is a lower share of pensioners among the persons with personal income (91.2%), whereas there is a significantly higher share of the persons who had income from property (5.1%).

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia (%)	The Slovaks (%)
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	37.5
Fishery	0.1	0.25
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.4
Processing industry	23.8	23.2
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	0.9

The structure of active Slovaks, by fields of activities, shows that the most present activities were: agriculture with 37.5% of active persons (which is expected due to their prevailing residence in rural areas) and processing industry (23%). In respect of active persons, wholesale and retail trades had the third place and civil engineering was in the fourth place (6.4%).

Civil engineering	4.5	6.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	8.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.2
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	2.7
Financial mediation	1.4	0.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	1.7
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	2.8
Education	4.6	3.8
Health and social welfare	6.4	4.6
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	2.3
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.63
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.01
Not known	2.8	2.2



In respect of sectors of activity, the Slovaks were mostly represented in primary sector (38%), then in secondary (31%) and quarter sectors (16%), while the tertiary sector was in the last place with 15% of active population.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Slovaks
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	2.3
Experts	7.8	4.3
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	11.8
Clerks	5.7	4.2
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	7.8
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	30.3
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	14.1
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	13.9
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	9.7
Other and not known	4.9	1.5

In respect of their professional structure, there is a noticeable share of the Slovaks among agriculturists (30.3%), craftsmen (14.1%), machine operators and fitters (13.9%) and expert associates and technicians (11.8%).

Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Mean age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10

Serbia

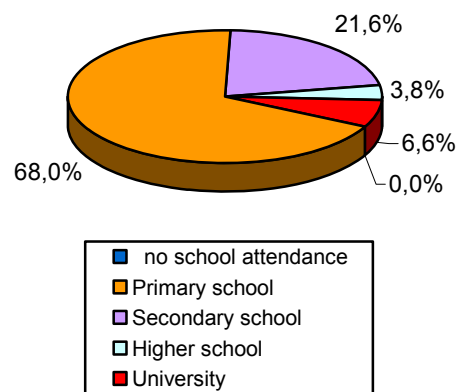
The Slovaks	11885	41.26	20.14	32.60	61.08	6442	49.24
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Out of the total number of the Slovaks, 20.1% of them had some employment in agriculture or were supported by agriculturists. The average age of agricultural population in the Slovak national minority was 41 years of age and it is identical to the average age of agricultural population in the Republic. In the structure of agricultural population, by activity, active agricultural population made 61.1%.

6,442 independent agriculturists were recorded in the census, their average age being 49 years. Independent agriculturists made almost 90% of the active agricultural population. The average surface of the land owned by the Slovaks was 2.01 ha (the average value for the Republic is 0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Slovaks	4626	3151	1002	318	57	98
		In %				
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Slovaks	100.0	68.1	21.7	6.9	1.2	2.1



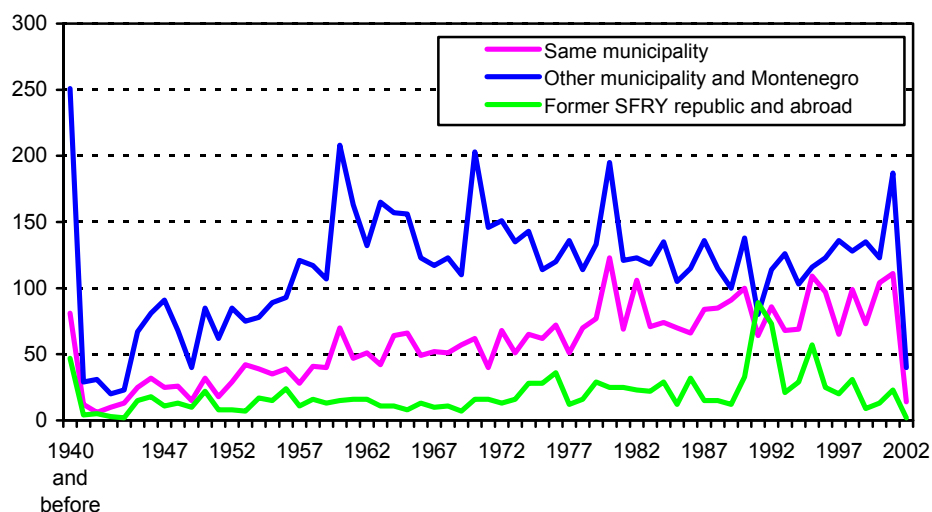
Out of 4,626 persons supported by independent agriculturists, 68% of them were not educated, 22% of them attended primary school, around 7% of them attended secondary school and 3.3% of them studied at high schools or universities.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Slovaks	59021	46168	12853	78.2	21.8

The share of autochthonous population in the total population of the Slovak national minority is considerably higher than the average value for the Republic (78% compared to 54%). The share of autochthonous population above the average value may quite be explained by their high shares in the rural and agricultural populations.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



In the structure of migrants, by the area they had come from, the migrations from one municipality to another were mostly present (60%), then the local migrations (from one settlement to another in the same municipality) with 30%, while every tenth Slovak migrated from abroad or from some other republic of the former SFRY. Out of 1,279 Slovaks who had migrated from abroad or from some of the republics of the former SFRY, 16% of them migrated from Slovakia, and 50% from Croatia.

The Slovaks working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	%	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	2171	100.0	15.0
Germany	779	35.9	21.9
Slovakia	361	16.6	6.9
Austria	234	10.8	15.7
Italy	170	7.8	3.8
Australia	166	7.6	23.0
Canada	88	4.1	11.4
Switzerland	71	3.3	14.7
USA	52	2.4	8.6
France	48	2.2	17.3
Russian Federation	35	1.6	3.2
Sweden	35	1.6	17.1
Israel	21	1.0	8.5
Other countries and not known	111	5.1	8.3

As regards the Slovaks who were working/living abroad at the time of the census, 2,171 of them were recorded in the 2002 census.

The Slovaks most frequently stated Germany as the foreign country of their working/living, where there were 36% of them. Also, a considerable number of the Slovaks was in Slovakia (17%) and Austria (11%), while other countries were less represented.

The average length of the stay of the Slovaks abroad was 15 years, and they stayed in Austria (23 years) and Germany (22 years) at the longest, in average.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

The Slovaks	100.00	28.32	63.24	5.11	3.06	0.27	100.00	14.42	60.60	21.07	3.67	0.24
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The structure of the male Slovak population, in respect of their marital status, does not substantially differ from the same structure of the total male population.

However, among the female Slovaks there was a lower share of single women and a higher share of widows (21%) in relation to marital status of the total female population.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages				
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife		
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	
The Republic of Serbia		86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Slovaks		55.0	45.0	53.5	46.5	73.3	26.7	47.8	52.2

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage in case of both the male and the female Slovaks, a high level of heterogeneity may be noticed. Namely, 45% of marriages contracted among the male Slovaks (in the course of 2004) were contracted with the women of the other national affiliation (mostly with the female Serbs, Hungarians and Croats). It is similar with the female Slovaks: 46.5% of them contracted marriages with the members of other national affiliations (the Serbs, the Hungarians and the Croats).

Marked heterogeneity on the occasion of marriage contraction is a characteristic of all ethnic communities of the small number, which is by all means a characteristic of the members of the Slovak national minority as well. It should be added that the Slovaks mainly live in the area of Vojvodina, a high level of heterogeneity being its characteristic indeed.

It is interesting that homogeneous marriages of the male Slovaks are more often divorced than the heterogeneous, while heterogeneous marriages of the female Slovaks are more frequently present in the structure of divorced marriages.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Slovaks	22491	5312	6199	4369	4505	2106	2.69
		In %					
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Slovaks	100.0	23.6	27.6	19.4	20.0	9.4	

22,491 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a Slovak as "the person the household had been registered to". The average number of the household members is below the average value for Serbia and amounted to 2.69 members. In the structure of households by the number of members, single-member households (24%) and two-member households (28%) prevail.

Old population households by number of persons, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Slovaks	4805	3167	1623	15
In %				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Slovaks	100.00	65.91	33.78	0.31

The old households make 21% of the total number of households with a Slovak as "the person the household had been registered to", whereas 17% of such households are represented at the level of the Republic.

The structure of old households by the number of members is compact for 66% of these households comprise of old single-member households, 34% are two-member households, whereas the share of households with 3 members or over is negligible (0.31%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members are abroad	At least one household member abroad, but not all of them	All household members are in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Slovaks	100.00	2.20	5.29	92.50

In the structure of the Slovak households, by the absence of the households members from the country, the share of households where at least one member was working/living abroad is lower. However, in relation to the Republic average value, the share of households with all the members in the country is higher. This phenomenon is not surprising in view of their professional structure and the fact that the Slovaks mostly live in rural areas.

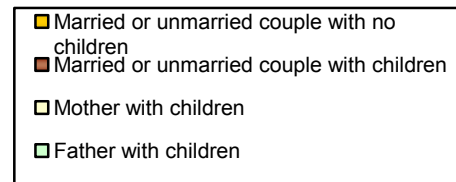
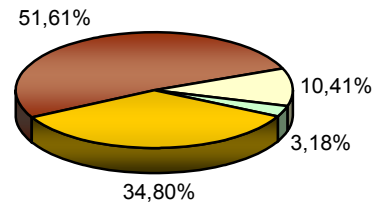
Families by type, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia			The Slovaks		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
Married or unmarried couple with no children	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	69.2	30.8
Married or unmarried couple with children	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	57.5	42.5
Mother with children	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	74.5	25.5
Father with children	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	88.6	11.4

The families of the Slovaks are mainly homogenous in respect of their national structure, while homogeneity is most distinct in incomplete families, especially in families of the type of father with children.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Slovaks	100.00	34.80	51.61	10.41	3.18



Among ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. among the families where all the members are the Slovaks, the families of the type of married or unmarried couple with children outstand.

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Slovaks	152	5	147
	In %		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Slovaks	100.0	3.3	96.7

In the course of 2004, there were 0.4% of the convicted Slovaks in Serbia.

Looking at it from the viewpoint of average values, the Slovaks have a slightly better share in case of under-aged convicted persons (3.3% compared to 5.5%) and vice versa, slightly worse share in case of adult convicted persons (96.7% compared to 94.5%).

Convicted persons by type of crimes committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of men and citizens	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of person and morals	Against marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general security of persons and property	Against public traffic security	Against judiciary	Against public order and legal traffic	Against official duty	Other criminal acts
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Slovaks	100.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	3.9	2.0	21.1	3.9	25.7	0.7	13.2	1.3	5.9

Out of the total number of the Slovaks who had been convicted of crimes, the largest number was of those who had committed the criminal acts against safety of public transport (26%), against property (21%), against life and limb (16%) and against public order and legal transactions (13%).

Compared to the total population, the share of the Slovaks who had committed criminal acts against honour and reputation as well as against the economy and against the official duty is lower, whereas the share of other types of criminal acts is almost identical.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	%
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Slovaks	68	1.02

The share of the Slovaks among the councilmen is 1.02% and it is higher than their percentage share in the total population of the Republic (0.79%).

The Slovaks have the largest number of representatives in the local government authorities in the following municipalities: Bački Petrovac (20), Kovačica (19) and Stara Pazova (10).

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Slovaks	100.0	84.4	1.2	2.2	11.9	0.3

The Slovaks most often live in their own flats (84%). In relation to the total population, there are twice less tenants among the Slovaks (2%). However, the share of households living with the parents, relatives, etc. is higher (12%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Slovaks	100.00	99.87	0.08	0.05

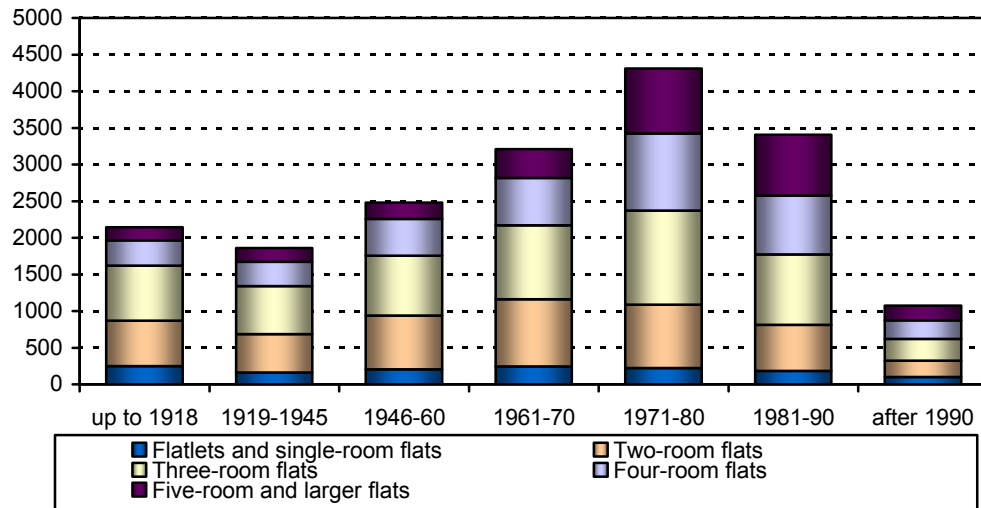
The structure of the Slovak households, by type of building they live in, is very similar to the Republic structure.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Slovaks	100.0	82.5	17.5

From the viewpoint of living conditions, it should be pointed out that 17.5% of the flats owned by the Slovaks have no bathroom, which is near the average value for the Republic.

