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**Studies and analyses**

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**Republic of Serbia: Household  
Final Consumption Expenditure,  
2000-2009**

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## Foreword

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) is especially dedicated to the calculation of household final consumption. For ten years the household final consumption, as the major integral aggregate of the GDP expenditure, has been the subject of a separate estimation. The procedure of this estimation is in accordance with the Eurostat Methodological Standards, where the results of numerous surveys conducted both within and outside the SORS have been applied. In the operations of estimating the volume, structure and dynamics of this macroeconomic aggregate, the SORS worked together with a number of OECD, Eurostat, and IMF experts, as well as with representatives of the national statistical offices of Sweden, Hungary, Greece and Slovenia.

During the last five years, the SORS has taken part in a major international programme of comparisons, known in the European zone as the Purchasing Power Parities (PPP Programme), which is managed by Eurostat and OECD and implemented in cooperation with national statistical authorities.

The objective of this programme is to survey and measure, in an unbiased and internationally comparable manner, the actual levels of achieved production and the actual volume of consumption observed on the GDP expenditure side and in accordance with the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93) and the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

The programme is based on the results of the national accounts departments of national statistical offices, for which it is crucial to accept a common methodological frame in their approach, and to make the quality of their estimations comprehensive, reliable, verifiable and transparent.

In the implementation of this programme, an important role is given to national statistics of prices, which are part of a particularly complex and firmly and centrally managed survey of prices of goods and services. The objective of this survey is to achieve a comparable level of prices so that the GDP and its integral components can be successfully compared on international level.

The survey presented in this paper shows the values of individual consumption achieved in the Republic of Serbia over a ten-year period, and also offers informative international comparisons that can be significant not only for the professional community and the wider public, but also for business decision-making and the preparation of proposals for a stable national macroeconomic policy.

Belgrade, December 2010

Director

Prof. Dragan Vukmirović, PhD



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## List of acronyms

SNA93	System of national accounts, 1993
ESA95	European system of accounts 1995
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
GDP	Gross domestic product
HFCE	Household final consumption expenditure
GOVIC	Individual consumption expenditure of general government
NPISHs	Non-profit institutions serving households
AIC	Actual individual consumption
EU27	European Union, 27 Member Countries
EZ16	Euro zone, 16 Member Countries
HBS	Household budget survey
TRG	Retail trade survey
RSD	The Republic of Serbia currency (RS dinar)
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
PPP	Purchasing power parities

## Introduction

This paper shows the results of a ten-year survey of household final consumption as a macroeconomic category in the Republic of Serbia.

The first chapter covers the data on the volume, structure and dynamics of the household final consumption in the period from 2000 to 2009.

The SNA93 and ESA95 provide the methodological frame for the conducted estimations and assessments made. Numerous surveys carried out by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), as well as many administrative and other surveys were used as data sources.

The applied procedure for obtaining final estimations is based on the Eurostat Tabular Approach. This first part of the paper makes an integral part of the official and regular programme of the SORS survey.

The second chapter offers comparisons of the data on the household final consumption in the Republic of Serbia with the corresponding data from the 27 EU member countries.

The Eurostat web site was the main data source for this comparison, especially the Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) Programme database covering the period 2005–2009.

This second part of the paper is not an integral part of the SORS official programme; therefore, the author himself is professionally and otherwise fully responsible for the data published therein.

The second part ends with a brief comment on the presented comparisons.





## Methodological notes

### Household Final Consumption Expenditure

A more complete methodology applied in this area may be found on the website of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia [webrzs.stat.gov.rs/axd/dokumenti/Razno/StudAnal80.pdf](http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/axd/dokumenti/Razno/StudAnal80.pdf)

The household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) includes the expenditures of residential households for purchasing goods and services that meet individual desires and needs of members of these households, including goods and services received as remuneration in kind and goods produced for personal use.

The HFCE does not include the expenditures for purchase and sale of dwellings, or costs of goods and services related to a household's business relations.

The HFCE is the biggest item of the GDP observed on its expenditure side. The HFCE, together with the social transfers in kind of the government individual consumption (GOVIC) sector and the non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sector, comprises the actual individual consumption (AIC). The GOVIC relates to the areas of education, health and social security and to a lesser extent to culture and recreation, etc. The AIC and the government collective consumption make the final consumption. The collective consumption relates to the government expenditures for security and defense, public peace and order, legislation, government administration, etc.

The HFCE data structure is presented according to the domestic concept, which is transformed into the national concept by adding items that include consumption by residents abroad and exclude consumption by non-residents in the country.

The SNA 93 and ESA95 provide the methodological frame for HFCE estimations. The estimation procedure is based on the Eurostat Tabular Approach, and on the COICOP four-digit numerical code.

The Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) includes 12 basic categories: 01 - Food and non-alcoholic beverages; 02 - Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics; 03 - Clothing and footwear; 04 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; 05 - Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance; 06 - Health; 07 - Transport; 08 - Communication; 09 - Recreation and culture; 10 - Education; 11 - Restaurants and hotels and 12 - Miscellaneous goods and services.

The thirteenth category includes the balance of expenditures by residents and non-residents for goods and services purchased abroad and in the country. The COICOP structure includes 48 groups, 109 classes and 148 basic headings. The survey results for the Republic of Serbia in the observed period have been presented at group level.

The HFCE estimations have been based on a number of different sources. In accordance with the recommended Eurostat Tabular Approach, all the data sources have been organized in a 'three-column' final table. The first column contains the household budget survey data; the second the data of retail trade survey; and the third the data of other surveys. The third column includes the data of statistical areas: transport and communications, construction, tourist trade, foreign trade, agriculture, etc; the data obtained from administrative sources – the Ministry of Finance, the Tax Administration, the Customs Administration, the National Bank of Serbia, etc; and the data obtained by special procedures and methods, such as the commodity flow method and the so-called user cost approach for estimating imputed rents for dwellings occupied by owners. The next column is used for adjusting previous estimations by using the balancing procedure of the data of the production and expenditure side the GDP compilation. The last column is conceived for the selection of the best estimation from among those presented in the previous columns.

The recording time for HFCE generally anticipates the time when the purchaser's obligation towards the seller started. This means that expenditures for goods are recorded at the moment of the change in ownership, and expenditures for services are recorded at the moment when the service has been rendered.

The HFCE is valued according to the so-called purchase or market prices actually paid by the purchaser at the moment of purchase. Goods and services kept for personal use are valued at the basic prices, as well as goods and services that employees receive as remuneration in kind if they have been produced by their employers.

The last survey of the so-called non-observed economy (NOE) or a more precise assessment of the exhaustiveness of HFCE estimations was carried out three years ago. The next NOE survey will be done in the following two years, and the survey results will be included in the official statistics during the first following revision of national accounts.

## **Purchasing power parities (PPP)**

For complete Eurostat-OECD methodology of PPP, visit Eurostat web site at [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/purchasing\\_power\\_parities](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/purchasing_power_parities).

The aim of the Eurostat PPP survey is to compare the real purchasing power of the inhabitants in all participating countries.

In order to make the results of this survey comparable and reliable, four important requirements should be satisfied.

The first is that the GDP in all the countries and its integral aggregates have to be estimated by applying a uniform methodological approach provided by the ESA95.

The second is that the estimations of the GDP and other aggregates have to be fully exhaustive and that the so-called non-observed part be minimal.

The third is that the full value of the GDP structure has to be shown in a common currency, the euro.

The fourth is that the prices of the GDP representative goods and services in all observed countries are aligned, and therefore a very extensive and strictly centralized and controlled survey of prices is carried out.

For five years now the Republic of Serbia has regularly taken part in the Eurostat PPP survey and the data of its full structure of the GDP expenditure side have been published on the Eurostat website, along with the results of the other participating countries.

Before having been included in this international survey, the GDP estimations conducted by the SORS had undergone two cycles of exhaustive revision under the supervision of OECD and Eurostat.

The PPP programme produces a number of different indicators.

Two are the most important. One refers to the total production. The other refers to the actual individual consumption and it is especially important for this study. It is expressed as the adjusted actual individual consumption per capita in an index comparable with the average of the 27 European member countries. This index is used as a measure of the level of the actual individual consumption per inhabitant, in total, and by the basic categories of the classification of the observed country, and compared with the European average (EU27 average).

AIC is used in international comparisons rather than HFCE, since it includes goods and services used by households, regardless of whether paid by the household itself, the Government sector, or a NPISH.

**I Republic of Serbia: Household final consumption expenditure,  
2000–2009**

**T1.1. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, current prices**  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

mill. RSD

COICOP (3-digit code)		2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>11+12+13</b>	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>368 012</b>	<b>744 719</b>	<b>925 872</b>	<b>1 028 702</b>	<b>1 221 966</b>	<b>1 492 497</b>	<b>1 744 756</b>	<b>2 028 384</b>	<b>2 396 705</b>	<b>2 530 302</b>
<b>11.00.00</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>328 168</b>	<b>667 273</b>	<b>811 029</b>	<b>894 519</b>	<b>1 052 684</b>	<b>1 281 014</b>	<b>1 492 693</b>	<b>1 714 040</b>	<b>2 023 583</b>	<b>2 143 204</b>
<b>11.01.00</b>	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>133 622</b>	<b>257 589</b>	<b>275 609</b>	<b>285 047</b>	<b>309 801</b>	<b>362 705</b>	<b>411 154</b>	<b>444 811</b>	<b>538 798</b>	<b>572 649</b>
11.01.10	Food	119 995	236 170	251 729	257 729	277 115	320 482	363 279	392 385	484 022	513 533
11.01.20	Non-alcoholic beverages	13 627	21 419	23 880	27 318	32 685	42 223	47 874	52 425	54 776	59 115
<b>11.02.00</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics</b>	<b>23 478</b>	<b>42 954</b>	<b>50 414</b>	<b>55 581</b>	<b>61 568</b>	<b>65 310</b>	<b>77 138</b>	<b>86 984</b>	<b>97 687</b>	<b>117 656</b>
11.02.10	Alcoholic beverages	13 407	26 072	29 477	32 593	35 481	36 077	41 416	44 860	50 594	60 645
11.02.20	Tobacco	10 071	16 882	20 937	22 989	26 087	29 233	35 721	42 124	47 093	57 011
11.02.30	Narcotics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>11.03.00</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>15 155</b>	<b>31 064</b>	<b>41 897</b>	<b>45 169</b>	<b>48 953</b>	<b>59 577</b>	<b>71 325</b>	<b>86 652</b>	<b>100 416</b>	<b>96 558</b>
11.03.10	Clothing	8 623	18 656	25 703	27 880	30 295	36 824	43 484	54 280	64 253	66 545
11.03.20	Footwear	6 532	12 408	16 193	17 288	18 658	22 753	27 840	32 372	36 162	30 014
<b>11.04.00</b>	<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	<b>65 251</b>	<b>150 452</b>	<b>189 036</b>	<b>216 347</b>	<b>259 858</b>	<b>308 102</b>	<b>346 164</b>	<b>382 712</b>	<b>434 103</b>	<b>491 680</b>
11.04.10	Actual rentals for housing	5 102	13 031	14 701	16 157	17 938	20 613	23 338	23 869	24 532	27 912
11.04.20	Imputed rentals for housing	38 176	89 520	102 232	112 455	131 429	158 088	179 064	198 318	231 807	270 087
11.04.30	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	3 588	6 333	7 274	7 303	9 611	13 264	14 534	20 228	22 192	19 301
11.04.40	Water supply and miscell. services relat. to the dwelling	1 432	3 655	5 736	7 466	10 680	14 967	15 783	16 801	18 723	21 363
11.04.50	Electricity, gas and other fuels	16 954	37 913	59 092	72 965	90 201	101 170	113 446	123 495	136 849	153 018
<b>11.05.00</b>	<b>Furnishings, hous. equipment, routine hous. mainten.</b>	<b>13 885</b>	<b>27 016</b>	<b>37 329</b>	<b>38 643</b>	<b>47 034</b>	<b>65 351</b>	<b>72 490</b>	<b>94 232</b>	<b>113 420</b>	<b>95 624</b>
11.05.10	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	3 625	8 246	10 451	10 937	13 290	18 634	19 068	24 038	24 715	21 022
11.05.20	Household textiles	301	731	925	946	1 260	2 289	2 779	4 706	5 095	5 185
11.05.30	Household appliances	1 367	3 642	7 764	8 178	9 782	15 897	17 496	25 544	35 839	27 142
11.05.40	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	511	1 118	1 921	2 270	3 187	4 912	5 100	7 108	11 153	7 440
11.05.50	Tools and equipment for house and garden	227	594	1 143	1 163	1 609	2 866	3 359	5 504	6 642	5 331
11.05.60	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	7 853	12 685	15 125	15 148	17 905	20 753	24 689	27 330	29 976	29 504
<b>11.06.00</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>5 323</b>	<b>16 314</b>	<b>19 950</b>	<b>23 834</b>	<b>31 079</b>	<b>45 471</b>	<b>60 525</b>	<b>81 704</b>	<b>96 933</b>	<b>108 525</b>
11.06.10	Medical products, appliances and equipment	3 873	11 961	14 224	15 542	19 025	27 576	36 335	50 697	63 751	73 125
11.06.20	Out-patient services	1 135	3 473	4 669	6 703	9 293	13 453	18 212	23 117	24 670	26 439
11.06.30	Hospital services	315	880	1 057	1 589	2 761	4 442	5 978	7 891	8 511	8 961
<b>11.07.00</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>27 946</b>	<b>53 946</b>	<b>72 749</b>	<b>91 391</b>	<b>125 719</b>	<b>156 971</b>	<b>188 798</b>	<b>210 706</b>	<b>264 111</b>	<b>284 816</b>
11.07.10	Purchase of vehicles	3 866	7 233	8 833	10 726	21 104	20 836	31 368	37 749	45 327	54 680
11.07.20	Operation of personal transport equipment	17 657	31 721	43 896	55 585	77 076	108 303	124 845	136 708	177 185	187 084
11.07.30	Transport services	6 423	14 992	20 019	25 081	27 539	27 832	32 585	36 249	41 599	43 051
<b>11.08.00</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>10 159</b>	<b>21 775</b>	<b>30 819</b>	<b>32 706</b>	<b>39 389</b>	<b>50 128</b>	<b>59 762</b>	<b>84 476</b>	<b>93 935</b>	<b>100 162</b>
11.08.10	Postal services	992	1 693	3 222	3 394	3 981	4 510	5 575	6 847	7 536	7 325
11.08.20	Telephone and telefax equipment	910	2 271	3 002	3 152	3 593	4 392	4 703	7 219	7 278	10 395
11.08.30	Telephone and telefax services	8 257	17 811	24 595	26 160	31 815	41 225	49 485	70 410	79 121	82 441

**T1.1. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, current prices (continued)**  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

mill. RSD

COICOP (3-digit code)		2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>11+12+13</b>	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>368 012</b>	<b>744 719</b>	<b>925 872</b>	<b>1 028 702</b>	<b>1 221 966</b>	<b>1 492 497</b>	<b>1 744 756</b>	<b>2 028 384</b>	<b>2 396 705</b>	<b>2 530 302</b>
<b>11.00.00</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>328 168</b>	<b>667 273</b>	<b>811 029</b>	<b>894 519</b>	<b>1 052 684</b>	<b>1 281 014</b>	<b>1 492 693</b>	<b>1 714 040</b>	<b>2 023 583</b>	<b>2 143 204</b>
<b>11.09.00</b>	<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>7 994</b>	<b>16 566</b>	<b>25 162</b>	<b>28 573</b>	<b>40 207</b>	<b>55 659</b>	<b>73 094</b>	<b>94 122</b>	<b>117 887</b>	<b>118 685</b>
11.09.10	Audio-visual, photographic and inform. processing equipm.	1 452	3 543	6 753	7 152	8 663	11 575	14 385	16 387	22 266	19 025
11.09.20	Other major durables for recreation and culture	42	103	190	247	496	561	693	878	1 644	1 688
11.09.30	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	893	1 828	3 177	3 368	4 848	7 658	10 292	13 835	18 673	21 281
11.09.40	Recreational and cultural services	1 390	2 982	4 855	6 312	9 627	15 070	21 326	27 868	35 385	38 969
11.09.50	Newspapers, books and stationery	3 297	6 137	7 514	8 528	11 457	14 602	17 576	19 318	21 141	21 951
11.09.60	Package holidays	920	1 972	2 672	2 966	5 117	6 193	8 822	15 836	18 779	15 772
<b>11.10.00</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>3 088</b>	<b>7 220</b>	<b>10 374</b>	<b>11 693</b>	<b>14 687</b>	<b>18 922</b>	<b>20 637</b>	<b>22 792</b>	<b>24 990</b>	<b>26 324</b>
11.10.10	Pre-primary and primary education	548	1 107	1 619	1 699	1 813	1 996	2 182	2 302	2 439	2 479
11.10.20	Secondary education	405	811	1 193	1 252	1 551	1 747	1 856	1 992	2 133	2 313
11.10.40	Tertiary education	1 747	3 942	5 974	7 073	9 393	12 505	13 459	15 168	16 856	17 708
11.10.50	Education not definable by level	389	1 360	1 589	1 669	1 930	2 674	3 140	3 330	3 562	3 824
<b>11.11.00</b>	<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>11 751</b>	<b>21 669</b>	<b>26 655</b>	<b>29 793</b>	<b>32 164</b>	<b>37 643</b>	<b>42 925</b>	<b>48 647</b>	<b>51 483</b>	<b>50 357</b>
11.11.10	Catering services	9 012	16 582	20 476	22 721	24 407	28 296	31 614	35 797	38 493	37 850
11.11.20	Accommodation services	2 740	5 087	6 179	7 072	7 757	9 347	11 311	12 849	12 991	12 507
<b>11.12.00</b>	<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>11 630</b>	<b>23 592</b>	<b>33 984</b>	<b>39 081</b>	<b>46 621</b>	<b>60 893</b>	<b>74 975</b>	<b>85 402</b>	<b>102 541</b>	<b>99 168</b>
11.12.10	Personal care	6 452	13 357	20 273	22 446	23 563	27 321	33 961	38 207	48 911	43 926
11.12.20	Prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.12.30	Personal effects n.e.c.	778	1 385	1 910	2 101	2 633	3 740	4 707	6 204	8 062	7 986
11.12.40	Social protection	180	364	519	649	698	1 169	1 612	2 276	2 996	3 426
11.12.50	Insurance	2 128	4 027	5 082	6 161	8 946	11 725	13 539	15 025	17 213	17 531
11.12.60	Financial services n.e.c.	440	770	915	1 143	2 469	6 163	8 411	10 236	11 546	12 680
11.12.70	Other services n.e.c.	1 653	3 689	5 286	6 581	8 313	10 776	12 745	13 455	13 812	13 619
<b>11.13.10</b>	<b>Net purchases abroad</b>	<b>- 1 114</b>	<b>- 2 885</b>	<b>- 2 950</b>	<b>- 3 341</b>	<b>- 4 396</b>	<b>- 5 718</b>	<b>- 6 294</b>	<b>- 9 198</b>	<b>- 12 721</b>	<b>- 18 998</b>
11.13.11	Resident in the rest of the world	7 687	15 104	18 375	21 459	27 770	35 795	41 722	55 116	62 638	59 101
11.13.12	Non-resident on the Serbian territory	8 801	17 989	21 325	24 800	32 166	41 514	48 016	64 314	75 359	78 100
<b>12.00.00</b>	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs</b>	<b>5 757</b>	<b>7 340</b>	<b>9 082</b>	<b>9 873</b>	<b>14 055</b>	<b>16 654</b>	<b>19 427</b>	<b>24 207</b>	<b>26 526</b>	<b>25 237</b>
<b>13.00.00</b>	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by Government</b>	<b>34 087</b>	<b>70 105</b>	<b>105 761</b>	<b>124 310</b>	<b>155 227</b>	<b>194 830</b>	<b>232 635</b>	<b>290 137</b>	<b>346 596</b>	<b>361 861</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2000 and 2001 are estimated applying the same procedure as for other years. However, balancing within the whole system of accounts has not been done and they may be considered as preliminary, differing from those officially published that have been obtained by residual method.

<sup>2)</sup> Preliminary data.

**T1.2. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, structure**  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

%

COICOP (3-digit code)		2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
11+12+13	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>112.14</b>	<b>111.61</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>115.00</b>	<b>116.08</b>	<b>116.51</b>	<b>116.89</b>	<b>118.34</b>	<b>118.44</b>	<b>118.06</b>
11.00.00	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11.01.00	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>40.72</b>	<b>38.60</b>	<b>33.98</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>25.95</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>26.72</b>
11.01.10	Food	36.56	35.39	31.04	28.81	26.32	25.02	24.34	22.89	23.92	23.96
11.01.20	Non-alcoholic beverages	4.15	3.21	2.94	3.05	3.10	3.30	3.21	3.06	2.71	2.76
11.02.00	<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.49</b>
11.02.10	Alcoholic beverages	4.09	3.91	3.63	3.64	3.37	2.82	2.77	2.62	2.50	2.83
11.02.20	Tobacco	3.07	2.53	2.58	2.57	2.48	2.28	2.39	2.46	2.33	2.66
11.02.30	Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.03.00	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.51</b>
11.03.10	Clothing	2.63	2.80	3.17	3.12	2.88	2.87	2.91	3.17	3.18	3.10
11.03.20	Footwear	1.99	1.86	2.00	1.93	1.77	1.78	1.87	1.89	1.79	1.40
11.04.00	<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	<b>19.88</b>	<b>22.55</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>24.69</b>	<b>24.05</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>22.94</b>
11.04.10	Actual rentals for housing	1.55	1.95	1.81	1.81	1.70	1.61	1.56	1.39	1.21	1.30
11.04.20	Imputed rentals for housing	11.63	13.42	12.61	12.57	12.49	12.34	12.00	11.57	11.46	12.60
11.04.30	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1.09	0.95	0.90	0.82	0.91	1.04	0.97	1.18	1.10	0.90
11.04.40	Water supply and miscell. services relat. to the dwelling	0.44	0.55	0.71	0.83	1.01	1.17	1.06	0.98	0.93	1.00
11.04.50	Electricity, gas and other fuels	5.17	5.68	7.29	8.16	8.57	7.90	7.60	7.20	6.76	7.14
11.05.00	<b>Furnishings, hous. equipment, routine hous. mainten.</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>4.46</b>
11.05.10	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	1.10	1.24	1.29	1.22	1.26	1.45	1.28	1.40	1.22	0.98
11.05.20	Household textiles	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.19	0.27	0.25	0.24
11.05.30	Household appliances	0.42	0.55	0.96	0.91	0.93	1.24	1.17	1.49	1.77	1.27
11.05.40	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.16	0.17	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.38	0.34	0.41	0.55	0.35
11.05.50	Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.32	0.33	0.25
11.05.60	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2.39	1.90	1.86	1.69	1.70	1.62	1.65	1.59	1.48	1.38
11.06.00	<b>Health</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>5.06</b>
11.06.10	Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.18	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.81	2.15	2.43	2.96	3.15	3.41
11.06.20	Out-patient services	0.35	0.52	0.58	0.75	0.88	1.05	1.22	1.35	1.22	1.23
11.06.30	Hospital services	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.26	0.35	0.40	0.46	0.42	0.42
11.07.00	<b>Transport</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>12.29</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>13.29</b>
11.07.10	Purchase of vehicles	1.18	1.08	1.09	1.20	2.00	1.63	2.10	2.20	2.24	2.55
11.07.20	Operation of personal transport equipment	5.38	4.75	5.41	6.21	7.32	8.45	8.36	7.98	8.76	8.73
11.07.30	Transport services	1.96	2.25	2.47	2.80	2.62	2.17	2.18	2.11	2.06	2.01
11.08.00	<b>Communication</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.67</b>
11.08.10	Postal services	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.34
11.08.20	Telephone and telefax equipment	0.28	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.42	0.36	0.49
11.08.30	Telephone and telefax services	2.52	2.67	3.03	2.92	3.02	3.22	3.32	4.11	3.91	3.85

**T1.2. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, structure** (continued)  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

%

COICOP (3-digit code)		2000 <sup>1)</sup>	2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
11+12+13	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>112.14</b>	<b>111.61</b>	<b>114.16</b>	<b>115.00</b>	<b>116.08</b>	<b>116.51</b>	<b>116.89</b>	<b>118.34</b>	<b>118.44</b>	<b>118.06</b>
11.00.00	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11.09.00	<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>5.54</b>
11.09.10	Audio-visual, photographic and inform. processing equipm.	0.44	0.53	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.90	0.96	0.96	1.10	0.89
11.09.20	Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
11.09.30	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	0.27	0.27	0.39	0.38	0.46	0.60	0.69	0.81	0.92	0.99
11.09.40	Recreational and cultural services	0.42	0.45	0.60	0.71	0.91	1.18	1.43	1.63	1.75	1.82
11.09.50	Newspapers, books and stationery	1.00	0.92	0.93	0.95	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.13	1.04	1.02
11.09.60	Package holidays	0.28	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.49	0.48	0.59	0.92	0.93	0.74
11.10.00	<b>Education</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
11.10.10	Pre-primary and primary education	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12
11.10.20	Secondary education	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
11.10.40	Tertiary education	0.53	0.59	0.74	0.79	0.89	0.98	0.90	0.88	0.83	0.83
11.10.50	Education not definable by level	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18
11.11.00	<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.35</b>
11.11.10	Catering services	2.75	2.49	2.52	2.54	2.32	2.21	2.12	2.09	1.90	1.77
11.11.20	Accommodation services	0.83	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.64	0.58
11.12.00	<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.63</b>
11.12.10	Personal care	1.97	2.00	2.50	2.51	2.24	2.13	2.28	2.23	2.42	2.05
11.12.20	Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.12.30	Personal effects n.e.c.	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.37
11.12.40	Social protection	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16
11.12.50	Insurance	0.65	0.60	0.63	0.69	0.85	0.92	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.82
11.12.60	Financial services n.e.c.	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.23	0.48	0.56	0.60	0.57	0.59
11.12.70	Other services n.e.c.	0.50	0.55	0.65	0.74	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.78	0.68	0.64
11.13.10	<b>Net purchases abroad</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-0.89</b>
11.13.11	Resident in the rest of the world	2.34	2.26	2.27	2.40	2.64	2.79	2.80	3.22	3.10	2.76
11.13.12	Non-resident on the Serbian territory	2.68	2.70	2.63	2.77	3.06	3.24	3.22	3.75	3.72	3.64
12.00.00	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.18</b>
13.00.00	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by Government</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>15.58</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>16.88</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2000 and 2001 are estimated applying the same procedure as for other years. However, balancing within the whole system of accounts has not been done and they may be considered as preliminary, differing from those officially published that have been obtained by residual method.