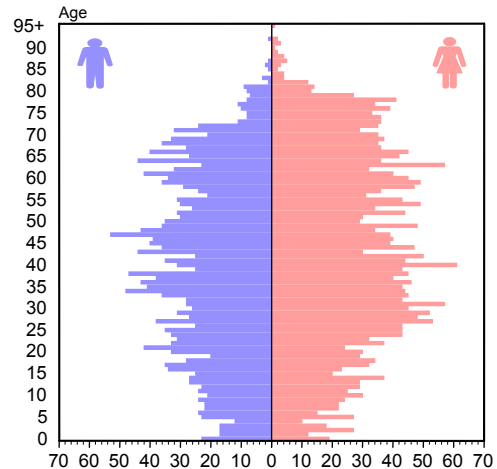
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002.



In respect of the structure of flats, by the year of construction and the type of flats, it may be seen that the Slovaks mainly live in two-room and three-room flats, which had been built in the seventies, the eighties and the nineties of the last century.

THE UKRAINIANS

1991	4,957	0.07%
2002	5,354	0.07%

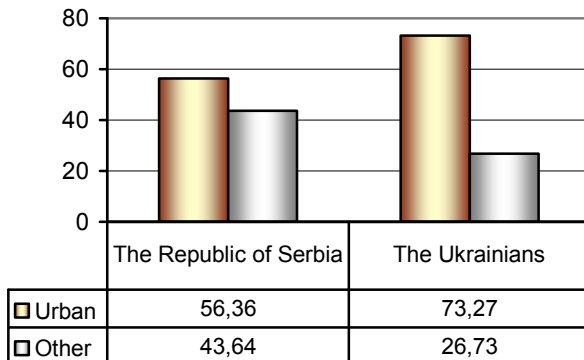


For the first time the Ukrainians got their place in the classification of national minorities in the 1971 census.

The Ukrainians are not a numerous national minority and their presence in the ethnic structure of the population of Serbia in 1971 was 0.08%, and in the 1991 and 2002 censuses their presence had the same relative value of 0.07%.

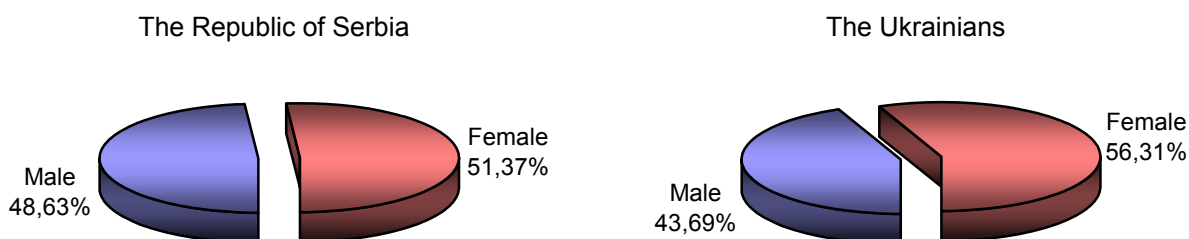
In Serbia, the largest number of the Ukrainians live in the territory of Vojvodina (87%), in the municipalities: Kula (27% of their total number), Vrbas (24%), Sremska Mitrovica (11%), Novi Sad (9%) and Inđija (8%). As for the total population of municipalities, the largest shares of the Ukrainians were recorded in the municipalities of Kula and Vrbas (3% and 2%, respectively). As for the Central Serbia, the largest concentration of the Ukrainians was in the area of the City of Belgrade (8% of their total number).

Population by type of settlement, 2002



The degree of urbanisation of the Ukrainian ethnic group is higher than the Republic average for 17 percents, i. e. it is 73.3%. The Ukrainians live in urban settlements, and slightly more than one fourth of them live in rural areas.

Population by sex, 2002



There is a high disproportion among the female and male members of the Ukrainian national group in Serbia in respect of sex. Namely, only 78 male Ukrainians were recorded per 100 female Ukrainians, whereas at the level of total population this ratio shows a small numerical advantage of female population (95 men were recorded per 100 women).

The higher share of female population (56.3%) than male share (43.7%) in the total number of the Ukrainians can be explained by a greater number of female Ukrainians among the settlers from abroad (67%), as well as by the differential death rate per sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Ukrainians	Total	42.19	1.40	77.58	43.4	18.0	25.4
	Male	40.20	1.09		38.9	19.2	19.6
	Female	43.74	1.69		47.1	17.1	30.1

The average age of the Ukrainians is 42 years of age, which is two years longer than the average age of the total population of Serbia. The ageing index amount to 1.4, which classifies the Ukrainians among the older national minorities.

The values of the coefficient of the total age dependency, the young age dependency and the old age dependency vary below the average for Serbia.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Ukrainians	Total	5354	261	408	3708		96	4516

Male	2339	133	190	1680		26	1922
Female	3015	128	218	2028	1426	70	2594

In %

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5

The Ukrainians	Total	100.0	4.9	7.6	69.26		1.8	84.3
	Male	100.0	5.7	8.1	71.83		1.1	82.2
	Female	100.0	4.2	7.2	67.26	47.3	2.3	86.0

The Ukrainians are less present in the young age groups, i. e. their share is lower in pre-school and compulsory school children groups than in case of the total population. Their share in the working contingent is for two percents higher than the Republic average value. The Ukrainians have a higher share of adult population in relation to the total population, whereas the share of the population over 80 years and older is at the level of the Republic average value.

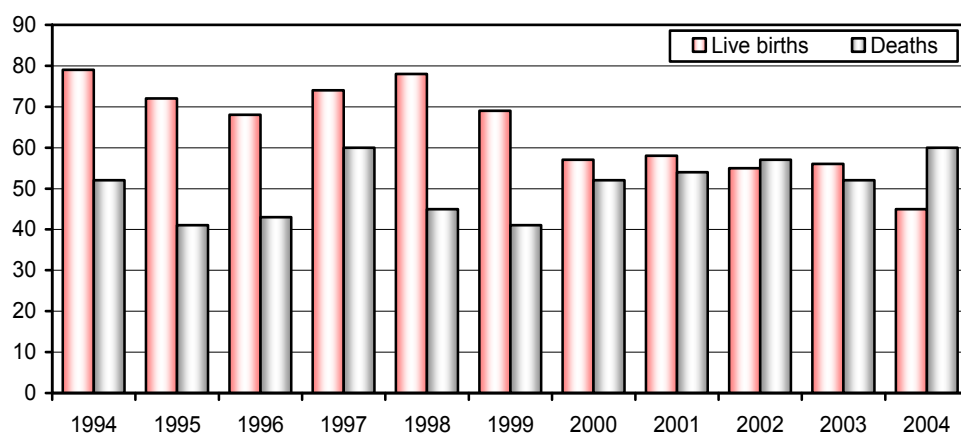
Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Ukrainians											
Live births	79	72	68	74	78	69	57	58	55	56	45
Deaths	52	41	43	60	45	41	52	54	57	52	60
Natural increment	27	31	25	14	33	28	5	4	-2	4	-15

About 47% of the female Ukrainians are of fertile age, which, together with the fact that their average age is 44 years of age, explains the decrease of the number of live-born children within this ethnic community.

The Ukrainians entered the stage of the negative natural increment only in 2002, whereas the natural increment of the total population has been continuously negative in the territory of Vojvodina as from 1989, and in the Central Serbia it has been negative as from 1992.

The Ukrainians by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Ukrainians	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	21.6	97.1	68.1	35.6	14.2	12.3	8.4	11.1	12.9
1 child	19.7	2.9	24.7	26.4	23.9	19.9	17.9	17.2	41.9
2 children	40.5	0.0	7.2	33.1	51.0	49.3	57.9	37.7	38.7
3 children	11.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.6	14.6	12.8	18.0	6.5
4 children	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.0	1.8	8.7	0.0
5 children and over	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	7.3	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The last census data about the female population aged 15 and over, in respect of live-born children, show that 22% of the female Ukrainians had not given birth, while among all the women in Serbia of the same age there are 25 percents of those who had not given birth.

If we look at the structure of the female Ukrainians who had given birth, in respect of their age and the number of live-born children, it may be noticed that their share in the number of women who had given birth to three, four and even more children is slightly higher in relation to the female population of the Republic.

The changes in the fertile behaviour of the female Ukrainians may be noticed if we compare the share of women who had given birth to more than two children, and who are not of fertile age any longer.

Namely, within the age group from 50 to 59 years of age, 16% of the female Ukrainians had given birth to more than two children, whereas this share is twice higher (34%) with the female population aged 60 and over.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Ukrainians	1.7	2.1

The average number of live-born children by the female Ukrainians aged 15 or over is 1.7, while the average value at the level of Serbia amounts to 1.5. There is also an insignificant difference if the average number of live-born children by women who had given birth is compared. Namely, all women of the same age in the Republic had given birth to two children, in average, and the female Ukrainians had given birth to 2.1 children.

Suicides, 1994 – 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Ukrainians	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	557	8	1.44
Male	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		5	
Female	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		3	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 8 suicides among the members of the Ukrainian national minority, which is 1.4% of the total number of deaths within the same period.

Men are more represented among the persons who had committed suicide, at both the Republic level and among the members of the Ukrainian community. Out of the total number, 62.5% of suicides are men.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believers, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Ukrainians	100.00	0.00	0.00	34.72	57.28	0.49	0.00	0.00	3.75	0.22	0.77	2.76

As for the religious structure of the Ukrainians, the Orthodox religion has most believers (57%), and then the Greek-Catholic (35%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, there is a slightly larger number of the Ukrainians who did not want to declare his/her religious beliefs (3.75% compared to 2.63%).

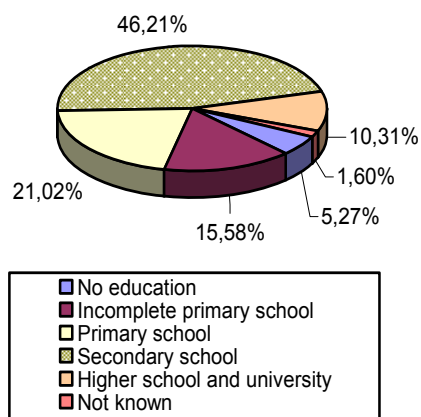
Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Serbian	Ukrainian	Hungarian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.04	3.82	0.77	0.37	5.85	0.85
The Ukrainians	100.00	47.25	47.81	0.11	0.04	0.02	4.47	0.30

Non-compliance in declaring what mother tongue they speak and what national affiliation they belong to, which is characteristic for all ethnic groups with a smaller number of members, is also noticeable for the Ukrainian national minority. 47.8% of the Ukrainians declared to speak Ukrainian as their mother tongue, while 47.25% of the Ukrainians declared to speak Serbian as their mother tongue. The share of other languages in the capacity of mother tongue in case of the Ukrainians was negligible.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.66	16.18	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
Male	100.0	2.53	13.53	22.97	46.08	12.27	2.61
Female	100.0	8.55	18.64	24.72	36.43	9.87	1.78
The Ukrainians	100.0	5.27	15.58	21.02	46.21	10.31	1.60
Male	100.0	2.13	11.76	21.83	54.27	8.33	1.69
Female	100.0	7.64	18.47	20.42	40.13	11.80	1.54



As for the educational structure of the Ukrainians and the total population there is almost no difference, except for the share of persons who had completed secondary schools: in the total population the share of persons who had completed secondary schools was 41%, and among the Ukrainians it was 46%.

In the educational structure, in respect of sex, it may be noticed that there a higher share of women who had not completed any class of primary school among the members of this national minority, or who had not completed eight years' primary school in full. This disproportion has been gradually decreasing and changing in favour of the female population, so that among the persons who had graduated from higher school or university women are more present than men. Among the Ukrainians who had graduated from higher school or university, 65% are women and only 35% are men.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

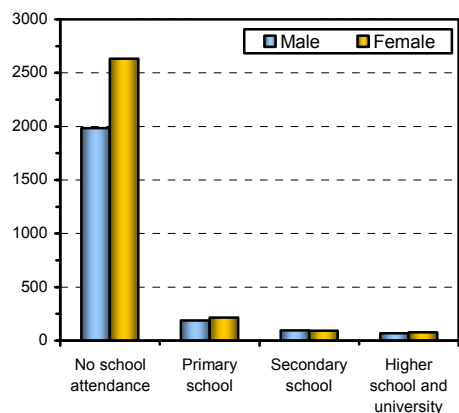
	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate out of the total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Ukrainians	Total	130	2.62
	Male	17	0.80
	Female	113	4.01

The share of illiterate persons of the Ukrainian national minority (2.62%) is lower than the average related to the total population aged 10 and over (3.45%).

The average age of illiterate Ukrainians is 72 years. In respect of sex, 43% of illiterate are the male Ukrainians, and 57% are the female Ukrainians. Out of the total 113 illiterate female Ukrainians, 89% of them are older than 64 years of age.