<sup>2)</sup> Preliminary data

**T1.3. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, volume indices**  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

previous year = 100

COICOP (3-digit code)		2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>11+12+13</b>	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>
<b>11.00.00</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>
<b>11.01.00</b>	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>
11.01.10	Food	102.2	100.6	101.1	100.5	100.1	102.5	100.4	100.9	99.5
11.01.20	Non-alcoholic beverages	104.5	103.9	107.7	104.3	110.6	105.8	103.7	99.8	98.5
<b>11.02.00</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>98.4</b>
11.02.10	Alcoholic beverages	99.7	97.8	100.1	100.3	99.7	101.7	101.4	100.7	98.3
11.02.20	Tobacco	100.9	101.0	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.5	100.8	100.2	98.6
11.02.30	Narcotics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>11.03.00</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>
11.03.10	Clothing	109.7	115.5	100.1	104.8	112.9	108.9	120.7	111.1	96.1
11.03.20	Footwear	108.4	115.0	100.1	100.7	110.2	105.8	109.4	107.8	80.5
<b>11.04.00</b>	<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>98.9</b>
11.04.10	Actual rentals for housing	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.8	101.1	100.8	98.7
11.04.20	Imputed rentals for housing	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.7
11.04.30	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	103.0	104.0	100.0	109.7	117.8	101.4	134.2	106.1	81.3
11.04.40	Water supply and miscell. services relat. to the dwelling	101.2	100.0	100.0	111.2	106.1	92.3	100.3	107.2	99.7
11.04.50	Electricity, gas and other fuels	98.8	101.0	99.5	109.3	100.9	97.6	100.2	103.2	98.8
<b>11.05.00</b>	<b>Furnishings, hous. equipment, routine hous. mainten.</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>80.3</b>
11.05.10	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	146.9	119.5	100.6	119.6	126.7	100.3	124.6	100.5	79.3
11.05.20	Household textiles	143.5	119.7	100.2	128.4	155.2	114.3	165.1	107.3	99.0
11.05.30	Household appliances	188.6	197.8	102.6	117.6	156.3	107.4	148.5	140.2	72.2
11.05.40	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	149.6	157.3	100.8	138.3	144.0	100.8	135.1	151.0	62.9
11.05.50	Tools and equipment for house and garden	177.0	174.3	100.5	137.6	162.4	114.9	164.4	119.6	77.2
11.05.60	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	105.5	109.7	100.1	108.6	100.8	106.8	104.5	105.4	94.7
<b>11.06.00</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>
11.06.10	Medical products, appliances and equipment	111.3	112.4	110.1	123.5	137.4	115.7	127.6	122.5	101.1
11.06.20	Out-patient services	109.3	113.7	114.8	122.1	123.8	120.3	122.6	103.0	99.8
11.06.30	Hospital services	104.9	106.9	116.5	129.7	135.0	120.9	125.3	102.4	97.4
<b>11.07.00</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>104.4</b>
11.07.10	Purchase of vehicles	96.8	103.2	115.2	174.0	86.3	137.0	116.0	112.9	122.5
11.07.20	Operation of personal transport equipment	105.3	121.9	115.7	123.1	111.1	110.2	108.4	113.9	103.0
11.07.30	Transport services	111.9	98.6	103.9	102.7	100.4	109.9	107.8	105.1	90.9
<b>11.08.00</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>
11.08.10	Postal services	97.3	107.9	100.3	117.3	99.1	123.5	106.3	107.2	89.7
11.08.20	Telephone and telefax equipment	129.1	108.0	109.3	118.3	122.2	116.4	129.8	110.6	107.4
11.08.30	Telephone and telefax services	127.6	106.1	106.4	112.8	118.6	117.3	131.3	114.3	98.3



**T1.3. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, volume indices (continued)**  
**Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

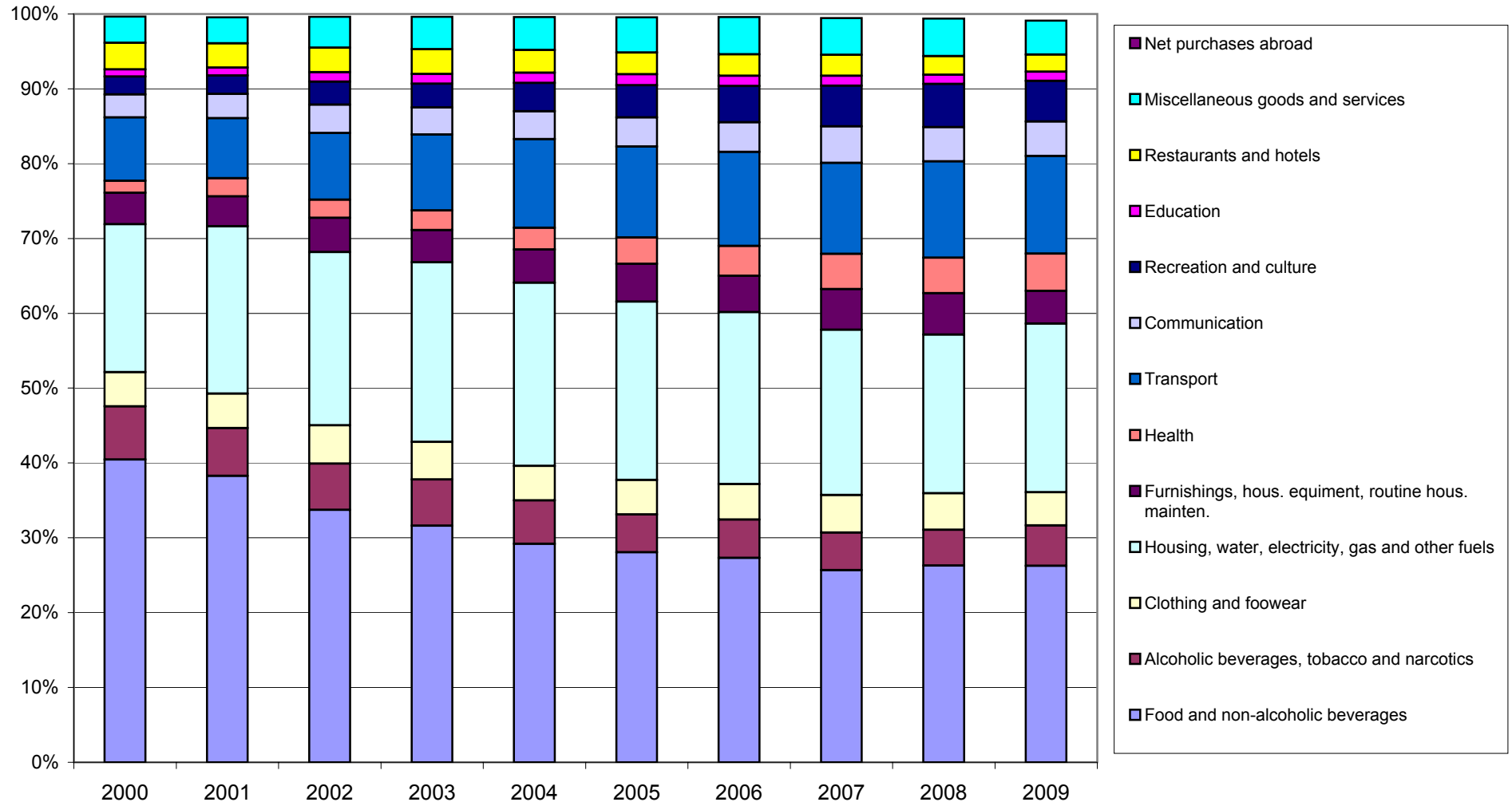
previous year = 100

COICOP (3-digit code)		2001 <sup>1)</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
11+12+13	<b>ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>
11.00.00	<b>HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>97.3</b>
11.09.00	<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>
11.09.10	Audio-visual, photographic and inform. processing equipm.	189.5	168.6	105.7	121.1	133.0	127.3	119.1	151.7	89.5
11.09.20	Other major durables for recreation and culture	196.0	162.0	107.5	198.6	110.5	123.1	129.8	214.9	98.6
11.09.30	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	139.8	153.2	105.7	132.7	134.0	125.7	122.1	126.2	98.5
11.09.40	Recreational and cultural services	133.1	143.0	116.3	137.9	126.0	132.1	118.7	118.0	102.4
11.09.50	Newspapers, books and stationery	104.3	103.2	101.1	123.1	105.1	112.3	102.1	98.9	93.1
11.09.60	Package holidays	157.1	120.2	105.1	152.7	104.9	126.6	168.0	113.8	79.8
11.10.00	<b>Education</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>99.8</b>
11.10.10	Pre-primary and primary education	98.6	99.0	98.2	98.0	98.7	97.4	98.6	99.4	96.1
11.10.20	Secondary education	97.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	98.8	95.8	99.4	100.3	100.2
11.10.40	Tertiary education	107.2	101.9	107.9	109.7	103.5	102.4	104.3	103.3	99.5
11.10.50	Education not definable by level	103.5	100.9	105.1	106.7	102.3	101.1	103.4	104.1	103.8
11.11.00	<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>
11.11.10	Catering services	103.9	104.6	100.9	100.1	97.1	92.1	106.3	99.7	90.3
11.11.20	Accommodation services	89.9	87.5	102.1	104.9	101.6	98.4	106.4	97.1	88.9
11.12.00	<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>
11.12.10	Personal care	118.8	129.3	101.6	100.5	106.6	115.6	108.5	123.0	84.0
11.12.20	Prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.12.30	Personal effects n.e.c.	124.8	135.7	102.8	114.9	119.8	120.4	126.1	123.0	91.9
11.12.40	Social protection	101.3	105.6	106.8	101.2	144.4	129.4	117.1	115.2	104.2
11.12.50	Insurance	109.5	107.5	105.4	127.8	110.4	105.7	107.5	112.5	99.2
11.12.60	Financial services n.e.c.	104.7	103.8	114.7	191.1	210.4	120.8	107.7	101.5	103.2
11.12.70	Other services n.e.c.	121.8	116.4	106.4	113.8	120.8	101.8	100.8	101.6	94.6
11.13.11	Resident in the rest of the world	<b>143.9</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>91.4</b>
11.13.12	Non-resident on the Serbian territory	<b>105.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>97.1</b>
12.00.00	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>88.1</b>
13.00.00	<b>Individual consumption expenditure by Government<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>

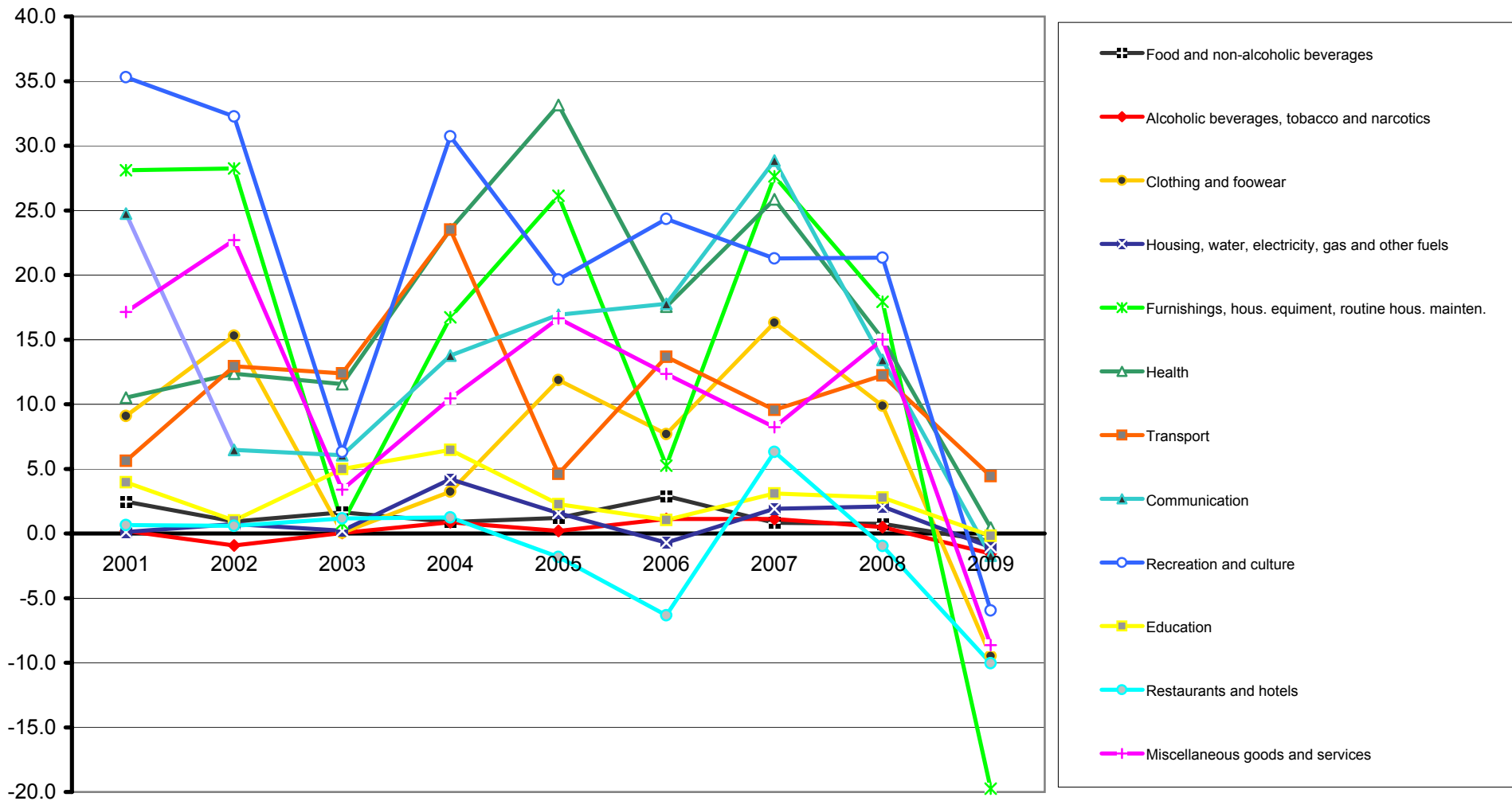
<sup>1)</sup> Preliminary data.

<sup>2)</sup> Data at constant prices for social transfers in kind of NPISHs and Government were estimated for more limited set of indicators and may be considered only as approximate measures.

**Graph 1.1. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, structure,  
Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**



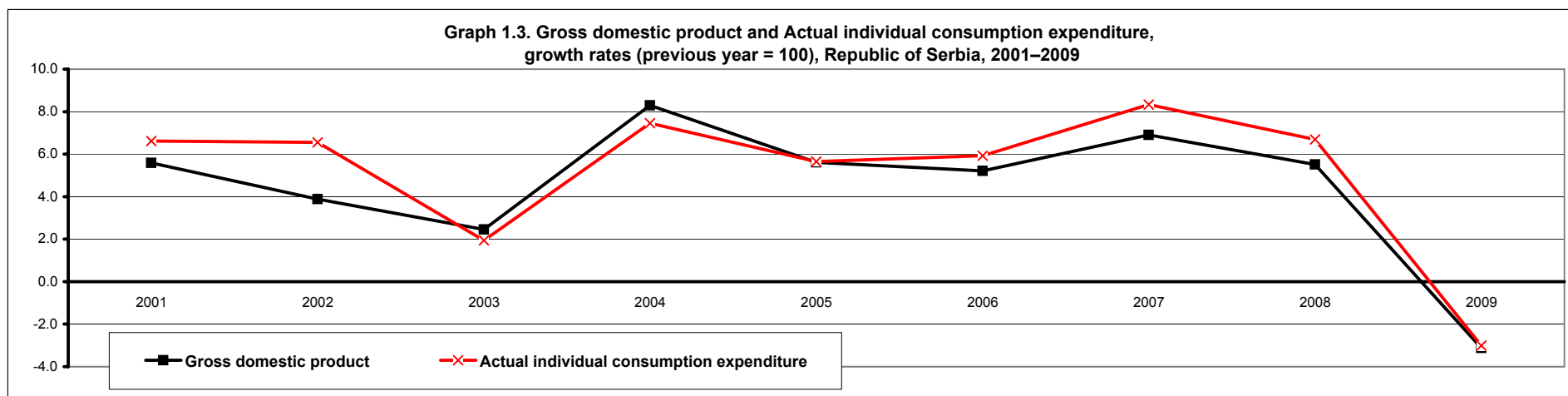
**Graph 1.2. HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE by COICOP, growth rates, Republic of Serbia, 2001–2009**





**T1.4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, main aggregates of consumption  
Republic of Serbia, 2000–2009**

		mill. RSD									
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>1.0.0.0</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>384 225</b>	<b>762 178</b>	<b>972 580</b>	<b>1 125 840</b>	<b>1 380 712</b>	<b>1 683 483</b>	<b>1 962 073</b>	<b>2302214<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>2722461<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>2776638<sup>2)</sup></b>
1.1.0.0	Final consumption expenditure	409 087	834 563	1 040 483	1 159 702	1 340 542	1 613 832	1 883 734	2 206 163	2 584 532	2 708 338
1.1.1.0	Actual individual consumption expenditure	368 012	744 718	925 872	1 028 702	1 221 966	1 492 498	1 744 756	2 028 384	2 396 705	2 530 302
1.1.1.1	Household final consumption expenditure	328168 <sup>1)</sup>	667273 <sup>1)</sup>	811 029	894 519	1 052 684	1 281 014	1 492 693	1 714 040	2 023 583	2 143 205
1.1.1.2	Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs	5 757	7 340	9 082	9 873	14 055	16 654	19 427	24 207	26 526	25 237
1.1.1.3	Individual consumption expenditure by Government	34 087	70 105	105 761	124 310	155 227	194 830	232 635	290 137	346 596	361 861
1.1.2.0	Collective consumption expenditure by Government	41 075	89 845	114 611	131 000	118 576	121 335	138 978	177 778	187 827	178 036
		%									
<b>1.0.0.0</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1.1.0.0	Final consumption expenditure	106.5	109.5	107.0	103.0	97.1	95.9	96.0	95.8	94.9	97.5
1.1.1.0	Actual individual consumption expenditure	95.8	97.7	95.2	91.4	88.5	88.7	88.9	88.1	88.0	91.1
1.1.1.1	Household final consumption expenditure	85.4	87.5	83.4	79.5	76.2	76.1	76.1	74.5	74.3	77.2
1.1.1.2	Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
1.1.1.3	Individual consumption expenditure by Government	8.9	9.2	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.6	12.7	13.0
1.1.2.0	Collective consumption expenditure by Government	10.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	8.6	7.2	7.1	7.7	6.9	6.4


<sup>1)</sup> Preliminary and still not harmonized data in the system of national accounts.

<sup>2)</sup> Preliminary data.



**II Comparative review: Republic of Serbia and EU 27,  
2005–2009**

**T2.1.1. Gross domestic product and main components, current prices<sup>1)</sup>**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

Source of data for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

**Gross domestic product at market prices**

Country/Time	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%
European Union (27)	11 071 507	100.0	11 699 096	100.0	12 396 428	100.0	12 493 120	100.0	11 782 581	100.0
Euro area (16)	8 150 527	100.0	8 560 434	100.0	9 018 013	100.0	9 246 932	100.0	8 955 749	100.0
Belgium	302 845	100.0	318 150	100.0	335 085	100.0	345 006	100.0	339 162	100.0
Bulgaria	23 256	100.0	26 477	100.0	30 772	100.0	35 431	100.0	35 043	100.0
Czech Republic	100 190	100.0	113 696	100.0	127 331	100.0	147 879	100.0	137 162	100.0
Denmark	207 367	100.0	218 747	100.0	227 534	100.0	233 482	100.0	222 410	100.0
Germany	2 242 200	100.0	2 326 500	100.0	2 432 400	100.0	2 481 200	100.0	2 397 100	100.0
Estonia	11 182	100.0	13 391	100.0	15 828	100.0	16 107	100.0	13 861	100.0
Ireland	162 314	100.0	177 343	100.0	189 374	100.0	179 989	100.0	159 646	100.0
Greece	194 819	100.0	209 920	100.0	225 540	100.0	235 679	100.0	233 046	100.0
Spain	908 792	100.0	984 284	100.0	1 053 537	100.0	1 088 124	100.0	1 053 914	100.0
France	1 726 068	100.0	1 806 430	100.0	1 895 284	100.0	1 948 511	100.0	1 907 145	100.0
Italy	1 429 479	100.0	1 485 377	100.0	1 546 177	100.0	1 567 851	100.0	1 520 870	100.0
Cyprus	13 659	100.0	14 673	100.0	15 951	100.0	17 287	100.0	16 946	100.0
Latvia	13 012	100.0	16 047	100.0	21 111	100.0	23 037	100.0	18 539	100.0
Lithuania	20 870	100.0	23 979	100.0	28 577	100.0	32 288	100.0	26 508	100.0
Luxembourg	30 282	100.0	33 920	100.0	37 491	100.0	39 640	100.0	38 045	100.0
Hungary	88 574	100.0	89 798	100.0	100 742	100.0	106 373	100.0	92 942	100.0
Malta	4 794	100.0	5 131	100.0	5 480	100.0	5 744	100.0	5 750	100.0
Netherlands	513 407	100.0	540 216	100.0	571 773	100.0	596 226	100.0	571 979	100.0
Austria	243 585	100.0	256 951	100.0	272 010	100.0	283 085	100.0	274 321	100.0
Poland	244 420	100.0	272 089	100.0	311 002	100.0	363 154	100.0	310 486	100.0
Portugal	153 729	100.0	160 273	100.0	168 737	100.0	172 104	100.0	168 076	100.0
Romania	79 802	100.0	97 751	100.0	124 729	100.0	139 765	100.0	115 869	100.0
Slovenia	28 758	100.0	31 056	100.0	34 568	100.0	37 305	100.0	35 384	100.0
Slovakia	38 489	100.0	44 566	100.0	54 905	100.0	64 572	100.0	63 051	100.0
Finland	157 307	100.0	165 643	100.0	179 702	100.0	184 649	100.0	171 315	100.0
Sweden	298 353	100.0	318 171	100.0	337 944	100.0	333 256	100.0	290 908	100.0
United Kingdom	1 833 954	100.0	1 948 518	100.0	2 052 847	100.0	1 815 417	100.0	1 563 106	100.0
Iceland	13 124	100.0	13 316	100.0	14 932	100.0	10 276	100.0	8 692	100.0
Norway	242 935	100.0	268 363	100.0	283 366	100.0	306 042	100.0	272 789	100.0
Switzerland	299 554	100.0	311 873	100.0	317 222	100.0	342 822	100.0	354 492	100.0
Croatia	35 722	100.0	39 093	100.0	42 824	100.0	47 365	100.0	45 377	100.0
A. R. Y. Macédoine	4 814	100.0	5 231	100.0	5 967	100.0	6 693	100.0	6 676	100.0
Turkey	386 937	100.0	419 232	100.0	471 972	100.0	498 602	100.0	440 403	100.0
Republic of Serbia	20 306	100.0	23 305	100.0	28 785	100.0	33 418	100.0	29 559	100.0

GDP of the Republic of Serbia is less than 0.3% of the total GDP of EU27, and found in the range from 5-7% of the EU27 average. From 2005-2009, GDP of the Republic of Serbia noted slight growth.

<sup>1)</sup> Preliminary data for all GDP aggregates, for 2008 and 2009.



**T2.1.2. Gross domestic product and main components, current prices**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

Source of data for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

**Final consumption expenditure of households**

Country/Time	Millions of Euro									
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%
European Union (27)	6 306 947	57.0	6 611 062	56.5	6 929 352	55.9	7 013 958	56.1	6 714 218	57.0
Euro area (16)	4 576 052	56.1	4 773 827	55.8	4 967 816	55.1	5 125 785	55.4	5 054 271	56.4
Belgium	152 537	50.4	159 856	50.2	167 379	50.0	175 318	50.8	173 812	51.2
Bulgaria	16 008	68.8	17 774	67.1	21 117	68.6	23 400	66.0	23 001	65.6
Czech Republic	48 442	48.4	54 239	47.7	59 769	46.9	72 324	48.9	68 256	49.8
Denmark	98 450	47.5	103 960	47.5	108 491	47.7	110 926	47.5	107 339	48.3
Germany	1 288 760	57.5	1 321 220	56.8	1 341 990	55.2	1 375 650	55.4	1 371 630	57.2
Estonia	6 070	54.3	7 254	54.2	8 470	53.5	8 690	54.0	6 993	50.4
Ireland	71 715	44.2	78 121	44.1	85 826	45.3	86 569	48.1	76 017	47.6
Greece	138 789	71.2	150 724	71.8	160 753	71.3	172 283	73.1	170 974	73.4
Spain	517 077	56.9	556 048	56.5	595 070	56.5	612 165	56.3	586 554	55.7
France	958 656	55.5	1 001 929	55.5	1 048 196	55.3	1 083 796	55.6	1 084 607	56.9
Italy	838 637	58.7	871 768	58.7	901 671	58.3	923 108	58.9	905 388	59.5
Cyprus	8 694	63.6	9 307	63.4	10 441	65.5	11 697	67.7	11 376	67.1
Latvia	8 012	61.6	10 319	64.3	12 980	61.5	14 305	62.1	11 253	60.7
Lithuania	13 413	64.3	15 428	64.3	18 393	64.4	21 150	65.5	18 192	68.6
Luxembourg	10 249	33.8	10 851	32.0	11 452	30.5	12 215	30.8	12 245	32.2
Hungary	47 673	53.8	47 285	52.7	52 938	52.5	56 029	52.7	48 114	51.8
Malta	3 111	64.9	3 205	62.5	3 293	60.1	3 559	62.0	3 566	62.0
Netherlands	245 996	47.9	250 269	46.3	259 235	45.3	265 772	44.6	257 561	45.0
Austria	130 281	53.5	135 596	52.8	140 330	51.6	144 513	51.0	145 409	53.0
Poland	152 696	62.5	167 568	61.6	185 415	59.6	220 330	60.7	187 043	60.2
Portugal	96 880	63.0	101 660	63.4	107 220	63.5	112 156	65.2	108 453	64.5
Romania	54 426	68.2	66 123	67.6	81 977	65.7	89 048	63.7	71 090	61.4
Slovenia	15 336	53.3	16 159	52.0	17 944	51.9	19 478	52.2	19 356	54.7
Slovakia	21 716	56.4	24 994	56.1	30 239	55.1	36 238	56.1	37 714	59.8
Finland	77 618	49.3	82 122	49.6	86 776	48.3	91 270	49.4	89 609	52.3
Sweden	138 967	46.6	145 037	45.6	152 824	45.2	151 518	45.5	139 081	47.8
United Kingdom	1 146 739	62.5	1 202 250	61.7	1 259 162	61.3	1 120 453	61.7	979 586	62.7
Iceland	7 524	57.3	7 478	56.2	8 275	55.4	5 281	51.4	4 253	48.9
Norway	98 953	40.7	105 226	39.2	112 635	39.7	115 306	37.7	111 347	40.8
Switzerland	173 688	58.0	175 900	56.4	174 572	55.0	187 746	54.8	198 182	55.9
Croatia	21 912	61.3	23 584	60.3	25 751	60.1	27 990	59.1	25 836	56.9
A. R. Y. Macédoine	3 701	76.9	4 080	78.0	4 540	76.1	5 328	79.6	5 040	75.5
Turkey	277 504	71.7	295 660	70.5	336 546	71.3	348 271	69.8	315 050	71.5
Republic of Serbia	15 451	76.1	17 730	76.1	21 431	74.5	24 839	74.3	22 815	77.2

HFCE of the Republic of Serbia is less than 0.4% of the total HFCE of EU27, and found in the range from 6-10% of the EU27 average.