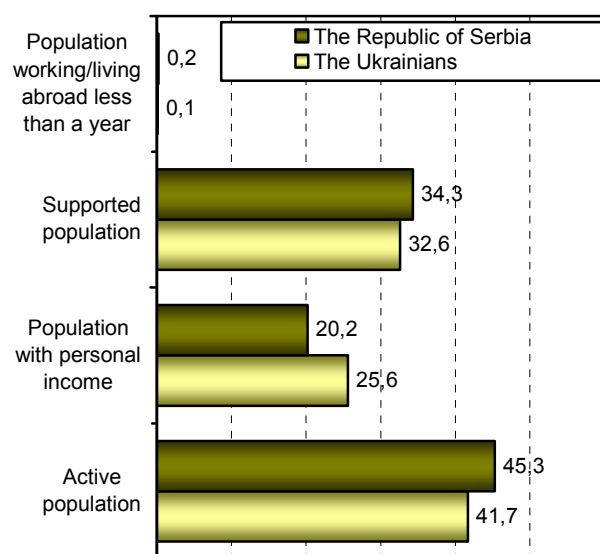
Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	73966	212895
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	36625	93362
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	37341	119533
The Ukrainians	Total	5354	4616	404	188	51	95
	Male	2339	1985	189	96	29	40
	Female	3015	2631	215	92	22	55
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	0.99	2.84
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	1.00	2.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	0.97	3.10
The Ukrainians	Total	100.00	86.22	7.55	3.51	0.95	1.77
	Male	100.00	84.87	8.08	4.10	1.24	1.71
	Female	100.00	87.26	7.13	3.05	0.73	1.82



At the time of the 2002 census, 14% of the Ukrainians were being educated. 7.6% of persons attended primary schools, which means that all the children of compulsory school age were included in compulsory primary education.

Population by activity status, 2002



The structure of the population by activity status shows that the share of persons with personal income within the Ukrainian national minority was for about 5.5% higher than was the case with the total population. The share of active and supported population was lower among the Ukrainians than was the case with the total population of Serbia.

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Ukrainians is 139.6 and it is higher than this indicator for the Republic (120.1).

Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

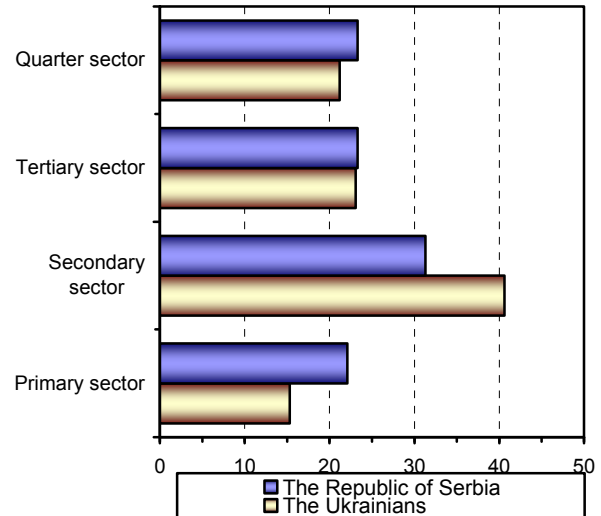
	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	House wives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Ukrainians	100.0	74.2	100.0	97.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	37.7	57.1	1.7	3.5
Male	100.0	81.1	100.0	97.3	0.5	2.2	100.0	-	92.7	2.7	4.6
Female	100.0	65.9	100.0	96.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	53.9	41.8	1.3	3.0

Among the supported persons of the Ukrainian national minority, housewives had a higher share (38%), and children, pupils and students had a lower share (57%) than in the total population.

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ukrainians
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	15.3
Fishery	0.1	0.00
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.1
Processing industry	23.8	34.6
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.5
Civil engineering	4.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	12.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.2
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	5.6
Financial mediation	1.4	1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	2.8
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	3.3
Education	4.6	5.1
Health and social welfare	6.4	5.4
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	2.7
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.18
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.00
Not known	2.8	3.6

As for the structure of active Ukrainians in relation to activities separately, it may be noticed that the most present activities are: processing industry (with 35%), agriculture (15%) and wholesale and retail trades (12%).



In respect of the sectors of activities, the Ukrainians were mostly present in the secondary sector (41%), then in the tertiary (23%) and in the quarter sector (21%), while in respect of the number of active employed population, the primary sector was in the last place (with 15%).

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Ukrainians
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	3.2
Experts	7.8	6.4
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	16.0
Clerks	5.7	6.4
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	11.0
Employees in agriculture,	19.1	6.0

From the viewpoint of professional structure, a high share of the Ukrainians in the group of professions of "Machine operators and fitters" may be noticed, in which 21% of the members of this national minority were employed, as well as in the group of "Expert associates and technicians" and "Craftsmen".

The interest of the Ukrainians in agricultural jobs was three times less than the Republic average, which can be explained by a low

fishery and forestry		
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	15.9
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	20.6
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	10.8
Other and not known	4.9	3.7

average surface of land owned by them (0.44 ha), as well as by the fact that only 27% of the total number of the Ukrainians live in rural areas.

Agricultural population, 2002

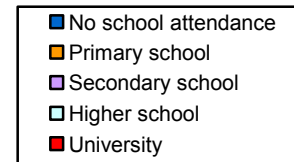
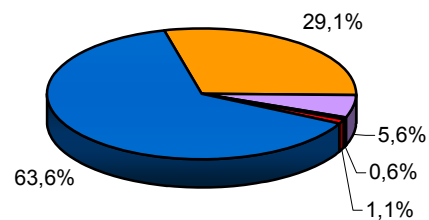
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Ukrainians	311	30.94	5.81	7.98	42.44	83	41.94

The share of the Ukrainians in the agricultural population was 6%. The average age of the agricultural population of the Ukrainian national minority was 31 years of age, and it was lower than the average age of the agricultural population in Serbia for ten years. In the structure of agricultural population by activity, 42% represented active agricultural population.

Only 83 persons were recorded as independent agriculturists, and their average age was 42 years. Independent agriculturists amounted to 63% of active agricultural population.

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Ukrainians	179	114	52	10	1	2
In %						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Ukrainians	100.0	63.6	29.1	5.6	0.6	1.1



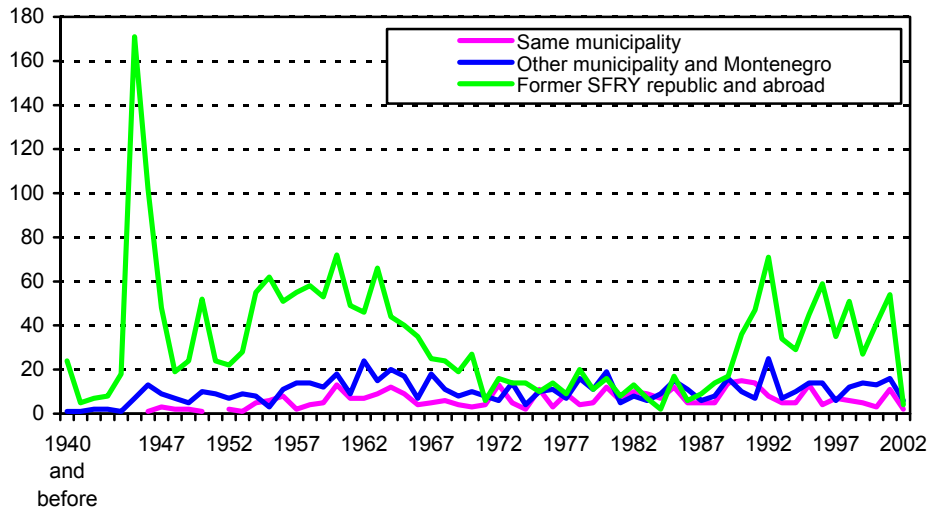
Out of 179 persons supported by independent agriculturists, 64% were not being educated. 29% of the Ukrainians attended primary school, about 6% attended secondary school and 1.7% of the members of this national minority supported by individual agriculturists studied at higher schools and universities.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Ukrainians	5354	2112	3242	39.4	60.6

The share of migrants in the total population of the Ukrainian national minority is higher than the Republic average value by 15 percent points.

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the Ukrainian migrants, the largest is the number of those who had moved to the present place of permanent residence from abroad or from some of the former republics of SFRY (63%). A considerably smaller number of their migrations was from one municipality to another (23%), and only 14% of them moved from settlement to another of the same municipality. In the structure of the migrants from abroad, in respect of sex, 67% amounted to the female population, which definitely affected the structure of this national minority in respect of sex.

The Ukrainians working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living abroad	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	146	100.0	15.2
Germany	67	45.9	19.8
Austria	23	15.8	14.1
Italy	11	7.5	6.0
The Russian Federation	10	6.8	6.1
Canada	7	4.8	10.4
Other countries and not known	28	19.2	12.8

As regards the Ukrainians who were working/living abroad at the time of the census, 146 of them were recorded in total in the 2002 census. The Ukrainians most frequently stated Germany as the foreign country of their working/living, where there were 46% of them, and Austria (16%).

The average length of the stay of the Ukrainians abroad was 15 years, and they stayed in Germany at the longest (for about 20 years).

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Ukrainians	100.00	29.02	63.34	4.56	3.03	0.05	100.00	14.09	62.38	18.51	4.98	0.04

The structure of the male Ukrainian population, in respect of their marital status, does not differ essentially from the same structure at the level of the Republic. However, among the female Ukrainians there are considerably less single women (for 6%) and more married women and widows than it is the case with the total population.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Ukrainians	13.9	86.1	5.7	94.3	25.0	75.0	9.1	90.9

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage in case of both the male Ukrainians and the female Ukrainians, a high level of heterogeneity may be noticed. Namely, even 86% of marriages contracted among the male Ukrainians (in the course of 2004) was contracted with the women of the other national affiliation (mostly with the female Serbs and the female Hungarians). It is similar with the female Ukrainians: even 94% of them contracted marriages with the members of other national affiliations (with the Serbs, the Hungarians, the Montenegrins and the Ruthenians). Due to this fact, a considerably higher share of divorces in the group of heterogeneous marriages is understandable.

Expressive heterogeneity on the occasion of marriage contraction is a characteristic of all ethnic communities of the small number, and especially of those that include a significant number of migrants, which is by all means a specific property of the members of the Ukrainian community. The fact that 87% of the members of this national minority live in the area of Vojvodina should be added to this, a high level of heterogeneity being its characteristic indeed.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Ukrainians	1874	391	484	340	388	271	2.89

In %

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
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The Ukrainians	100.0	20.9	25.8	18.1	20.7	14.5
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1,874 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a person of the Ukrainian affiliation as "the person the household had been registered to". The average number of the household members is almost identical to the average value for Serbia, being 2.89 members. In the structure of the Ukrainian households, by the number of members, 21% are single-member households, 26% are two-member households, there are 18% of three-member households, whereas 35% of these households have 4 members and over.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Ukrainians	349	231	116	2

About 19% of the households with an Ukrainian as "the person the household had been registered to" comprise of all the members aged 65 or over, whereas 17% of such households is present at the level of the Republic.

In %				
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Ukrainians	100.0	66.19	33.24	0.57

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Ukrainians	100.00	1.73	7.71	90.56

The structure of the Ukrainian households, by the absence of the household members from the country, does not considerably differ from the Republic average value.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

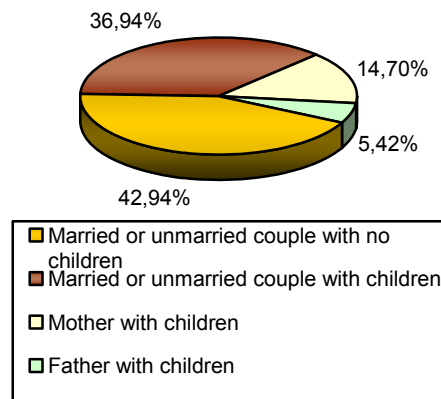
	The Republic of Serbia			The Ukrainians		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
Married or unmarried couple with no children	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	26.7	73.3
Married or unmarried couple with children	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	11.4	88.6
Mother with children	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	36.5	63.5
Father with children	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	77.8	22.2

The families of the Ukrainians are mainly heterogeneous in respect of the national structure, except for incomplete families, of the type of father with children. Namely, in these families heterogeneity is represented by 22%, whereas 78% of the families of the type of father with children are homogeneous.

Among heterogeneous families, of the type of married or unmarried couple with no children and married or unmarried couple with children, the most frequent partners to the Ukrainians are persons of the Serbian and the Hungarian national affiliation.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Ukrainians	100.00	42.94	36.94	14.70	5.42



Among the ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. among the families where all the members are the Ukrainians, the families of the type of a married or unmarried couple with no children have the majority and the families of the type of a married or unmarried couple with children. The share of incomplete Ukrainians families is by 6 percent points higher than the share of this type of families at the Republic level.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Ukrainians	100.0	84.1	2.1	3.4	10.1	0.3

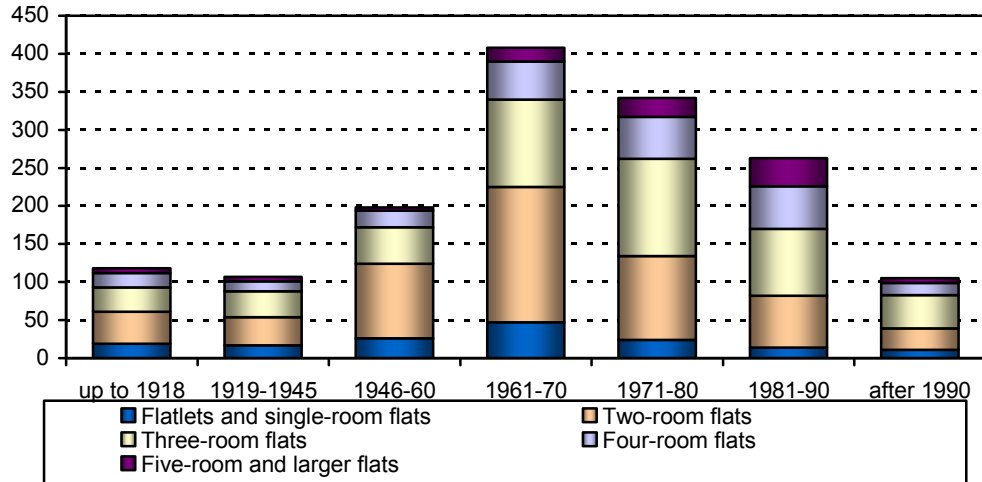
The Ukrainians most frequently live in their own flats (84%), whereas the share of households renting a flat, living as tenants or living with their parents, relatives, etc., does not significantly differ from the Republic level.

Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002 (in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1

Also, looking at the conditions the Ukrainians live in, it may be concluded that an average Ukrainian lives in better dwelling conditions than an average citizen of Serbia. Namely, the total of about 8% of the flats the Ukrainians live in, do not have their own bathrooms, whereas there were 19% of such flats in the total dwelling fund of Serbia.

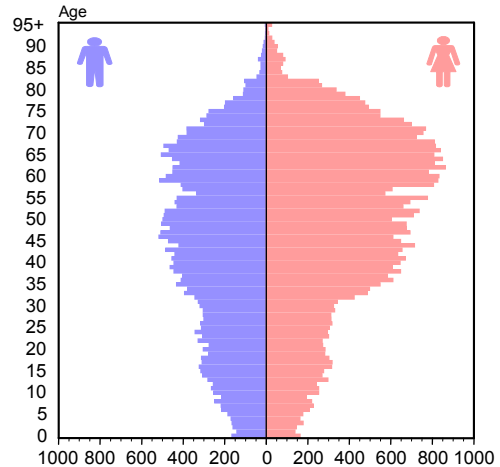
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



If we look at the flats occupied by the Ukrainians by the year of construction and the type, it may be seen that the Ukrainians prevailingly live in two-room and three-room flats, which were built in the sixties, the seventies and the eighties of the last century.

THE CROATS

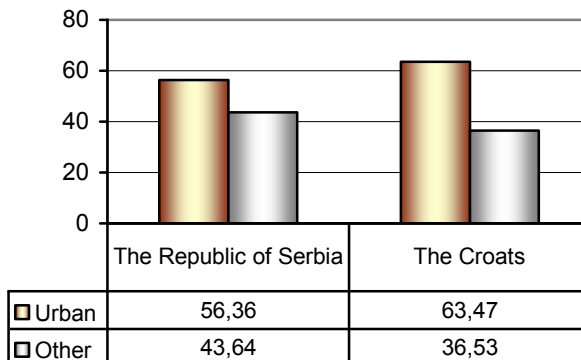
1991	94,244	1.24%
2002	70,602	0.94%



The Croats had the largest relative share in the total population of Serbia in 1948 (2.84%) and in 1961 (2.83%). In the 1948 census there were 164,574 Croats recorded, and in the 1961 census the number of Croats in Serbia achieved the largest number (189,158). However, according to the 2002 census, their number was 70,602, while the share in the total population was reduced to 0.94%.

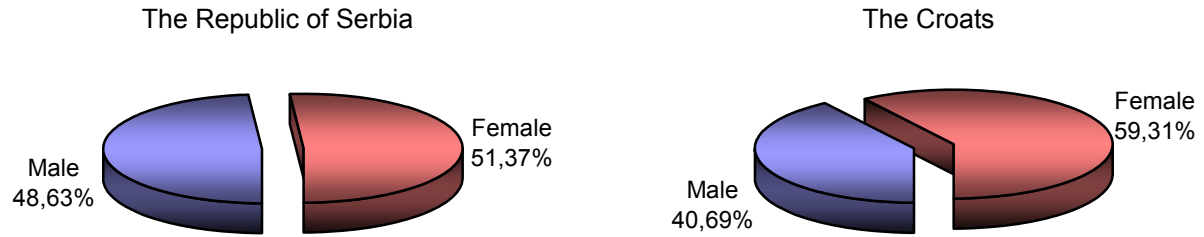
The Croatian population in Serbia prevailingly reside in the area of Bačka (38,000 or 53% of their total number) in the municipalities of Subotica (24% of the total number of the Croats), Sombor (11.5%), Novi Sad (8.9%), Apatin (5.3%) and Bač (2.0%). In the territory of the city of Belgrade there are 10,381 members of the Croatian national minority (14.7% of their total number). As for the number of the Croats, the county of Srem is also distinguished with the municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica, Šid, Ruma, Inđija, Stara Pazova and Sremski Karlovci (10,892 or 15.4% of their total number).

Population by type of settlements, 2002



The degree of urbanisation of the Croatian national minority is significantly more distinguished than in the case of the total population of Serbia. Namely, 63.5% of the Croats live in urban settlements, whereas the share of urban population is significantly lower in the total population (56.4%).

Population by sex, 2002



There is a high disproportion among the female and male members of the Croatian community in Serbia in respect of sex. Namely, only 69 male Croats were recorded per 100 female Croats, whereas at the level of total population this ratio only shows an insignificant numerical advantage of the female population (95 men were recorded per 100 women).

The numerical advantage of the female Croats in relation to the male Croats (59.3% compared to 40.7%) can be explained by differences in mortality rate per sex and by their higher presence among the migrated population.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Croats	Total	47.47	2.47	68.60	49.1	13.5	35.6
	Male	44.04	1.62		43.8	16.3	27.5
	Female	49.83	3.35		52.9	11.4	41.5

The average age of the Croatian population in Serbia is 47.5 years of age, which is by seven years longer than the average age of the total population of Serbia. The ageing index amounts to 2.47, which classifies them among the national minorities of an extremely old age.

The values of the coefficient of the total age dependency and the old age dependency are above the average value for Serbia. The value of the coefficient of the young age dependency is lower than the value of this coefficient at the Republic level, which shows that the working contingent of the Croats is rather burdened with old population.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Croats	Total	70602	2372	3990	47235		2126	62383
	Male	28727	1202	2039	19932		560	24539

	Female	41875	1170	1951	27303	16181	1566	37844
In %								
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.6	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Croats	Total	100.0	3.4	5.7	66.90		3.0	88.4
	Male	100.0	4.2	7.1	69.38		1.9	85.4
	Female	100.0	2.8	4.7	65.20	38.6	3.7	90.4

The high share of the old population in this national minority causes almost twice smaller share of pre-school children and the share of compulsory school children lower for 3.4% than in the case of the total population. Contrary to this, the share of the population aged 80 or over 80 years (3.0%) is noticeably higher, as well as the share of adult population (88.4%), while the share of working contingent is near the Republic average value.

Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

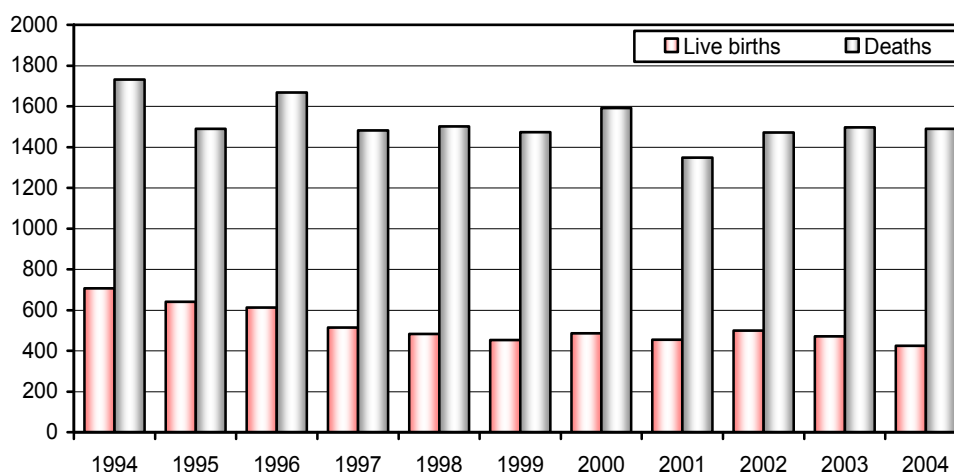
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Croats											
Live births	706	641	612	514	483	453	486	455	499	471	424
Deaths	1731	1489	1667	1481	1501	1473	1592	1348	1472	1496	1490
Natural increment	-1025	-848	-1055	-967	-1018	-1020	-1106	-893	-973	-1025	-1066

Around 39% of the female Croats are of fertile age, which, together with the fact that their average age is about 50 years, explains the decrease of the number of live-born children.

Since the middle of the seventies of the last century, the Croats have been having negative natural increment. Compared to the natural increment of the total population, the Croats entered the zone of negative natural trend much earlier. Namely, the natural increment of the total population has been continuously negative in the territory of Vojvodina as from 1989, and in the Central Serbia it has been negative as from 1992.

Based only on the negative natural increment, the number of the Croats has been decreased for 10,996 inhabitants in the last eleven years.

The Croats by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Croats	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	19.1	98.3	76.5	43.9	14.1	8.3	8.2	14.8	22.0
1 child	20.9	1.7	16.1	25.8	20.5	17.6	21.0	24.3	25.4
2 children	45.2	0.1	6.9	25.8	52.1	60.1	58.7	40.3	33.9
3 children	10.3	0.0	0.4	3.7	10.9	11.3	9.4	12.6	13.6
4 children	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	4.4	5.1
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	3.5	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The last census data about the female population aged 15 and over, in respect of live-born children, show that 19% of the female Croats had not given birth, while among all the women in Serbia of the same age there are 25 percents of those who had not given birth.

If we look at the population of the female Croats who had given birth, in respect of their age and the number of live-born children, it may be noticed that they decide to have their first child slightly later. The majority of the female Croats had given birth to two children (45%). About 21% had given birth to one child and 15% of the female Croats had given birth to three children and over.

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had given birth

The average number of live-born children by the female Croats aged 15 or over and of live-born children by women who had given birth, with minimal differences, are around the average value

The Republic of Serbia

1.5

2.0

prevailing for the Republic as a whole.

The Croats

1.6

2.0

Suicides, 1994 – 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Croats	33	30	28	25	30	28	39	21	23	19	21	16740	297	1.77
Male	16	25	22	14	22	16	26	18	11	16	14		200	
Female	17	5	6	11	8	12	13	3	12	3	7		97	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 297 suicides among the members of the Croatian national minority, which is 1.77% of the total number of deaths of this national minority within the same period.

Men are expressively represented among the persons who had committed suicide, at both the Republic level and among the members of the Croatian national minority (out of the total number, even 67% of suicides are men).

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believers, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Croats	100.00	0.01	0.01	87.48	2.65	0.42	0.01	0.02	4.97	2.28	0.25	1.90

The largest number of the Croats are of the Roman Catholic religion (87.5%). In relation to the total population of the Republic, an atheistic attitude of the Croats is more expressed, for there is 2.3% of those who had declared not to be believers, and there is 5% of those who had made no declaration about their religion at all.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in %)

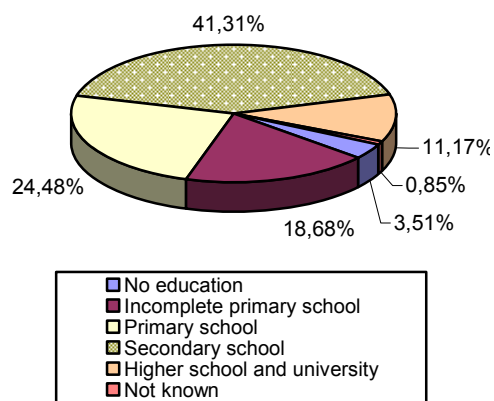
	Total	Serbian	Albanian	Bosnian	Bulgarian	Vlach	Hungarian	Macedonian	Roma	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.85	1.80	0.22	0.73	3.82	0.19	1.10	0.46	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.85
The Croats	100.00	63.45	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	33.99	1.12	0.45

In case of the members of the Croatian ethnic community, there is an extremely obvious discrepancy between their mother tongue and national affiliation. Namely, only a third of the members of this national minority declared to speak Croatian language as their mother tongue, whereas Serbian

language is the mother tongue for 63% of them. The explanation of this can be found in an extremely high ethnical heterogeneity of the Croatian families.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18
The Croats	100.00	3.51	18.68	24.48	41.31	11.17	0.85



There is no significant difference between the educational structures of the Croats and the total population. In the Croatian ethnic community the share of persons who had completed no class of primary school is for two percent points lower than in the total population. 19% of the Croats have not completed eight years' primary school in full, 25% of them have completed primary school only, 41% of them have completed secondary school, and 11% of the members of this national minority have graduated from higher schools or universities.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

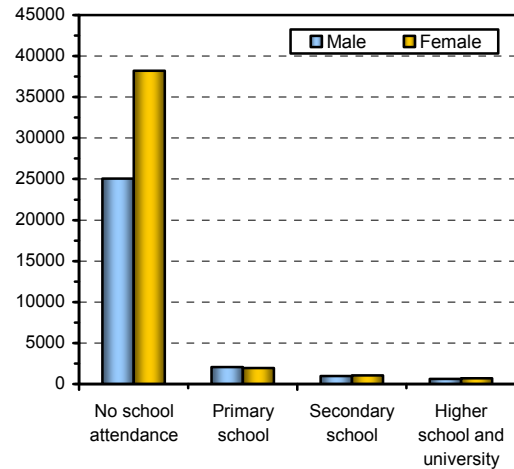
	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Croats	Total	1315	1.97
	Male	203	0.76
	Female	1112	2.78

The share of illiterate persons in the Croatian population aged 10 and over is 1.97%, which is considerably below the average related to the total population (3.45%). The average age of illiterate Croats is 68 years.