From 2005-2009, HFCE of the Republic of Serbia noted slow growth.

HFCE share in GDP of the Republic of Serbia is larger than in other countries.

**T2.1.3. Gross domestic product and main components, current prices**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

Source of data for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

**Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs**

Country/Time	Millions of Euro									
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%
European Union (27)	154 771	1.4	162 118	1.4	170 470	1.4	170 308	1.4	168 689	1.4
Euro area (16)	97 297	1.2	101 662	1.2	106 382	1.2	110 373	1.2	114 406	1.3
Belgium	3 214	1.1	3 475	1.1	3 586	1.1	3 803	1.1	3 977	1.2
Bulgaria	90	0.4	91	0.3	106	0.3	119	0.3	144	0.4
Czech Republic	732	0.7	867	0.8	1 008	0.8	1 216	0.8	1 233	0.9
Denmark	1 545	0.7	1 493	0.7	1 622	0.7	1 774	0.8	1 923	0.9
Germany	36 680	1.6	36 540	1.6	36 950	1.5	37 570	1.5	39 430	1.6
Estonia	138	1.2	158	1.2	184	1.2	207	1.3	199	1.4
Ireland	3 558	2.2	4 007	2.3	4 381	2.3	4 678	2.6	4 941	3.1
Greece	1 964	1.0	2 942	1.4	2 966	1.3	3 384	1.4	3 420	1.5
Spain	8 047	0.9	8 548	0.9	9 359	0.9	9 785	0.9	9 870	0.9
France	22 844	1.3	24 197	1.3	25 974	1.4	27 049	1.4	28 197	1.5
Italy	5 340	0.4	5 676	0.4	5 875	0.4	5 971	0.4	6 125	0.4
Cyprus	133	1.0	144	1.0	153	1.0	168	1.0	163	1.0
Latvia	126	1.0	138	0.9	156	0.7	183	0.8	160	0.9
Lithuania	42	0.2	52	0.2	66	0.2	78	0.2	55	0.2
Luxembourg	500	1.6	516	1.5	551	1.5	607	1.5	711	1.9
Hungary	1 451	1.6	1 373	1.5	1 549	1.5	1 569	1.5	1 477	1.6
Malta	83	1.7	87	1.7	89	1.6	91	1.6	89	1.5
Netherlands	4 347	0.8	4 606	0.9	4 864	0.9	4 979	0.8	5 024	0.9
Austria	3 486	1.4	3 469	1.4	3 482	1.3	3 640	1.3	3 597	1.3
Poland	2 254	0.9	2 435	0.9	2 726	0.9	3 216	0.9	2 611	0.8
Portugal	2 966	1.9	3 087	1.9	3 415	2.0	3 549	2.1	3 486	2.1
Romania	1 050	1.3	1 225	1.3	1 481	1.2	1 593	1.1	1 623	1.4
Slovenia	256	0.9	246	0.8	274	0.8	283	0.8	251	0.7
Slovakia	403	1.0	477	1.1	532	1.0	660	1.0	693	1.1
Finland	3 477	2.2	3 646	2.2	3 932	2.2	4 157	2.3	4 432	2.6
Sweden	4 970	1.7	5 086	1.6	5 030	1.5	4 982	1.5	4 687	1.6
United Kingdom	45 078	2.5	47 538	2.4	50 161	2.4	44 999	2.5	40 172	2.6
Iceland	265	2.0	269	2.0	302	2.0	209	2.0	180	2.1
Norway	4 206	1.7	4 348	1.6	4 631	1.6	4 933	1.6	4 979	1.8
Switzerland	5 991	2.0	6 168	2.0	6 099	1.9	6 678	1.9	7 420	2.1
Croatia	165	0.5	175	0.4	187	0.4	203	0.4	207	0.5
A. R. Y. Macédoine	18	0.4	10	0.2	35	0.6	42	0.6	52	0.8
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Serbia	201	1.0	231	1.0	303	1.1	326	1.0	269	0.9

NPISHs of the Republic of Serbia is less than 0.2% of the total NPISHs of EU27, ranging from 3-5% of the EU27 average.

From 2005-2009, NPISHs of the Republic of Serbia noted slight growth.

NPISHs share in GDP of the Republic of Serbia is smaller than the EU27 average; however many countries note smaller or larger share.

**T2.1.4. Gross domestic product and main components, current prices**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

Source of data for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

**Individual consumption expenditure of general government**

Millions of Euro

Country/Time	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%
European Union (27)	1 388 543	12.5	1 467 085	12.5	1 539 222	12.4	1 587 480	12.7	1 603 859	13.6
Euro area (16)	999 435	12.3	1 046 827	12.2	1 093 343	12.1	1 147 086	12.4	1 182 980	13.2
Belgium	42 817	14.1	44 171	13.9	46 284	13.8	49 837	14.4	48 992	14.4
Bulgaria	1 946	8.4	2 203	8.3	2 354	7.7	2 699	7.6	2 612	7.5
Czech Republic	11 039	11.0	12 166	10.7	13 080	10.3	15 219	10.3	15 436	11.3
Denmark	37 651	18.2	39 494	18.1	41 437	18.2	44 502	19.1	47 788	21.5
Germany	246 820	11.0	252 480	10.9	261 210	10.7	270 340	10.9	284 780	11.9
Estonia	1 055	9.4	1 196	8.9	1 439	9.1	1 716	10.7	1 695	12.2
Ireland	16 127	9.9	17 726	10.0	19 561	10.3	20 640	11.5	21 090	13.2
Greece	13 690	7.0	14 690	7.0	16 305	7.2	17 154	7.3	17 690	7.6
Spain	95 880	10.6	103 489	10.5	112 772	10.7	123 394	11.3	119 515	11.3
France	265 792	15.4	275 182	15.2	285 267	15.1	296 252	15.2	305 775	16.0
Italy	169 915	11.9	176 978	11.9	180 103	11.6	187 143	11.9	192 045	12.6
Cyprus	1 092	8.0	1 234	8.4	1 227	7.7	1 360	7.9	1 457	8.6
Latvia	1 100	8.4	1 296	8.1	1 587	7.5	1 930	8.4	1 585	8.6
Lithuania	2 098	10.1	2 402	10.0	2 767	9.7	3 424	10.6	3 426	12.9
Luxembourg	3 023	10.0	3 184	9.4	3 396	9.1	3 591	9.1	3 925	10.3
Hungary	11 231	12.7	11 327	12.6	11 597	11.5	12 482	11.7	11 200	12.1
Malta	448	9.3	506	9.9	503	9.2	610	10.6	611	10.6
Netherlands	68 667	13.4	79 842	14.8	85 536	15.0	90 174	15.1	96 407	16.9
Austria	26 969	11.1	27 394	10.7	28 964	10.6	30 714	10.8	32 097	11.7
Poland	24 692	10.1	27 755	10.2	31 193	10.0	37 994	10.5	33 104	10.7
Portugal	18 875	12.3	18 815	11.7	18 728	11.1	18 946	11.0	19 996	11.9
Romania	7 196	9.0	8 789	9.0	10 453	8.4	12 848	9.2	11 503	9.9
Slovenia	3 248	11.3	3 435	11.1	3 594	10.4	4 071	10.9	4 355	12.3
Slovakia	2 858	7.4	3 404	7.6	4 389	8.0	5 426	8.4	5 911	9.4
Finland	23 214	14.8	24 297	14.7	25 505	14.2	27 436	14.9	28 336	16.5
Sweden	56 822	19.0	60 172	18.9	62 998	18.6	63 277	19.0	58 832	20.2
United Kingdom	234 278	12.8	253 460	13.0	266 973	13.0	244 305	13.5	233 696	15.0
Iceland	2 168	16.5	2 188	16.4	2 448	16.4	1 725	16.8	1 529	17.6
Norway	31 584	13.0	33 662	12.5	36 296	12.8	39 792	13.0	41 346	15.2
Switzerland	19 671	6.6	19 581	6.3	19 346	6.1	20 621	6.0	21 322	6.0
Croatia	3 480	9.7	3 508	9.0	3 843	9.0	4 251	9.0	4 072	9.0
A. R. Y. Macédoine	384	8.0	414	7.9	419	7.0	477	7.1	534	8.0
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Serbia	2 350	11.6	2 763	11.9	3 628	12.6	4 254	12.7	3 852	13.0

GOVIC of the Republic of Serbia is less than 0.3% of the total GOVIC EU27, ranging from 4-7% of the EU27 average.

From 2005-2009, GOVIC of the Republic of Serbia noted slight growth.

GOVIC share in the GDP of the Republic of Serbia is on the level of the EU27 average.

<sup>1)</sup> For Belgium, Spain and Switzerland, data estimated for 2009; for Croatia - data for 2007 and 2008 estimated as well.

**T2.1.5. Gross domestic product and main components, current prices**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

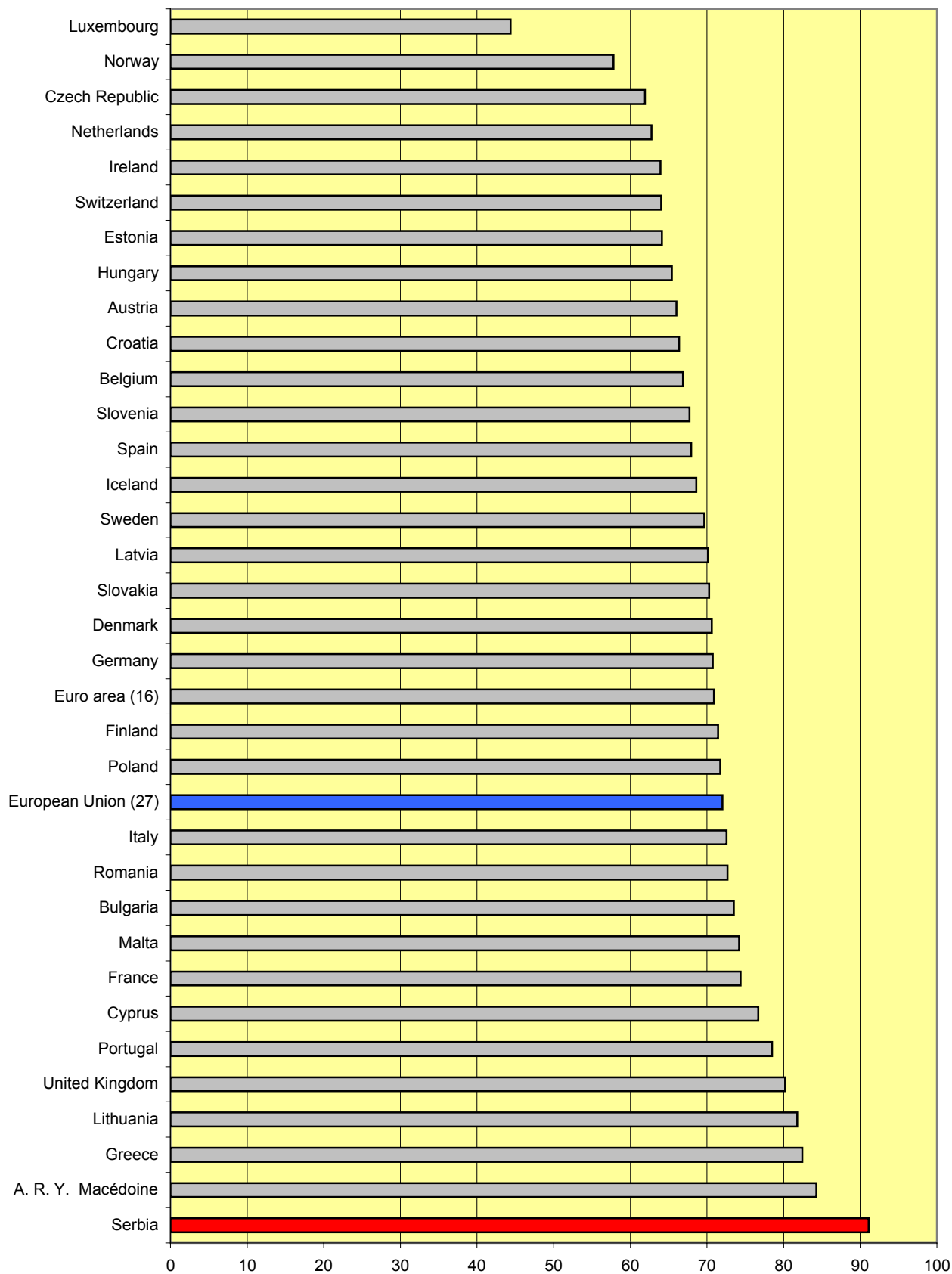
Source of data for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