In respect of sex, there are more female Croats than the male Croats (60% compared to 40%). Out of the total 1,112 illiterate Croats, 848 of them (76%) are older than 64 years of age.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

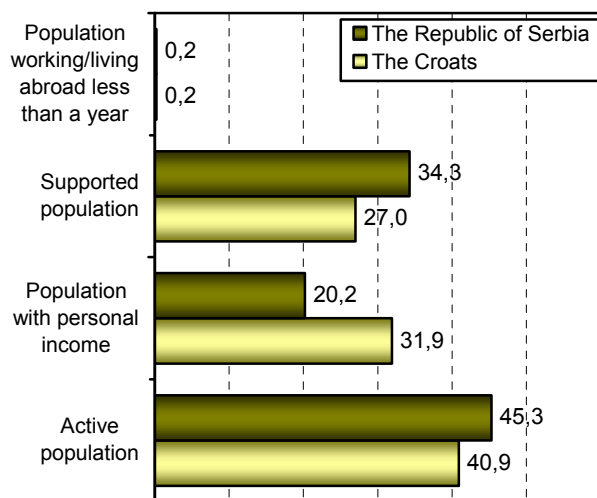
	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874
The Croats	Total	70602	63264	4031	2003	1304
	Male	28727	25070	2078	968	611
	Female	41875	38194	1953	1035	693
In %						
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07
The Croats	Total	100.00	89.61	5.71	2.84	1.85
	Male	100.00	87.27	7.23	3.37	2.12
	Female	100.00	91.21	4.66	2.47	1.66



At the time of the 2002 census, every tenth Croat was being educated. 7.6% of persons attended primary school, which means that all the children of compulsory school age were included in compulsory primary education.

The structure of the Croats in respect of age and sex, which reflects higher presence of the female population at older life stage, is the reason of the lower share of women in the population who was being educated.

Population by activity status, 2002



The age structure of the Croatian national minority determines their structure by activities to a large extent. The upper age limit of the working contingent (64 years) has been exceeded by even 24% of the members of the Croatian population, whereas this share amounts to 16.5% in the total population.

In the structure of the Croats by activity, active persons are in the majority, persons with personal income come afterwards, whereas the share of supported persons is the lowest. Compared to the total population, the share of persons with personal income in the Croatian national minority was only higher than the average value for the total population (for 12%).

The ratio of economic dependency of the Croats is 144.0 whereas it is 120.1 at the level of the Republic. A high share of persons with personal income (being primarily the pensioners) causes a higher value of economic dependency of the Croats.

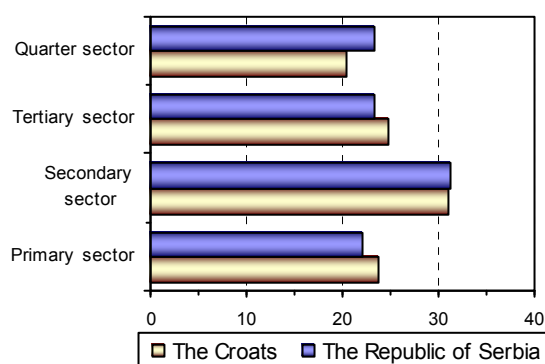
Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	Housewives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Croats	100.0	78.1	100.0	95.4	2.0	2.5	100.0	42.6	50.9	3.5	3.0
Male	100.0	79.9	100.0	95.6	2.0	2.4	100.0	-	89.7	4.7	5.6
Female	100.0	76.0	100.0	95.3	2.1	2.6	100.0	59.6	35.4	3.1	1.9

Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Croats
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	23.6
Fishery	0.1	0.19
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.4
Processing industry	23.8	25.7
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.1
Civil engineering	4.5	3.8
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	12.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.6
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	5.8
Financial mediation	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	3.0
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	3.5
Education	4.6	4.3
Health and social welfare	6.4	6.7
Other utilities, social and personal services	2.9	3.4
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.1
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	1.6

The majority of active Croats were employed in processing industry (26%) and agriculture (24%), while wholesale and retail trades (13%) were in the third place.



In respect of sectors of activities, the Croats are mostly present in the secondary sector (31%), then in the tertiary one (25%) and in the primary one (24%), whereas the quarter sector was in the last place (20%) in respect of the share of active population.

**Active employed population by profession,
2002 (in %)**

	The Republic of Serbia	The Croats
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	4.1
Experts	7.8	7.0
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	17.3
Clerks	5.7	6.6
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	10.3
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	17.2
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	11.3
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	14.1
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	9.9
Other and not known	4.9	2.4

If we compare the professional structure of the Croats and the total population, it may be noticed that there are no large discrepancies. Among the Croats the most represented professions are expert associates and technicians, employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry, machine operators and fitters, craftsmen and related labour, which are at the same time the mostly represented groups of profession in Serbia as well.

Agricultural population, 2002

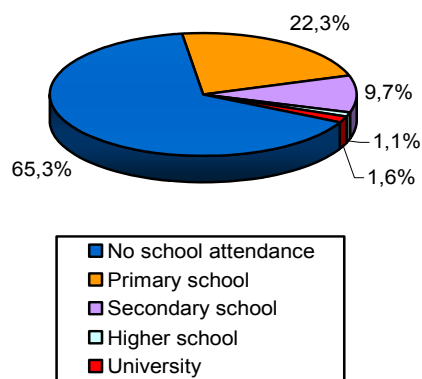
	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Croats	7178	41.31	10.17	19.21	60.34	3620	51.03

The share of the Croats in the agricultural population was 10%. The average age of the agricultural population was 41 years, and it is identical to the average age of the total agricultural population. In the structure of agricultural population by activity, 60% represented active agricultural population.

The average surface of land owned by the Croats (1.14 ha) is larger than the Republic average value (0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Croats	2847	1859	634	277	32	45
In %						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Croats	100.0	65.3	22.3	9.7	1.1	1.6



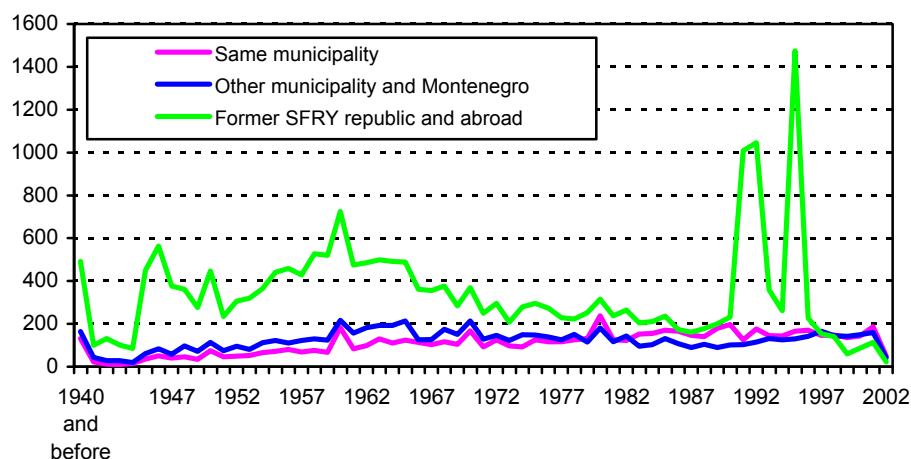
There were 3,620 independent agriculturists recorded. Out of 2,847 persons who are supported by independent agriculturists, 65% did not attain any education, primary schools were attended by 22%, almost 10% attended secondary school and 2.7% of them studied at higher schools and universities.

Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8
The Croats	70602	32783	37819	46.4	53.6

Unlike the total population, wherein the share of autochthonous population is higher than the share of migrants, among the Croats the share of persons who had moved to the present place of residence is for 7.2% higher.

Migrants by area they migrated from and year of migration, 2002



Among the migrated Croats, out of the total number of the migrants from the republics of the former SFRY and abroad, the majority is of those who had moved to the present place of residence from Croatia (67%) or from Bosnia and Herzegovina (28%). A considerably smaller number of their migrations

took place from one municipality to another (21%) or at the local level (19%). In the structure of the migrants from Croatia and from Bosnia and Herzegovina, in respect of sex, 79% is made of the female population, which had a crucial effect to the structure of this national minority in respect of sex.

Such a high presence of women among the Croatian migrants may be explained by the migratory courses at the time of the dissolution of the former SFRY, wherein the families of mixed national structure are especially frequent. In the structure of numerous families that had migrated from Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbs or the members of some other ethnic community in the territory of Serbia were the most frequent spouses of the Croats.

The graph shows that the most intensive migrations of the Croats took place at the time of the dissolution of the former SFRY, when 5,139 persons of Croatian national minority also took refuge in the territory of Serbia. The intensity of migrations from Bosnia and Herzegovina was the highest in 1992, and from Croatia it was the highest in 1995.

The intensified migrations of the Croats to Serbia also took place in the years upon the end of the World War II, when people used to come to Serbia to work at the federal, military and other state bodies and institutions of the time.

The Croats working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	2576	100.0	15.1
Germany	1103	42.8	20.6
Austria	322	12.5	15.4
Croatia	219	8.5	7.3
Switzerland	136	5.3	16.6
Canada	89	3.4	7.1
USA	89	3.4	7.9
Italy	87	3.4	6.4
Hungary	68	2.6	7.0
Australia	52	2.0	12.6
Sweden	46	1.8	15.2
France	45	1.7	20.5
Netherlands	37	1.4	13.2
Great Britain	32	1.2	7.3
Slovenia	26	1.0	5.3
Other countries and not known	225	8.7	7.7

The census recorded 2,576 members of the Croatian national minority (having residence in Serbia) who had been working/living abroad.

The Croats mentioned Germany as the most frequent foreign country of their working/living abroad, where there were 43% of them.

The average period of the Croats working/living abroad was about 15 years, and they spent the longest time in Germany and France, in average.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35
The Croats	100.00	26.11	63.74	5.60	4.46	0.09	100.00	13.06	59.03	22.32	5.51	0.08

The structure of the Croats in respect of age and sex also defines the structure of this group in respect of marital status. The share of persons who had not got married is lower (for 3 % in case of the male population and for 7% in case of the female population) than the Republic average value and the high share of widows (22%) are the main characteristics of marital status of the Croatian ethnic group.

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Croats	24.5	75.5	22.0	78.0	24.5	75.5	21.9	78.1

On the occasion of the contraction of a marriage, in case of both the male and female Croats, a high level of heterogeneity may be noticed. Namely, even 75.5% of marriages contracted among the male Croats (in the course of 2004) was contracted with the women of the other national affiliation (mostly with the female Serbs, Hungarians and Yugoslavs). It is similar with the female Croats: 78% of them contracted marriages with the members of other national affiliation (with the male Serbs, Hungarians, Montenegrins, Yugoslavs and Bunjevci). Due to this fact, a considerably higher share of divorces in the group of heterogeneous marriages is understandable.

Marked heterogeneity on the occasion of marriage contraction is a characteristic of all ethnic communities of the small number, and especially of those that include a significant number of migrants, which is by all means a specific property of the members of the Croatian national minority. The fact that 80% of the members of this national minority live in the area of Vojvodina, which is characteristic by a high level of heterogeneity, should be added to this.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Croats	27678	7698	7673	5043	4761	2503	2.56
In %							
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9	
The Croats	100.0	27.8	27.7	18.2	17.2	9.0	

27,678 households were recorded in Serbia, which included a Croat as "the person the household had been registered to". The average number of the household members is below the average value for Serbia, being 2.56 members. In the structure of the Croatian households by the number of members, 28% are single-member households, 28% are two-member households, there are 18% of three-member households, whereas 26% of these households have 4 members and over.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Croats	6679	4730	1934	15
	In %			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Croats	100.00	70.82	28.96	0.22

The old households make 24% of the total number of households with a Croat as "the person the household had been registered to", whereas 17% of such households are represented at the level of the Republic.

The structure of old households by number of members is compact for 70% of these households consist of old single-member households, 29% are two-member households, whereas the share of households with 3 members or over is negligible (0.22%).

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	At least one member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Croats	100.00	2.47	9.50	88.03

The structure of the Croatian households' by the absence of the members of the households from the country does not significantly differ from the Republic average value.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

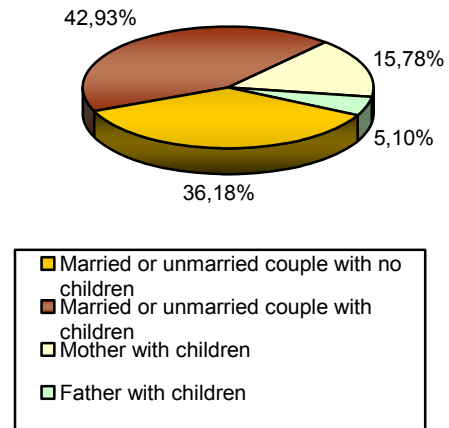
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Croats	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	18.6	81.4	100.0	40.1	59.9	100.0	66.9	33.1

The families of the Croats are mainly heterogeneous in respect of their national structure, and this phenomenon is also present in incomplete families (mother with children and father with children).

Among heterogeneous families, of the type of married or unmarried couple with no children and married or unmarried couple with children, the most frequent partners to the Croats are the persons of Serbian, Hungarian and Yugoslav national affiliation.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Croats	100.00	36.18	42.93	15.78	5.10



Among the ethnically homogeneous families, i. e. among the families where all the members are Croats, the share of the family type of married or unmarried couple with children are noticeable. It is an interesting data that the share of incomplete Croatian families is higher by 6 percent points in relation to the share of this family type at the level of the Republic.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Croats	22	0.33

The Croats are represented among the councilmen by 0.3%, which is three times less than their share in percents in the total population of the Republic (0.9%).

The Croats have the largest number of representatives in the local government authorities in the following municipalities: Subotica, Apatin, Sombor and Šid, which are also the municipalities with the largest territorial concentration of the members of this national minority.

Persons convicted of crimes, 2004

	Convicted persons		
	Total	Under-aged	Adults
The Republic of Serbia	36222	1983	34239
The Croats	130	9	121
	In %		
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	5.5	94.5
The Croats	100.0	6.9	93.3

In the course of 2004, there were 0.4% of the convicted Croats in Serbia.

Among the convicted under-aged persons, their share is slightly higher and among the convicted adults, their share is slightly lower compared to the Republic average value.

Convicted persons by type of crime committed, 2004 (in %)

	Total	Against life and limb	Against freedoms and rights of men and citizens	Against labour rights	Against honour and reputation	Against dignity of person and morals	Against marriage and family	Against human health	Against economic interests	Against property	Against general security of persons and property	Against public traffic security	Against judiciary	Against public order and legal transactions	Against official duty	Other criminal acts
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	10.5	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	3.3	4.1	7.6	29.4	1.0	15.3	0.4	11.8	3.2	7.5
The Croats	100.0	7.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.6	12.3	4.6	25.4	0.0	23.1	0.8	10.0	3.1	6.2

Out of the total number of the Croats who had been convicted of crimes, the largest number was of those who had committed the criminal acts against property (25%) and then the criminal acts against safety of public transport (23%) and against the health of people (12%).

Compared to the total population, the share of the Croats who had committed criminal acts against life and limb, honour and reputation as well as against the economy is lower, whereas the share of other types of criminal acts is almost identical.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Legal grounds to occupy flats					
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Croats	100.0	83.9	2.6	4.1	8.6	0.8

The Croats mostly live in their own flats (84%).

Type of buildings occupied by households, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Flats	Occupied business premises	Premises occupied out of necessity
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	99.34	0.31	0.35
The Croats	100.00	99.70	0.15	0.15

The structure of the Croatian households by type of buildings they live in, is very similar to the Republic structure.

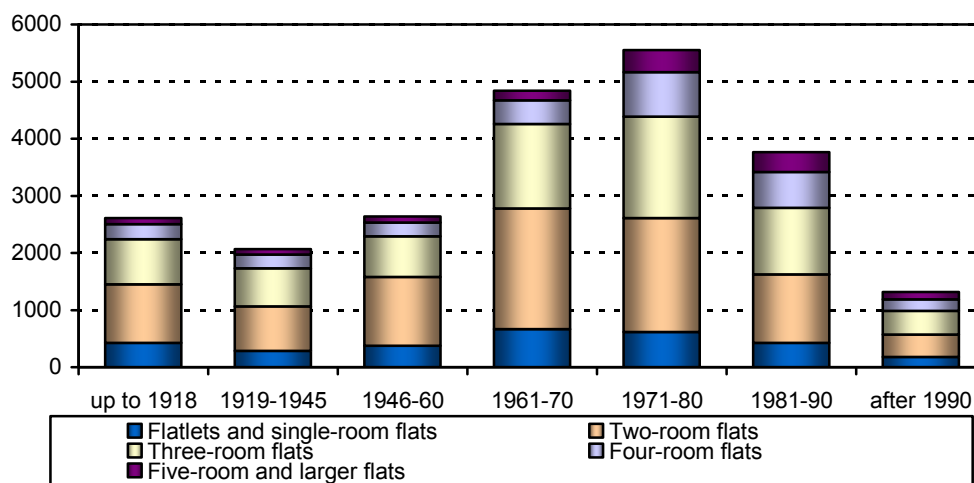
Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

(in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Croats	100.0	86.1	13.9

From the viewpoint of living conditions, it should be pointed out that 13.9% of the flats owned by the Croats have no bathroom, whereas 19% of inhabitants in Serbia live in the dwelling houses with no bathroom.

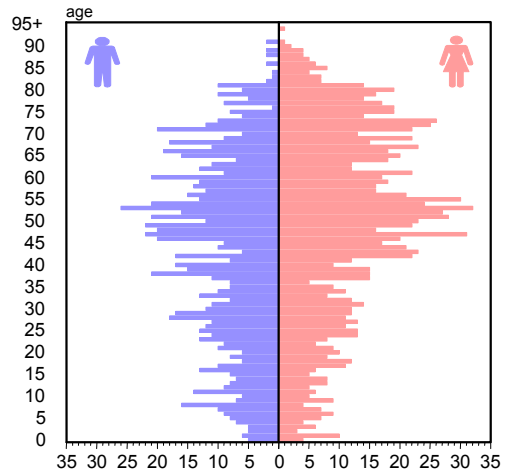
Flats by type and year of construction, 2002.



In respect of the structure of flats, by the year of construction and the type of flats, it may be seen that the Croats prevalingly live in two-room and three-room flats, built in the second half of the twentieth century.

THE CZECHS

1991	2,675	0.04%
2002	2,211	0.03%

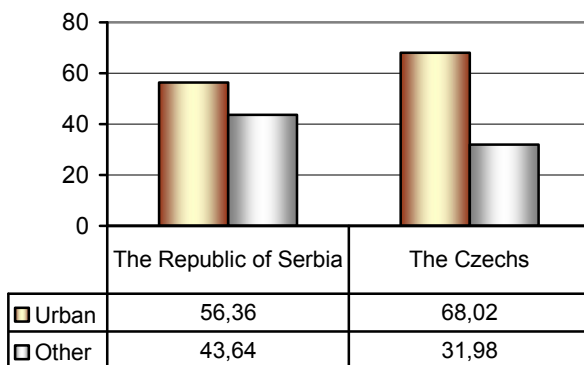


In the entire post-war period the share of the Czechs was low in total population of Serbia, and it varied from 0.12% in 1948 to 0.03% in 2002.

Almost two thirds of the Czechs live in the territory of the South Banat, in the municipalities of Bela Crkva (36.8%), Kovin (7.15%), Vršac (6.92) and Pančevo (2.58%). 19.1% of the total number of the Czechs live in the city of Belgrade and 7.9% of them live in Novi Sad.

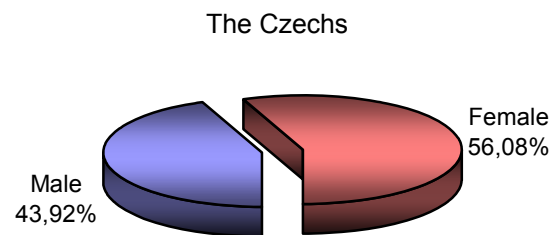
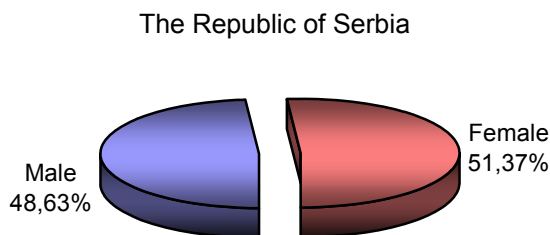
In the municipality of Bela Crkva, the settlements of Češko selo (with 84.8% of the Czech population) and Kruščica (with 23.4% of the Czech population) stand out for the majority of the Czech population.

Population by type of settlements, 2002



The Czechs are significantly inclined to urban way of living more than the total population of the Republic of Serbia. 68% of the Czechs live in towns, and only 32% in other settlements, while the number of people living in towns at the level of the Republic of Serbia has a small advantage only in relation to the number of people living in other settlements

Population by sex, 2002



In the structure of the Czech population by sex, the share of the female population prevails (56.1%). 78 men were recorded per 100 women among the Czech population, while at the level of the total population this proportion indicates a slight numerical advantage of the female population.

The numerical prevalence of the female Czechs over the male Czech can be explained by a higher share of them in the population that had migrated from abroad or from some republics of the former SFRY (28% of the total number of the female Czechs), and by a differential mortality rate by sex.

Average age, ageing index, masculinity rate and age dependency coefficients, 2002

	Sex	Average age	Ageing index	Masculinity rate	Total age dependency coefficient	Young age dependency coefficient	Old age dependency coefficient
The Republic of Serbia	Total	40.25	1.01	94.65	48.0	23.4	24.6
	Male	38.97	0.85		45.3	24.2	21.0
	Female	41.46	1.17		50.8	22.6	28.2
The Czechs	Total	47.55	2.29	78.31	53.9	15.2	38.7
	Male	43.77	1.49		47.2	18.6	28.6
	Female	50.51	3.26		59.6	12.3	47.3

The average age of the Czechs is 47.5 years, whereas this indicator for the female Czechs amounts to even 50.5 years of age and it is by 9 years higher than the average age of the female population in Serbia (41.5). The ageing index is 2.29, which classifies the Czechs among the national groups of high age.

The values of the total age dependency and the old age dependency coefficients are above the average value for Serbia. The value of the young age dependency coefficient is lower than this coefficient value at the Republic level, which shows that the working contingent of the Czechs is prevalingly burdened with the old population.

Major age contingents of population, 2002

	Sex	Total	Pre-school children (aged 6 and under)	Compulsory school age children (between 7 and 14)	Working contingent (between 15 and 64)	Women of fertile age (between 15 and 49)	Old population (aged 80 and over)	Adult population (aged 18 and over)
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	495327	681443	5032805		145477	6030728
	Male	3645930	254536	349727	2494719		53320	2893187
	Female	3852071	240791	331716	2538086	1809317	92157	3137541
The Czechs	Total	2211	88	129	1430		111	1941
	Male	971	45	77	657		28	818
	Female	1240	43	52	773	457	83	1123
In %								
The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.0	6.61	9.1	67.12		1.9	80.4
	Male	100.0	7.0	9.6	68.42		1.5	79.4
	Female	100.0	6.3	8.6	65.89	47.0	2.4	81.5
The Czechs	Total	100.0	4.0	5.8	64.7		5.0	87.8

Male	100.0	4.6	7.9	67.7		2.9	84.2
Female	100.0	3.5	4.2	62.3	36.9	6.7	90.6

A high share of the old generation in the age structure of the Czechs caused the low shares of pre-school children (4.0%) and compulsory school children (5.8%) contingents.. The share of the working age contingent (men and women from 15 to 64 years of age) is also lower than the Republic average value and it amounts to about 65%. The share of the female population of fertile age is also extremely low (36.9%).

Unlike the low shares of the young age contingents in this national group (significantly below the average value for Serbia), the share of the population aged 80 and over is higher than the Republic average value for more than 3 percent points. The fact that 111 persons aged 80 and over were recorded in 2002 also shows an unfavourable age structure of the Czechs, while only 88 children younger than 7 years of age were recorded at the same time.

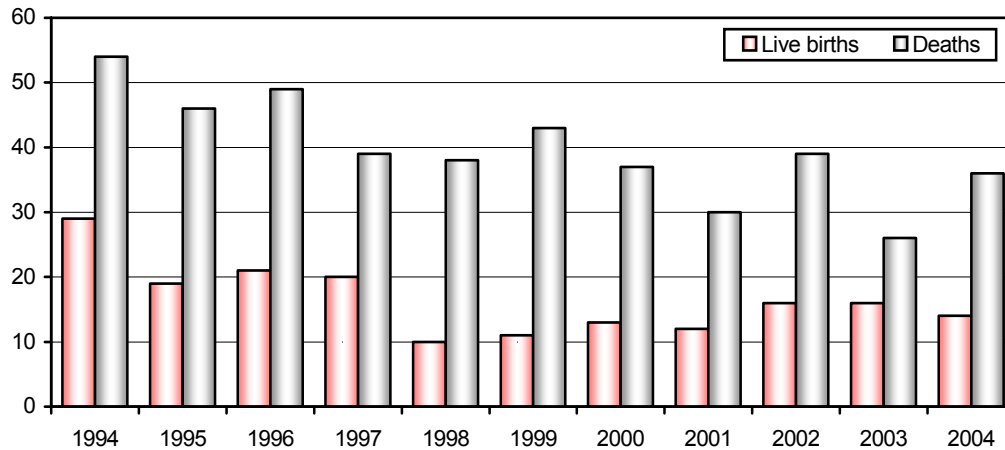
Live births, deaths and natural increment, 1994-2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The Republic of Serbia											
Live births	85292	86236	82548	79716	76330	72222	73764	78435	78101	79025	78186
Deaths	93011	93933	98370	98068	99376	101444	104042	99008	102785	103946	104320
Natural increment	-7719	-7697	-15822	-18352	-23046	-29222	-30278	-20573	-24684	-24921	-26134
The Czechs											
Live births	29	19	21	20	10	11	13	12	16	16	14
Deaths	54	46	49	39	38	43	37	30	39	26	36
Natural increment	-25	-27	-28	-19	-28	-32	-24	-18	-23	-10	-22

Since the end of the sixties of the last century, the Czechs have had the negative natural increment. Compared to the natural increment of the total population, the Czechs have entered the stage of the negative natural increment much earlier. Namely, the natural increment of the total population has been continuously negative in the territory of Vojvodina as from 1989, and in the Central Serbia it has been negative as from 1992.