**Actual individual consumption**

Country/Time	Millions of Euro									
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%	Mill. EUR	%
European Union (27)	7 850 261	70.9	8 240 265	70.4	8 639 044	69.7	8 771 747	70.2	8 486 766	72.0
Euro area (16)	5 672 784	69.6	5 922 316	69.2	6 167 541	68.4	6 383 244	69.0	6 351 657	70.9
Belgium	198 568	65.6	207 502	65.2	217 249	64.8	228 958	66.4	226 781	66.9
Bulgaria	18 044	77.6	20 067	75.8	23 577	76.6	26 218	74.0	25 757	73.5
Czech Republic	60 213	60.1	67 272	59.2	73 858	58.0	88 759	60.0	84 925	61.9
Denmark	137 645	66.4	144 946	66.3	151 550	66.6	157 201	67.3	157 050	70.6
Germany	1 572 260	70.1	1 610 240	69.2	1 640 150	67.4	1 683 560	67.9	1 695 840	70.7
Estonia	7 262	64.9	8 608	64.3	10 092	63.8	10 612	65.9	8 887	64.1
Ireland	91 400	56.3	99 854	56.3	109 768	58.0	111 887	62.2	102 048	63.9
Greece	154 443	79.3	168 356	80.2	180 025	79.8	192 821	81.8	192 084	82.4
Spain	621 004	68.3	668 085	67.9	717 201	68.1	745 344	68.5	715 939	67.9
France	1 247 292	72.3	1 301 308	72.0	1 359 437	71.7	1 407 097	72.2	1 418 579	74.4
Italy	1 013 893	70.9	1 054 422	71.0	1 087 649	70.3	1 116 221	71.2	1 103 558	72.6
Cyprus	9 919	72.6	10 685	72.8	11 821	74.1	13 225	76.5	12 996	76.7
Latvia	9 238	71.0	11 753	73.2	14 723	69.7	16 419	71.3	12 998	70.1
Lithuania	15 553	74.5	17 882	74.6	21 227	74.3	24 652	76.3	21 674	81.8
Luxembourg	13 772	45.5	14 550	42.9	15 398	41.1	16 412	41.4	16 881	44.4
Hungary	60 355	68.1	59 984	66.8	66 084	65.6	70 080	65.9	60 791	65.4
Malta	3 642	76.0	3 797	74.0	3 886	70.9	4 260	74.2	4 266	74.2
Netherlands	319 010	62.1	334 717	62.0	349 635	61.1	360 925	60.5	358 992	62.8
Austria	160 736	66.0	166 459	64.8	172 776	63.5	178 867	63.2	181 102	66.0
Poland	179 641	73.5	197 757	72.7	219 334	70.5	261 540	72.0	222 758	71.7
Portugal	118 721	77.2	123 561	77.1	129 363	76.7	134 650	78.2	131 935	78.5
Romania	62 672	78.5	76 136	77.9	93 912	75.3	103 489	74.0	84 217	72.7
Slovenia	18 839	65.5	19 840	63.9	21 812	63.1	23 832	63.9	23 962	67.7
Slovakia	24 977	64.9	28 876	64.8	35 160	64.0	42 324	65.5	44 318	70.3
Finland	104 309	66.3	110 065	66.4	116 213	64.7	122 863	66.5	122 377	71.4
Sweden	200 759	67.3	210 295	66.1	220 852	65.4	219 776	65.9	202 600	69.6
United Kingdom	1 426 094	77.8	1 503 248	77.1	1 576 295	76.8	1 409 757	77.7	1 253 454	80.2
Iceland	9 957	75.9	9 935	74.6	11 025	73.8	7 214	70.2	5 961	68.6
Norway	134 742	55.5	143 236	53.4	153 563	54.2	160 031	52.3	157 671	57.8
Switzerland	199 351	66.5	201 650	64.7	200 018	63.1	215 045	62.7	226 925	64.0
Croatia	25 557	71.5	27 267	69.8	29 781	69.5	32 444	68.5	30 116	66.4
A. R. Y. Macédoine	4 103	85.2	4 505	86.1	4 994	83.7	5 847	87.4	5 625	84.3
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Serbia	18 002	88.7	20 724	88.9	25 361	88.1	29 419	88.0	26 936	91.1

AIC of the Republic of Serbia is less than 0.4% of the total AIC EU27, ranging 6-9% of the EU27 average. From 2005-2009, AIC of the Republic of Serbia noted growth. AIC share in the GDP of the Republic of Serbia (91%) is considerably above the EU27 average (72%), and larger than with other countries.

**Graph 2.1. ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION,  
vs Gross domestic production in %, 2009**



## T2.2. Gross domestic product and main components, volumes

Source of data: Eurostat, for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP)

Final consumption expenditure of households (HFCE)

Final consumption expenditure of NPISH (NPISH)

Individual consumption expenditure of general government (GOVIC)

Percentage change on previous period

Country/Time	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009			
	GDP	HFCE	NPISH	GOVIC	GDP	HFCE	NPISH	GOVIC	GDP	HFCE	NPISH	GOVIC	GDP	HFCE	NPISH	GOVIC	GDP	HFCE	NPISH	GOVIC
European Union (27)	2.0	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-4.2	-	-	-
Euro area (16)	1.7	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-4.1	-	-	-
Belgium	1.7	1.7	4.5	1.9	2.7	1.7	6.0	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.5	-2.8	-0.3	3.5	:
Bulgaria	6.4	8.7	-5.2	-4.5	6.5	8.7	-5.0	5.0	6.4	9.0	7.1	2.4	6.2	3.4	1.1	-0.4	-4.9	-3.6	15.8	-8.4
Czech Republic	6.3	5.0	0.3	0.5	6.8	5.0	12.4	0.5	6.1	4.9	12.8	1.4	2.5	3.6	5.3	0.3	-4.1	-0.3	7.9	3.2
Denmark	2.4	3.7	4.6	1.0	3.4	3.7	-5.7	3.0	1.6	3.0	4.8	2.0	-1.1	-0.7	4.0	3.4	-5.2	-4.6	2.6	3.6
Germany	0.8	1.4	-1.8	2.6	3.4	1.4	-1.1	1.3	2.7	-0.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	3.2	-4.7	-0.3	2.0	2.3
Estonia	9.4	13.8	3.8	11.1	10.6	13.8	9.7	13.4	6.9	8.6	8.7	20.2	-5.1	-5.6	2.7	-	-13.9	-18.8	-3.6	-
Ireland	6.0	6.5	-0.9	2.7	5.3	6.5	6.1	5.2	5.6	6.5	1.6	6.7	-3.5	-1.9	0.2	1.2	-7.6	-7.7	1.2	3.4
Greece	2.3	5.0	-5.5	12.2	4.5	5.0	45.2	3.8	4.3	3.2	-2.4	7.2	1.3	3.1	9.8	1.1	-2.3	-1.8	-0.1	1.0
Spain	3.6	3.8	5.6	-	4.0	3.8	4.7	-	3.6	3.7	4.3	-	0.9	-0.6	0.9	-	-3.7	-4.3	1.0	-
France	1.9	2.4	0.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.4	2.4	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	-2.6	0.6	0.0	2.0
Italy	0.7	1.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	1.2	-5.0	-1.8	1.1	0.8
Cyprus	3.9	4.6	4.2	0.0	4.1	4.6	5.7	9.5	5.1	9.4	5.0	-2.1	3.6	7.1	5.6	5.7	-1.7	-2.9	-3.2	4.2
Latvia	10.6	21.4	0.3	:	12.2	21.4	1.7	-	10.0	14.8	2.7	-	-4.2	-5.2	2.5	-	-18.0	-24.1	-15.7	-
Lithuania	7.8	10.6	-22.6	4.5	7.8	10.6	24.0	2.5	9.8	12.0	22.9	3.8	2.9	3.7	8.4	7.1	-14.7	-17.7	-30.2	-1.5
Luxembourg	5.4	3.3	10.9	3.3	5.0	3.3	1.0	3.1	6.6	3.3	4.4	3.4	1.4	4.7	6.4	2.2	-3.7	-0.3	12.2	5.5
Hungary	3.2	2.1	5.2	4.0	3.6	2.1	-6.0	2.8	0.8	0.2	2.0	-9.8	0.8	0.5	-5.2	1.8	-6.7	-8.1	1.4	-2.2
Malta	4.7	0.5	2.3	-	3.3	0.5	1.2	-	3.9	1.0	0.9	-	2.7	4.5	-0.6	-	-1.9	-0.3	-5.9	-
Netherlands	2.0	-0.4	0.9	1.8	3.4	-0.4	3.4	14.2	3.9	1.7	5.0	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.6	-3.9	-2.4	-3.5	3.4
Austria	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.8	0.4	-0.8	3.7	0.7	-0.5	3.3	2.2	0.5	1.2	3.2	-3.9	1.5	-3.7	1.2
Poland	3.6	5.0	2.1	4.7	6.2	5.0	4.2	5.9	6.8	4.9	6.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.0	8.5	1.7	2.1	-1.5	4.4
Portugal	0.8	1.8	2.8	-	1.4	1.8	2.4	-	2.4	2.4	6.8	-	0.0	1.8	1.3	-	-2.6	-1.0	-0.1	-
Romania	4.2	12.9	10.0	5.2	7.9	12.9	5.0	2.7	6.3	12.0	7.3	-2.2	7.3	9.0	9.4	8.1	-7.1	-10.9	6.8	0.4
Slovenia	4.5	2.9	-7.1	2.8	5.9	2.9	4.5	3.3	6.9	6.7	4.6	2.5	3.7	3.0	-0.7	7.0	-8.1	-0.6	-14.3	3.6
Slovakia	6.7	5.9	3.4	8.3	8.5	5.9	9.1	4.9	10.5	6.9	-1.3	-	5.8	6.1	10.5	-	-4.8	0.2	0.7	-
Finland	2.9	4.4	0.9	2.5	4.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	5.3	3.4	5.4	1.0	0.9	1.8	-0.9	2.1	-8.0	-2.4	7.6	1.0
Sweden	3.2	2.8	2.8	1.3	4.3	2.8	-0.6	1.6	3.3	4.0	-3.6	0.5	-0.6	0.0	-1.4	0.9	-5.3	-0.6	3.5	2.1
United Kingdom	2.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.8	1.8	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.1	-0.1	0.6	-3.1	1.1	-5.0	-3.4	-1.8	2.2
Iceland	7.5	3.7	2.1	3.5	4.6	3.7	2.9	-	6.0	5.7	3.0	-	1.0	-8.3	4.6	-	-6.8	-16.5	-3.0	-
Norway	2.7	5.0	2.4	3.2	2.3	5.0	0.0	2.1	2.7	5.6	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	3.8	6.3	-1.4	0.0	3.4	6.1
Switzerland	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.6	1.5	3.8	-0.6	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.2	4.1	1.0	-1.9	0.9	4.6	-
Croatia	4.2	3.5	-15.2	1.0	4.7	3.5	1.7	-	5.5	6.2	0.9	-	2.4	0.8	0.6	-	-5.8	-8.5	0.4	-
A. R. Y. Macédoine	4.1	6.3	-36.8	0.4	4.0	6.3	-43.8	1.8	5.9	9.2	218.8	0.4	10.0	-	-	-	-0.9	-	-	-
Turkey	8.4	4.6	-	-	6.9	4.6	-	-	4.7	5.5	-	-	0.4	-0.3	-	-	-4.5	-2.3	-	-
Republic of Serbia <sup>1)</sup>	5.6	6.0	-4.11	3.92	5.2	5.8	8.52	6.57	6.9	7.8	16.56	11.21	5.5	6.8	-2.34	6.78	-3.1	-2.7	-11.89	-4.03

The Republic of Serbia is among a smaller group of countries with higher growth rate of GDP and its main aggregates compared with the EU27 average, and with the other countries included in this comparison.

<sup>1)</sup> NPISHs and GOVIC volume indices were estimated using a limited set of indicators and therefore they may be assumed as approximate values only.