The natural increment in the Republic reached the minimal value in 2000, whereas the minimal natural increment in the Czech population was recorded in 1999.

The Czechs by number of live births and deaths, 1994-2004



Female population aged 15 and over by number of live-born children and age, 2002 (in %)

Live-born children	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Aged 60 and over	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	24.9	96.7	75.0	43.3	16.8	8.8	8.2	10.6	39.4
1 child	19.9	2.7	16.7	25.5	21.0	17.7	21.7	23.5	15.9
2 children	42.0	0.5	7.2	26.6	50.2	60.1	57.4	43.0	28.2
3 children	9.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	13.7	8.1
4 children	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.0	3.0
5 children and over	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.2	3.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
The Czechs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	19.0	97.6	82.6	35.0	17.2	7.3	11.1	12.5	33.3
1 child	19.2	0.0	13.0	26.7	14.7	13.0	22.6	22.8	16.7
2 children	47.5	0.0	4.3	36.7	55.2	67.4	57.4	42.1	50.0
3 children	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	12.1	9.8	7.7	13.6	0.0
4 children	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	5.8	0.0
5 children and over	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Almost every fifth female Czech aged 15 and over, had not given birth, while every fourth women had not given birth at the level of the Republic. If we look at the structure of the female Czechs by the number of live-born children, it may be noticed that the female Czechs most often decided to give birth to two children (47.5%), then to one child (19.2%), and only every tenth woman had given birth to three children.

The changes in the fertile behaviour of the female Czechs may be noticed if we compare the share of women who had given birth to more than two children, and who are not of fertile age any longer. Namely, in the age group of 50 up to 59.9% of the female Czechs had given birth to more than two children, while the share of the female population aged 60 and over is two and a half times higher (22.5%).

Average number of live-born children, 2002

	Average number of live-born children by female population aged 15 and over	Average number of live-born children by women who had babies
The Republic of Serbia	1.5	2.0
The Czechs	1.6	2.0

If the average number of the children of the total female population aged 15 and over, is compared to the same number of the female Czechs, there is almost no difference. Namely, the average number of live-born children in the total contingent of women is 1.5, and in the Czech population it is 1.6, while the average number of live-born children by all the women who had given birth and by the female Czechs was the same.

Suicides, 1994 – 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1994-2004		
												Total deaths	Suicides	Suicide share in total deaths
The Republic of Serbia	1527	1426	1484	1622	1460	1572	1546	1443	1449	1381	1346	1098303	16256	1.48
Male	1046	992	1025	1117	1015	1092	1072	1026	1053	998	979		11415	
Female	481	434	459	505	445	480	474	417	396	383	367		4841	
The Czechs	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	437	7	1.60
Male	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1		5	
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		2	

Within the period from 1994 to 2004, there were 7 suicides among the members of the Czech national affiliation, which is 1.6% of the total number of deaths within the same period.

Men are more represented among the persons who had committed suicide.

Population by religion, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Islamic	Jewish	Roman Catholic	Orthodox	Protestant	Pro-oriental cults	Believer, but without affiliation to any religion	Not declared	No religious belief	Other religious beliefs	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	3.20	0.01	5.48	84.98	1.08	0.01	0.01	2.63	0.53	0.25	1.83
The Czechs	100.00	0.00	0.00	72.41	8.59	4.57	0.00	0.00	7.24	2.53	0.41	4.25

As for the religious structure of the Czechs, the Roman Catholic religion is mostly represented (72.4%), and then the Orthodox (8.6%). There were 7.2% of the Czechs who did not want to declare his/her religion. There were 4.6% of the Protestants, too and 2.5% of the Czechs declared to be non-believers.

Population by mother tongue, 2002 (in%)

	Total	Serbian	Czech	Hungarian	Romanian	Slovak	Croatian	Other languages	Not declared and not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	88.30	0.02	3.82	0.46	0.77	0.37	5.41	0.85

Serbia

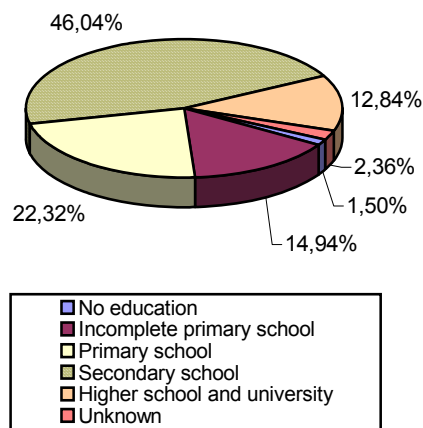
The Czechs	100-00	43.69	53.9	0.45	0.09	0.41	0.27	0.92	0.27
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Among the Czechs, the non-compliance of their mother tongue and ethnical affiliation (alterophony) is expressive, for even 43.7% of them declared to speak Serbian language as their mother tongue, while 53.9% of the Czechs declared to speak Czech language as their mother tongue.

Population aged 15 and over by level of education, 2002 (in %)

	Total	No education	Incomplete primary school	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	5.66	16.19	23.88	41.07	11.03	2.18

The Czechs	100.00	1.50	14.94	22.32	46.4	12.84	2.36
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The educational structure of the Czechs is significantly more favourable than the educational structure of the total population. 22.3% of the Czechs completed primary schools, while 15% of them did not complete primary school in full and there are 1.5% of them with no education. About 59% of the Czechs completed secondary schools, higher schools or university, while this share at the level of the Republic is around 52%.

Population aged 10 and over by literacy, 2002

	Sex	Illiterate population	Percentage of illiterate population out of the total population aged 10 and over
The Republic of Serbia	Total	232925	3.45
	Male	35271	1.08
	Female	197654	5.66
The Czechs	Total	15	0.72
	Male	4	0.45
	Female	11	0.93

It may be said that illiteracy is out rooted in the Czech national group, for there were only 15 recorded illiterate persons or 0.7% of the total number of inhabitants aged 10 and over. The average age of illiterate Czechs was 56 years of age. Looking at it by sex, 43% of the illiterate are men, and 57% of them are women. Out of 11 illiterate female Czechs in total, 42.5% of them were aged 65 or over.

Population by type of school attendance, 2002

	Sex	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school and university
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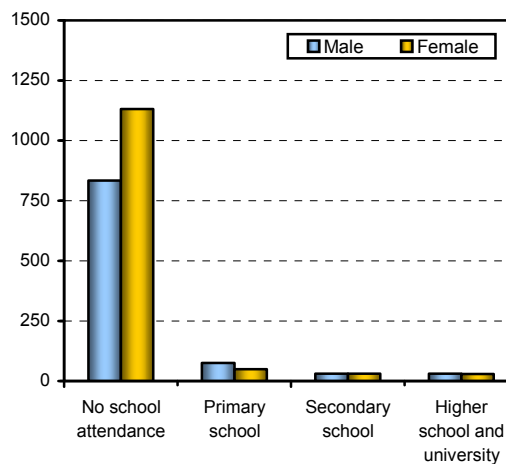
The Republic of Serbia	Total	7498001	6214690	675337	321113	286861
	Male	3645930	3007940	347504	160499	129987
	Female	3852071	3206750	327833	160614	156874

The Czechs	Total	2211	1966	125	60	60
	Male	971	834	76	30	31
	Female	1240	1132	49	30	29

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	Total	100.00	82.88	9.01	4.28	3.83
	Male	100.00	82.50	9.53	4.40	3.56
	Female	100.00	83.25	8.51	4.17	4.07

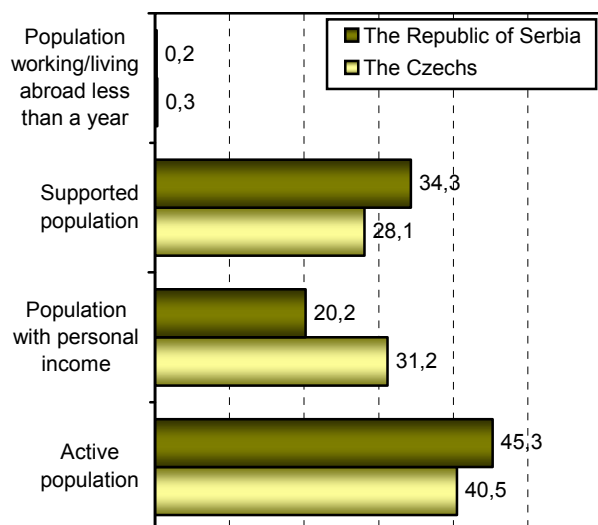
The Czechs	Total	100.00	88.92	5.65	2.71	2.71
	Male	100.00	85.89	7.83	3.09	3.19
	Female	100.00	91.29	3.95	2.42	2.33



At the time of the 2002 census, about 11% of the Czechs were being educated, which is by six percent points less than in case of the total population.

About 5.7% of children attended primary school. If we compare this with the share of compulsory school children, it may be noticed that all the children from 7 to 14 years of age were included in compulsory eight years' education.

Population by activity status, 2002



Looking at the structure of the Czechs by activity, 40.5% of the Czechs were active (the average value for the Republic is 45.3%), 31.2% had pension, scholarship or some other income (at the level of the Republic, there were 20.2% of persons with personal income) and there were 28.1% of them were supported (34.3% of the supported persons in the Republic).

The coefficient of economic dependency of the Czechs was 146.4, while it was 120.1 at the level of the Republic. The high share of pensioners and housewives caused such a high coefficient of economic dependency.

Population by activity status, 2002 (in %)

	Active population		Population with personal income				Supported population				
	Total	Employed	Total	Retired	Income from property	Other personal income	Total	Housewives	Children, pupils, students	Incapable of work	Others
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	77.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.3	100.0	23.7	69.7	3.8	2.8
Male	100.0	79.3	100.0	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	-	91.8	3.9	4.3
Female	100.0	75.8	100.0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	38.3	56.1	3.7	1.9
The Czechs	100.0	78.2	100.0	95.8	1.7	2.5	100.0	36.4	53.9	7.1	2.6
Male	100.0	81.6	100.0	96.0	1.8	2.2	100.0	-	89.7	5.4	4.9
Female	100.0	74.0	100.0	95.7	1.7	2.6	100.0	54.1	36.6	7.9	1.4

Comparing the data about certain categories of the supported population of the Czech population and the total population, it may be noticed that there is a higher share of housewives and persons incapable of work in the Czech population, while the share of children, pupils and students is lower than the average value for the total population.

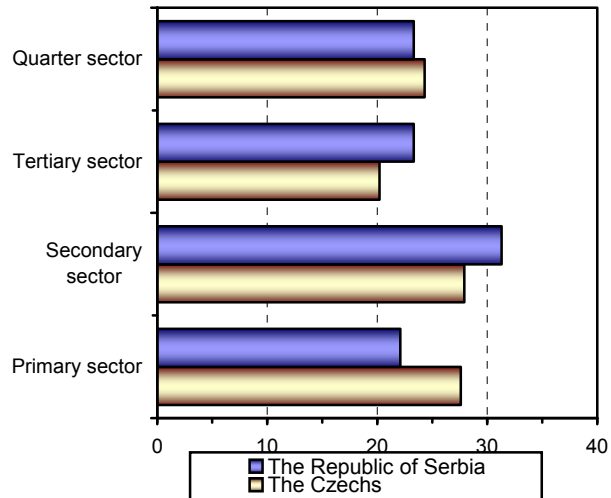
Active employed population by economic activity, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Czechs
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	22.0	27.6
Fishery	0.1	0.0
Mines and quarries	1.3	0.7
Processing industry	23.8	21.4
Generation and supply of electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.4

If we look at the breakdown of active Czechs by fields of activities, there were most of them in agriculture (28%), processing industry (21.4%) and in wholesale and retail trades (10%).

The share of active Czechs in other fields of activity was at the level of the Republic average value, or near this average value.

	The Republic of Serbia	The Czechs
Civil engineering	4.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trades	12.4	9.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	1.7
Transport, warehouses and communications	5.5	3.7
Financial mediation	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	3.1	3.3
State administration and defence, compulsory social insurance	5.0	4.7
Education	4.6	4.9
Health and social welfare	6.4	6.6
Other utilities, social and personal service activities	2.9	4.9
Private households with employed members	0.1	0.0
Ex-territorial organizations and bodies	0.02	0.0
Not known	2.8	3.4



However, if we look at the structure of the Czechs by sectors of activities, the Czechs were mostly represented in secondary sector (27.6%) and quarter sector (24%), while the tertiary sector was in the last place in respect of the number of active persons, with 20% of employed.

Active employed population by profession, 2002 (in %)

	The Republic of Serbia	The Czechs
Total	100.0	100.0
Legislators, officials and managers	4.2	3.9
Experts	7.8	7.9
Expert associates and technicians	17.1	16.9
Clerks	5.7	5.4
Service operators and shop assistants	10.4	7.9
Employees in agriculture, fishery and forestry	19.1	19.3
Craftsmen and related employees	11.1	14.3
Machine operators and fitters	12.4	12.9
Elementary-simple jobs	7.3	7.1
Other and not known	4.9	4.6

From the viewpoint of professional structure of the Czechs who had been employed, in relation to the total population by this category, there is no large difference. Namely, the Czechs are mostly represented in agriculture, fishery and forestry, then among expert associates and technicians, craftsmen and related jobs, machine operators and fitters, which are the most represented groups of professions in Serbia, too.