**T2.3. Actual individual consumption by COICOP categories as share of GDP, 2008**

Source of data: Eurostat, for Republic of Serbia: SORS, last update: 15-12-2010

Country/COICOP	GDP=100											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
European Union (27)	7.3	1.9	3.1	12.7	3.4	8.0	7.7	1.5	5.9	4.8	4.9	9.5
Euro area (16)	7.3	1.7	3.1	12.7	3.5	8.2	7.4	1.5	5.6	4.7	4.9	8.8
Belgium	6.6	1.8	2.5	12.0	2.9	9.3	6.0	1.2	5.3	6.1	2.9	9.3
Bulgaria	14.7	4.8	2.2	10.9	4.8	6.3	12.3	3.9	5.8	4.0	4.0	5.0
Czech Republic	8.3	3.9	2.1	11.2	2.6	6.8	5.8	1.8	6.2	4.4	3.5	5.4
Denmark	5.3	1.6	2.2	13.0	2.6	8.4	6.5	0.9	6.0	5.8	2.9	12.5
Germany	6.1	1.7	2.8	13.2	3.6	8.1	7.6	1.5	5.6	4.0	3.1	9.0
Estonia	11.1	4.1	3.0	11.4	1.8	5.5	7.3	1.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	5.9
Ireland	4.6	2.4	2.1	11.4	2.9	8.0	5.6	1.5	3.4	5.1	6.2	7.7
Greece	12.5	3.1	5.2	12.8	4.4	7.3	8.6	0.9	6.2	6.4	10.6	7.3
Spain	8.3	1.6	3.2	10.4	2.9	7.7	7.0	1.6	6.0	4.8	10.5	7.4
France	7.6	1.6	2.5	14.8	3.3	8.7	8.2	1.5	6.2	4.9	3.4	10.0
Italy	8.8	1.6	4.6	12.7	4.4	8.6	7.9	1.5	4.5	4.5	6.0	7.2
Cyprus	12.3	4.9	4.7	10.1	4.1	5.3	12.1	1.5	6.4	7.2	8.7	8.9
Latvia	10.9	4.1	4.6	14.1	2.5	5.8	7.3	2.3	6.5	5.8	3.2	4.0
Lithuania	16.2	3.8	4.5	8.8	3.5	7.1	10.7	1.4	5.0	5.0	2.2	6.4
Luxembourg	3.2	3.0	1.3	8.6	2.5	4.3	6.6	0.6	3.7	3.7	2.6	6.7
Hungary	9.4	5.3	1.8	11.0	2.9	6.6	8.4	2.2	4.9	4.7	2.8	7.6
Malta	12.5	2.0	3.0	9.0	5.5	7.1	9.2	3.4	8.8	5.2	9.4	8.4
Netherlands	5.0	1.3	2.4	10.4	2.8	6.6	5.5	1.9	5.4	4.6	2.3	12.1
Austria	5.8	1.7	3.1	11.4	3.6	6.7	6.8	1.3	6.6	5.1	6.3	7.5
Poland	12.2	4.0	2.6	14.3	2.7	6.7	5.4	1.9	5.3	5.5	1.7	9.9
Portugal	11.2	2.1	4.0	9.8	4.3	9.5	9.5	2.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	9.5
Romania	17.8	2.3	2.3	14.7	3.4	6.0	10.5	1.3	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.9
Slovenia	8.1	2.7	3.2	10.4	3.3	7.1	8.9	1.7	6.3	5.4	4.0	6.3
Slovakia	9.9	2.7	2.5	13.9	3.7	6.8	4.1	2.0	5.6	3.5	3.7	7.0
Finland	6.2	2.4	2.4	12.3	2.7	7.9	5.6	1.2	6.8	5.3	3.3	10.3
Sweden	5.6	1.6	2.3	12.2	2.4	8.0	6.3	1.5	6.1	6.6	2.5	11.3
United Kingdom	5.3	2.1	3.3	13.0	3.2	7.8	9.3	1.3	7.6	4.7	6.4	12.9
Iceland	6.3	1.9	2.4	12.1	2.8	8.7	9.0	1.3	6.3	7.0	3.9	7.2
Norway	4.9	1.5	2.0	7.2	2.2	6.8	5.9	1.0	5.4	4.1	2.2	8.2
Switzerland	5.8	1.9	2.1	13.0	2.4	8.3	4.4	1.4	5.0	4.7	4.2	9.5
Croatia	15.1	3.2	3.9	11.8	4.4	7.3	8.9	2.0	6.6	4.8	8.3	6.7
A. R. Y. Macédoine	26.1	2.6	4.6	14.6	4.3	5.1	8.3	5.0	2.4	4.5	3.2	5.8
Turkey	16.5	2.4	4.2	15.1	5.2	6.3	11.5	2.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	5.3
Albania	31.1	2.8	4.1	12.9	7.9	4.3	5.1	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.3	4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.9	4.7	3.9	11.4	6.0	7.8	7.7	2.2	4.4	4.7	6.1	8.4
Montenegro	27.0	4.4	4.9	11.8	13.5	6.1	13.2	6.8	4.4	3.7	1.1	4.7
Republic of Serbia	19.8	3.6	3.7	15.9	4.2	9.0	9.2	3.5	5.2	4.7	1.9	7.4

Regarding the share of 12 main COICOP categories of AIC in the GDP of the R. Serbia, larger share compared to the EU 27 average was noted for three categories: food and beverages (2.7 times), alcoholic drinks (1.9 times) and communications (2.3 times). On the other side, distinguished is category of hotels and restaurants with its low share, less than 40% of the EU27 average.

**T2.4. Gross Domestic Product and Actual individual consumption**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

Country/Time	Gross Domestic Product					Actual individual consumption				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Euro area (16)	110	109	109	109	109	107	107	107	106	107
Belgium	120	118	116	115	116	109	107	106	106	107
Bulgaria	37	38	40	44	44	39	40	44	45	46
Czech Republic	76	77	80	81	82	68	69	71	72	73
Denmark	124	124	123	123	121	109	112	114	113	112
Germany	117	116	116	116	116	116	115	113	113	116
Estonia	62	66	69	68	64	58	61	64	63	56
Ireland	144	145	147	133	127	111	111	113	108	102
Greece	91	93	91	93	93	100	103	103	107	104
Spain	102	104	105	103	103	99	100	99	98	96
France	111	109	108	107	108	114	112	113	111	113
Italy	105	104	104	104	104	101	101	101	102	101
Cyprus	91	91	93	97	99	90	91	96	105	104
Latvia	49	52	56	56	52	49	56	61	59	50
Lithuania	53	55	59	61	55	58	61	66	69	63
Luxembourg	254	270	275	280	271	151	153	149	151	152
Hungary	63	63	62	64	65	63	63	61	62	61
Malta	78	77	77	77	79	81	79	76	79	80
Netherlands	131	131	132	134	131	116	117	119	117	116
Austria	124	125	123	124	124	116	116	113	111	114
Poland	51	52	54	56	61	54	55	59	61	64
Portugal	79	79	78	78	80	84	83	83	84	84
Romania	35	38	42	47	46	38	42	45	49	45
Slovenia	87	88	88	91	88	78	78	80	82	82
Slovakia	60	63	68	72	73	58	60	65	70	72
Finland	114	114	117	118	113	101	103	106	109	108
Sweden	122	123	125	122	118	113	112	114	114	114
United Kingdom	122	120	116	115	112	134	133	129	127	125
Iceland	130	123	121	122	118	134	131	132	120	110
Norway	176	183	179	189	178	126	127	131	131	134
Switzerland	134	136	140	143	145	119	117	119	121	123
Croatia	57	57	60	64	65	56	55	58	61	59
A. R. Y. Macédoine	28	30	31	34	36	33	35	36	40	40
Turkey	40	44	45	47	46	44	46	48	49	49
Albania	22	23	23	26	27	26	26	28	29	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	27	29	30	31	33	34	35	37	37
Montenegro	31	36	40	43	41	31	38	50	54	50
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>

The Republic of Serbia position related to the EU27 average, by GDP and AIC in the referent period:

The Republic of Serbia is the second (25-50), and the last here, quarter of the European average.

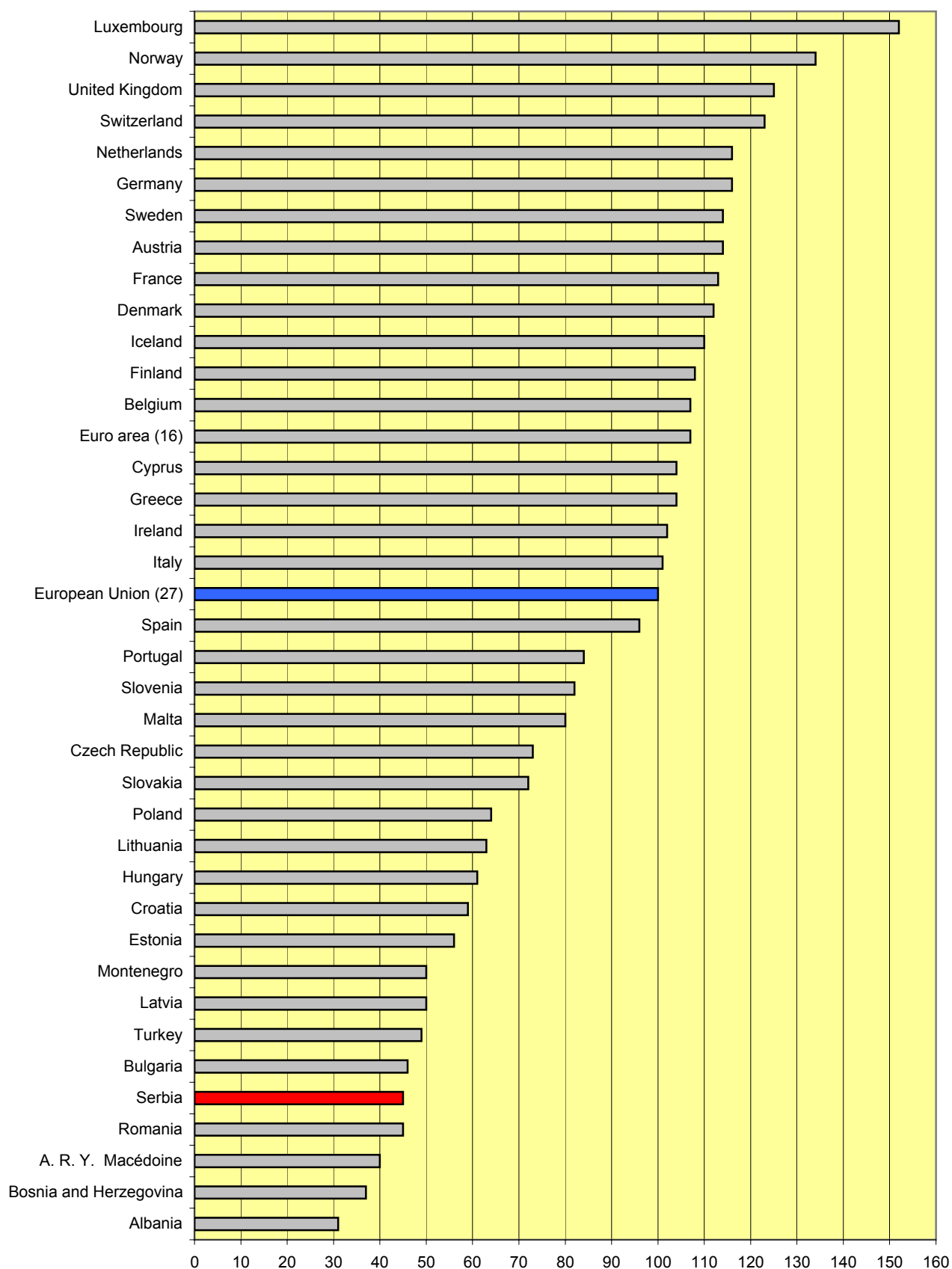
Placed in the group of West Balkans countries, Bulgaria and Romania.

Real level of expenditures noted slight growth.

AIC has larger share than GDP in the same, second quarter of the European average.



**Graph 2.2. ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, 2009,  
Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**



**T2.5. ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, volume indices by categories**
**T2.5.1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages**

Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)

Actual individual consumption concept

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 01**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Euro area (16)	110	109	109	108	109
Belgium	108	103	102	103	107
Bulgaria	55	54	56	57	55
Czech Republic	73	74	77	80	80
Denmark	88	88	86	91	89
Germany	98	96	96	92	93
Estonia	76	78	79	88	82
Ireland	71	79	82	77	77
Greece	135	142	147	154	150
Spain	119	118	116	113	110
France	123	121	121	115	118
Italy	114	114	112	120	118
Cyprus	123	124	130	144	130
Latvia	71	74	75	71	61
Lithuania	106	110	111	118	108
Luxembourg	124	121	122	126	128
Hungary	70	68	67	65	63
Malta	107	105	107	113	101
Netherlands	111	111	113	105	106
Austria	98	97	97	94	96
Poland	80	82	83	86	88
Portugal	107	107	112	106	109
Romania	67	75	80	88	84
Slovenia	85	84	85	88	89
Slovakia	70	72	77	81	85
Finland	94	95	94	102	103
Sweden	94	96	97	101	103
United Kingdom	89	88	84	84	84
Iceland	102	100	105	104	107
Norway	107	107	110	112	113
Switzerland	104	104	104	108	110
Croatia	97	86	91	97	89
A. R. Y. Macédoine	66	68	71	88	85
Turkey	70	71	71	78	77
Albania	53	55	60	66	67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65	65	70	70	69
Montenegro	61	80	77	95	95
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the third (50-75), and the last here, quarter of the European average.

It is placed in the group with Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Real level of expenditures noted growth.

**T2.5.2. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics**  
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**  
**Actual individual consumption concept**  
 Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 02**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Euro area (16)	106	104	103	102	103
Belgium	120	124	116	115	121
Bulgaria	41	37	82	91	78
Czech Republic	130	135	134	139	139
Denmark	124	121	115	113	117
Germany	118	115	112	106	108
Estonia	132	143	150	141	121
Ireland	107	115	117	114	109
Greece	162	152	150	170	159
Spain	110	108	108	110	106
France	94	94	93	91	93
Italy	81	81	80	80	80
Cyprus	172	185	203	224	222
Latvia	103	123	130	115	82
Lithuania	102	113	120	115	102
Luxembourg	735	631	607	572	587
Hungary	133	145	152	169	167
Malta	58	57	58	60	57
Netherlands	94	97	99	102	101
Austria	130	128	130	122	130
Poland	95	99	103	102	106
Portugal	91	91	77	84	83
Romania	47	46	46	51	44
Slovenia	126	131	131	136	143
Slovakia	80	83	90	90	87
Finland	120	122	127	136	134
Sweden	94	96	91	85	92
United Kingdom	87	88	87	86	87
Iceland	99	101	103	100	95
Norway	86	87	89	88	90
Switzerland	183	181	177	174	176
Croatia	71	68	79	92	81
A. R. Y. Macédoine	36	37	37	42	40
Turkey	37	36	36	40	40
Albania	24	25	26	29	30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	70	71	72	66
Montenegro	43	61	93	88	88
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the third quarter of the European average.