Agricultural population, 2002

	Total agricultural population	Average age of agricultural population	Share of agricultural population in total population	Share of active agricultural population in active population	Share of active agricultural population in total agricultural population	Independent agriculturists	Average age of independent agriculturists
The Republic of Serbia	817052	41.13	10.90	19.79	64.02	487703	50.10
The Czechs	252	41.15	11.40	21.00	58.33	129	48.47

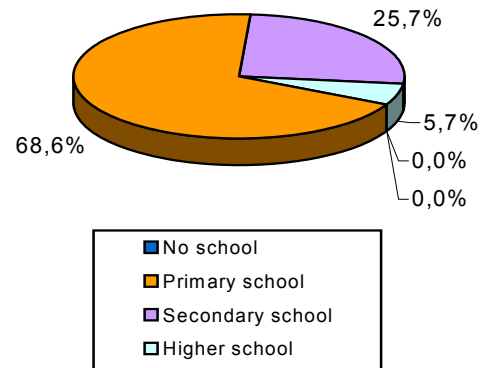
Out of the total number of the Czechs, 11.4% of them had some employment in agriculture or were supported by agriculturists. The average age of agricultural population was 41 years of age in the Czech national group, which is identical to the average age of agricultural population in the Republic.

In the structure of agricultural population by activity, the active agricultural population made 58.3%. 129 independent agriculturists were recorded and their average age was 48.5 years.

The average surface of the land owned by the Czechs is 1.04 ha (the average value for the Republic is 0.84 ha).

Population supported by independent agriculturists by level of school attendance, 2002

	Total	No school attendance	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University
The Republic of Serbia	287816	188401	68168	22447	3118	5682
The Czechs	105	70	24	9	-	2
(In %)						
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	65.5	23.7	7.8	1.1	2.0
The Czechs	100.0	66.7	22.9	8.6	0.0	1.9



Slightly more than two thirds of the Czechs supported by the independent agriculturists was not educated, about one fifth of them attended primary school, 8.6% attended secondary school and about 2% studied at university.

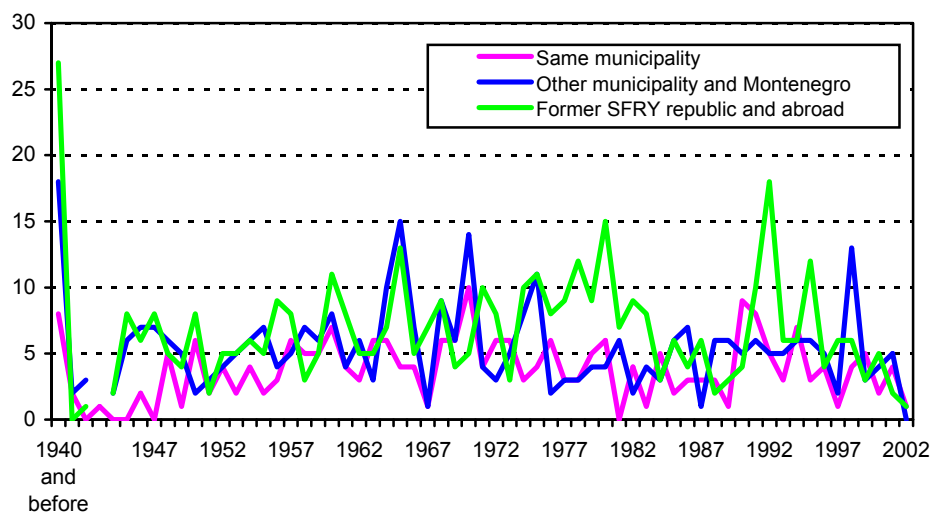
Population by migratory aspects, 2002

	Total	Autochthonous population	Migrants	Share of autochthonous population	Share of migrants
The Republic of Serbia	7498001	4065776	3432225	54.2	45.8

The Czechs	2211	1135	1076	51.3	48.7
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The share of migratory population in the total population of the Czech national minority was slightly higher than the Republic average value (48.7%).

Migrants by area they had migrated from and year of migration, 2002



The majority of the Czechs migrated from abroad (42%), 34% being represented by migrations from one municipality to another, while the share of migrations between the settlements of the same municipality was 24%. Out of the total number of the Czechs, who had migrated from abroad, 37% of them migrated from Czechia, and 35% of them migrated from Croatia.

The Czechs working/living abroad, 2002

Country of working/living	Total	In %	Average period of working/living abroad (in years)
Total	96	100.0	13.9
Czech Republic	31	32.3	12.5
Austria	21	21.9	14.3
Germany	13	13.5	22.2
Switzerland	6	6.3	11.5
Other countries and not known	25	26.0	10.3

As regards the Czechs who were working/living abroad at the time of the census, only 96 of them were recorded in the 2002 census.

The Czechs most frequently stated Czechia as the foreign country of their working/living, then it was Austria and Germany, while other countries were less represented. The average period of the stay of the Czechs abroad was 14 years.

Population aged 15 and over by legal marital status and sex, 2002 (in %)

	Male						Female					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not known	Total	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Not known
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	29.16	62.50	4.81	3.13	0.39	100.00	19.93	58.52	16.40	4.80	0.35

The Czechs	100.00	23.09	67.73	6.01	3.06	0.12	100.00	12.49	57.64	25.41	4.19	0.26
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The structure of the Czechs by age and sex defines the marital status of this national group. The main characteristics of this national group in respect of its marital status are a lower share of the persons who had not married (for 6 percent points in case of the male population and for 7.5% in case of the female population) than the Republic average value and a high share of widows (every fourth female Czech aged 15 and over was a widow).

Homogeneous and heterogeneous contracted and divorced marriages, 2004 (in %)

	Contracted marriages				Divorced marriages			
	Husband		Wife		Husband		Wife	
	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
The Republic of Serbia	86.5	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.2	13.8	86.2	13.8
The Czechs	5.9	94.1	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

In 2004 the value of contracted homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages at the level of the Republic was 86.5% compared to 13.5%. The structure of the contracted marriages of the Czechs significantly differs than this average value. The level of heterogeneity is extremely high among the Czechs. This can be explained by the fact that the Czechs have the educational structure above the average value, and there is also a higher share of urban population, which by all means contributes to spreading of heterogeneity. The fact that the major share of the members of this group live in the territory of Vojvodina should be added to this, which is characterised by a high level of heterogeneity due to the nationally mixed structure of the Vojvodina population and by the existence of a larger number of ethnic communities with a small number of their members.

The marriages contracted between the Czechs and the Serbs are dominant in the structure of contracted mixed marriages.

In 2004 heterogeneous marriages of the Czechs were only divorced.

Households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members	4 members	5 members and over	Average number of household members
The Republic of Serbia	2521190	504775	625301	480181	535963	374970	2.97
The Czechs	909	248	256	167	159	79	2.56

(In %)

The Republic of Serbia	100.0	20.0	24.8	19.0	21.3	14.9
The Czechs	100.0	27.3	28.2	18.4	17.5	8.7

The average number of the members of household where a Czech is „the person the household had been registered to“ is 2.56, which indicates an extremely small number of the household members. In the structure of the Czech households by number of the members, two-member (28%) and single-member households (27%) are most frequent (27%), then three-member (18%) and four-member households (17.5%), while the share of households with five members and over was 8.7%.

Old population households by number of members, 2002

	Total	1 member	2 members	3 members and over
The Republic of Serbia	435494	266613	166116	2765
The Czechs	237	163	73	1
	(In %)			
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	61.22	38.14	0.64
The Czechs	100.00	68.78	30.80	0.42

Old households make 26% of the total number of the Czech households.

The structure of old households shows that 69% of these households consists of single-member old households, while the share of two-member households is 31%. It is interesting that there was only one old household with three members.

Households by members abroad, 2002 (in %)

	Total	All household members abroad	Households with at least one member abroad, but not all of them	All household members in the country
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	2.41	8.46	89.13
The Czechs	100.00	4.32	10.53	85.16

The structure of the Czech households, by the absence of the members of the household from the country, does not significantly differ from the Republic average.

Families by type, 2002 (in %)

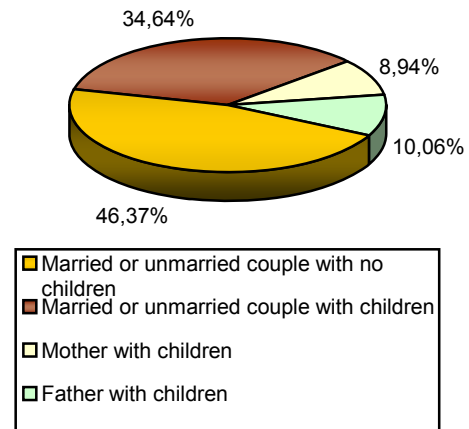
	Type of family											
	Married or unmarried couple with no children			Married or unmarried couple with children			Mother with children			Father with children		
	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families	Total	Homogeneous families	Heterogeneous families
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	94.7	5.3
The Czechs	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	56.3	43.8

The high level of heterogeneity on the occasion of marriage contraction also affects the structure of the Czech families by ethnic homogeneity. Namely, the families of the Czechs are extremely heterogeneous by their national structure, and this phenomenon is mostly present in the families of married or unmarried couples with children (90.5%).

In case of the families of the type of father with children, the difference between the share of homogeneous and heterogeneous Czech families is smaller. However, the differences between them in relation to the Republic average value are very large.

Ethnically homogeneous families by type, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Type of family			
		Married or unmarried couple with no children	Married or unmarried couple with children	Mother with children	Father with children
The Republic of Serbia	100.00	31.40	53.63	11.49	3.48
The Czechs	100.00	46.37	34.64	8.94	10.06



In the structure of ethnically homogeneous families by type, married/unmarried couples with no children are most frequent, which highly co-relates to the average age of the Czechs, as well as to the fact that two-member households are mostly represented in this national group. Also, in relation to the Republic average, a high share of homogeneous families, of the type of father with children, namely every tenth homogeneous family belongs to this type.

Councilmen in municipal assemblies – local elections, 2004

	Total number of councilmen	
	Total	In %
The Republic of Serbia	6634	100.00
The Czechs	4	0.06

The share of the Czechs in local government authorities is twice higher than their share in the total population.

In the municipalities of Bela Crkva and Kovin, the Czechs have their representatives in local government authorities, and these are the municipalities with the highest territorial concentration of this national group.

Households by legal grounds to occupy flats, 2002 (in %)

	Total	Legal grounds to occupy flats				
		Owner	Tenant	Sub-tenant	Kinship	Other
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	82.0	2.5	4.4	9.9	1.1
The Czechs	100.0	85.5	1.7	2.3	9.8	0.4

The majority of flats occupied by the Czech households are owned by them (85.5%).

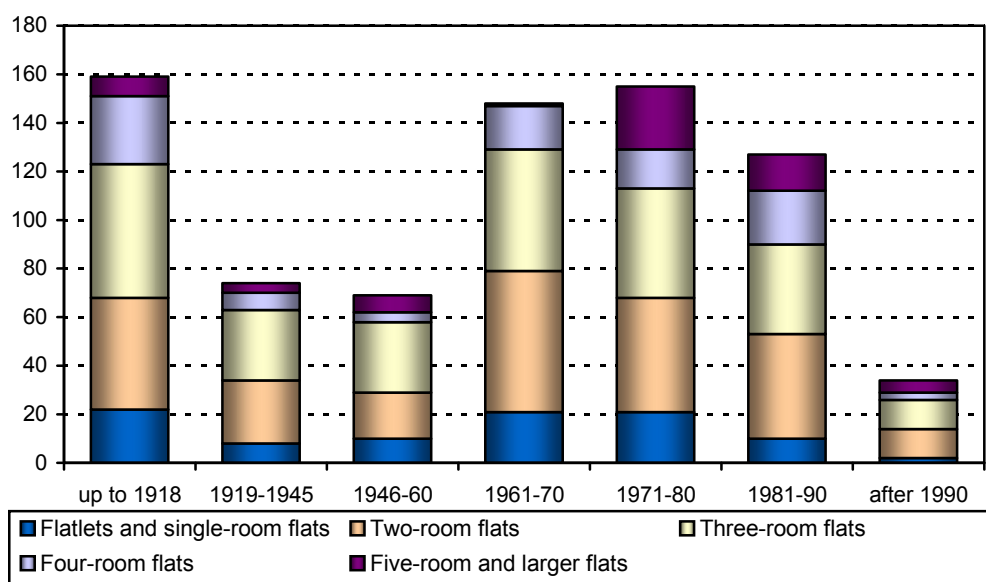
Ownership of flats having bathroom, 2002

(in %)

	Total	With bathroom	With no bathroom
The Republic of Serbia	100.0	80.9	19.1
The Czechs	100.0	87.3	12.7

Naturally, it should be mentioned that, in respect of living conditions, 13% of the flats owned by the Czechs have no bathroom. One of the reasons of such a high share of flats with no bathroom is in the fact that 21% of their flats had been built before 1918.

Flats by type and year of construction, 2002



In the structure of flats by number of rooms, two-room (33%) and three-room (34%) flats are mostly represented. It is interesting that the flats built either in the first two decades of the twentieth century or built in the second half of the last century are dominant in the structure of flats where the Czechs live in.