It is placed in the group with Malta and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Romania, A. R. Y. Macédoine, Turkey and Albania are in the second quarter group.

Real level of expenditures noted growth.

**T2.5.3. Clothing and footwear**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 03**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Euro area (16)	115	114	112	115	113
Belgium	98	91	92	94	87
Bulgaria	15	15	17	19	18
Czech Republic	34	35	35	39	39
Denmark	102	103	108	99	93
Germany	106	106	105	112	112
Estonia	48	58	60	48	32
Ireland	118	122	125	100	109
Greece	122	127	127	146	139
Spain	102	103	104	107	100
France	111	110	108	97	95
Italy	156	151	147	154	151
Cyprus	116	119	126	142	143
Latvia	34	48	62	55	38
Lithuania	46	52	63	51	53
Luxembourg	140	132	119	129	128
Hungary	26	25	26	27	27
Malta	70	57	53	61	61
Netherlands	108	111	111	109	110
Austria	133	133	128	137	138
Poland	24	26	29	27	31
Portugal	101	100	86	86	89
Romania	16	19	20	20	18
Slovenia	62	61	65	79	80
Slovakia	29	31	31	41	40
Finland	81	85	87	93	93
Sweden	88	90	87	92	94
United Kingdom	142	142	146	134	144
Iceland	89	94	100	90	71
Norway	109	116	125	115	128
Switzerland	109	106	107	119	115
Croatia	44	39	42	53	49
A. R. Y. Macédoine	22	25	24	27	24
Turkey	46	50	51	55	51
Albania	13	14	16	17	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	17	19	18	19
Montenegro	15	19	20	30	24
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the first 0-25), last, quarter of the European average.

It is placed in the group with Bulgaria, Romania, A. R. Y. Macédoine, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Heryegovina.

Real level of expenditures noted stability.

**T2.5.4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**  
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**  
**Actual individual consumption concept**  
 Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 04**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Euro area (16)	103	102	103	103	103
Belgium	99	100	102	103	101
Bulgaria	55	54	50	50	51
Czech Republic	92	90	90	87	81
Denmark	114	115	114	113	111
Germany	114	114	114	116	115
Estonia	58	62	59	58	59
Ireland	99	99	101	102	101
Greece	96	95	99	99	95
Spain	78	78	80	78	79
France	115	114	113	113	114
Italy	101	98	101	102	103
Cyprus	100	100	99	101	107
Latvia	61	67	74	72	67
Lithuania	57	57	57	58	58
Luxembourg	145	145	135	133	127
Hungary	75	75	74	75	75
Malta	80	78	81	81	81
Netherlands	99	100	99	99	98
Austria	129	128	126	125	127
Poland	80	83	88	91	93
Portugal	62	61	63	63	63
Romania	44	49	50	51	47
Slovenia	83	85	86	87	88
Slovakia	93	97	98	99	100
Finland	103	103	105	103	103
Sweden	126	126	128	125	120
United Kingdom	129	129	119	117	119
Iceland	118	118	119	118	113
Norway	133	130	127	125	123
Switzerland	115	112	107	107	107
Croatia	93	79	83	84	81
A. R. Y. Macédoine	51	49	49	49	51
Turkey	68	64	72	70	71
Albania	33	35	36	36	37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43	44	43	42	41
Montenegro	44	49	46	49	50
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the third quarter of the European average.

Republic of Serbia is above West Balkan countries, and below the Central Europe countries.

Real level of expenditures noted stability.

**T2.5.5. Household furnishings, equipment and maintenance**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 05**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	115	115	115	114	116
Belgium	95	99	102	103	107
Bulgaria	20	21	45	47	44
Czech Republic	43	45	49	50	50
Denmark	108	112	108	105	107
Germany	135	133	129	131	137
Estonia	46	46	47	31	37
Ireland	125	130	131	123	106
Greece	107	99	108	109	107
Spain	83	81	83	79	77
France	109	112	111	111	114
Italy	132	131	134	132	128
Cyprus	97	95	98	105	97
Latvia	24	31	37	37	23
Lithuania	44	45	49	51	41
Luxembourg	219	225	206	208	217
Hungary	58	55	46	45	43
Malta	98	91	85	84	82
Netherlands	125	127	127	126	122
Austria	143	135	133	133	142
Poland	32	32	32	34	40
Portugal	90	85	83	84	88
Romania	27	31	32	37	34
Slovenia	73	73	76	77	76
Slovakia	39	42	47	58	63
Finland	91	93	95	97	98
Sweden	79	88	93	96	103
United Kingdom	124	124	119	117	108
Iceland	134	134	137	107	89
Norway	127	142	141	138	144
Switzerland	111	114	119	120	130
Croatia	79	56	65	67	64
A. R. Y. Macédoine	16	21	20	24	23
Turkey	60	60	59	55	56
Albania	30	30	34	38	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	34	38	41	42
Montenegro	15	17	93	105	80
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is on the borderline between the first and the second quarter of the EU27 average.

It is placed in the group with A. R. Y. Macédoine, and below all other countries.

Real level of expenditures noted changeable growth.

**T2.5.6 Health**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 06**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	110	110	108	108	108
Belgium	121	126	113	115	115
Bulgaria	43	41	54	55	49
Czech Republic	86	83	88	86	88
Denmark	108	111	121	123	121
Germany	127	124	120	119	120
Estonia	54	54	58	61	60
Ireland	128	119	106	106	103
Greece	84	94	93	92	84
Spain	102	103	97	98	100
France	122	119	121	118	119
Italy	91	94	97	99	95
Cyprus	49	50	56	60	60
Latvia	46	52	53	58	50
Lithuania	64	61	65	69	61
Luxembourg	137	138	135	135	139
Hungary	76	73	69	68	66
Malta	77	80	71	77	74
Netherlands	114	116	113	115	120
Austria	106	106	97	95	94
Poland	58	55	61	59	60
Portugal	93	94	88	90	92
Romania	37	38	42	50	43
Slovenia	81	83	85	86	87
Slovakia	58	59	76	79	79
Finland	101	104	114	117	114
Sweden	118	117	118	118	118
United Kingdom	111	112	113	111	115
Iceland	134	125	126	127	122
Norway	138	137	132	136	137
Switzerland	130	123	137	141	140
Croatia	73	61	68	70	66
A. R. Y. Macédoine	31	31	31	34	33
Turkey	29	33	37	38	37
Albania	22	20	19	20	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	27	28	28	27
Montenegro	30	42	46	42	38
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is on the borderline between the second and the third quarter of the EU27 average. It is placed in the group with Bulgaria and Romania, and above West Balkans countries and Turkey. Real level of expenditures noted growth.

**T2.5.7 Transport**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 07**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	112	111	109	109	111
Belgium	120	100	100	103	103
Bulgaria	41	45	43	42	49
Czech Republic	47	51	51	54	55
Denmark	93	95	100	95	82
Germany	121	123	114	114	122
Estonia	50	57	62	67	47
Ireland	104	112	115	110	88
Greece	105	101	109	114	110
Spain	94	94	94	91	88
France	131	126	127	127	131
Italy	115	117	114	109	114
Cyprus	118	117	142	153	137
Latvia	34	47	50	46	38
Lithuania	52	59	67	76	63
Luxembourg	306	301	295	303	283
Hungary	52	54	52	52	47
Malta	79	74	64	65	69
Netherlands	85	87	91	94	89
Austria	110	110	111	113	120
Poland	26	27	31	35	37
Portugal	82	80	83	85	81
Romania	40	42	45	48	40
Slovenia	91	92	96	106	93
Slovakia	28	27	29	33	34
Finland	90	88	86	91	79
Sweden	104	100	105	99	93
United Kingdom	135	136	141	139	133
Iceland	184	166	166	131	114
Norway	111	114	124	118	114
Switzerland	95	94	99	101	99
Croatia	48	53	52	55	53
A. R. Y. Macédoine	16	20	21	21	21
Turkey	43	47	45	48	46
Albania	9	9	10	10	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	17	19	19	21
Montenegro	12	14	42	42	30
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the second quarter of the EU27 average.

It is placed in the group with Montenegro, Slovakia and Poland.

Other Western Balkans countries are below.

Real level of expenditures noted considerable growth.



**T2.5.8 Communication**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 08**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	110	109	111	111	111
Belgium	82	105	92	88	91
Bulgaria	41	41	55	63	65
Czech Republic	46	48	58	60	64
Denmark	128	127	123	122	118
Germany	116	115	129	131	137
Estonia	52	62	76	74	47
Ireland	145	151	174	161	151
Greece	44	43	45	45	45
Spain	91	91	81	81	80
France	108	109	105	104	104
Italy	111	109	106	102	97
Cyprus	165	169	176	179	184
Latvia	39	52	69	73	65
Lithuania	48	50	55	55	53
Luxembourg	184	164	162	157	161
Hungary	67	65	57	60	53
Malta	122	117	134	139	134
Netherlands	196	192	214	210	203
Austria	130	126	123	122	128
Poland	39	39	49	52	53
Portugal	73	70	85	88	89
Romania	17	20	28	30	25
Slovenia	110	112	96	100	106
Slovakia	40	44	52	55	58
Finland	147	144	133	129	123
Sweden	195	196	209	216	221
United Kingdom	129	128	101	100	101
Iceland	147	142	154	146	137
Norway	170	172	200	197	217
Switzerland	142	150	184	184	186
Croatia	77	65	67	67	64
A. R. Y. Macédoine	47	51	49	59	58
Turkey	29	36	39	39	37
Albania	13	14	14	16	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	31	27	28	27
Montenegro	58	75	157	148	103
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia entered the zone of the EU27 average.

It is placed in the group with France, Italy and Slovenia, and above a number of other countries.

Real level of expenditures noted considerable growth.

**T2.5.9. Recreation and culture**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 09**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	105	104	104	103	104
Belgium	110	110	109	110	113
Bulgaria	21	25	35	36	38
Czech Republic	90	85	91	91	98
Denmark	132	136	132	127	119
Germany	112	112	112	112	115
Estonia	56	57	70	59	47
Ireland	90	89	91	82	79
Greece	86	89	89	90	91
Spain	99	98	100	100	96
France	120	116	117	116	120
Italy	80	82	79	76	77
Cyprus	100	104	97	100	100
Latvia	40	43	56	60	41
Lithuania	38	41	52	49	38
Luxembourg	191	194	193	197	214
Hungary	53	50	51	50	48
Malta	97	101	101	107	113
Netherlands	130	127	130	130	125
Austria	150	149	143	142	145
Poland	37	37	45	50	56
Portugal	75	76	71	72	74
Romania	17	26	28	34	31
Slovenia	88	85	87	88	87
Slovakia	52	52	60	66	72
Finland	121	123	132	132	131
Sweden	131	128	134	131	133
United Kingdom	164	164	153	152	144
Iceland	157	153	145	130	116
Norway	156	156	164	161	170
Switzerland	140	130	130	129	130
Croatia	55	58	60	61	59
A. R. Y. Macédoine	7	7	10	10	11
Turkey	22	22	22	22	23
Albania	7	7	9	9	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	16	19	21	21
Montenegro	8	10	24	25	20
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:  
 Republic of Serbia is on the borderline between the first and the second quarter of the EU27 average. It is placed in the group with Montenegro, Turkey and Romania.  
 Republic of Serbia is placed above Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and A. R. Y. Macédoine.  
 Real level of expenditures noted growth.

**T2.5.10. Education**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 10**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	97	99	99	99	99
Belgium	115	115	118	117	117
Bulgaria	82	77	79	78	77
Czech Republic	100	101	101	100	100
Denmark	113	116	119	118	118
Germany	95	98	99	98	98
Estonia	117	116	114	111	111
Ireland	117	116	117	115	115
Greece	87	88	88	88	88
Spain	89	90	91	90	90
France	109	110	111	110	110
Italy	85	88	83	88	88
Cyprus	97	99	100	101	101
Latvia	104	101	101	99	99
Lithuania	114	115	112	111	111
Luxembourg	88	98	100	100	100
Hungary	99	101	101	100	100
Malta	94	99	97	95	95
Netherlands	105	106	110	111	111
Austria	96	99	94	94	94
Poland	113	112	110	108	108
Portugal	97	97	96	96	96
Romania	88	86	91	91	91
Slovenia	94	95	94	93	93
Slovakia	108	109	109	107	107
Finland	121	124	126	125	125
Sweden	112	114	115	113	113
United Kingdom	111	101	101	102	102
Iceland	137	133	138	137	137
Norway	113	111	118	117	117
Switzerland	93	91	97	96	96
Croatia	99	81	86	87	87
A. R. Y. Macédoine	80	81	92	91	91
Turkey	105	109	114	113	113
Albania	108	108	114	109	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74	73	74	74	74
Montenegro	90	90	95	97	97
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the third (last here) quarter of the EU27 average.

It is placed on the bottom list of a large group of countries.

Real level of expenditures noted stability.

**T2.5.11. Restaurants and hotels**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

**COICOP 11**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	113	113	112	112	111
Belgium	61	65	68	70	66
Bulgaria	50	59	40	35	41
Czech Republic	60	63	63	62	70
Denmark	52	56	59	68	63
Germany	77	75	76	79	80
Estonia	48	46	50	45	38
Ireland	173	154	158	146	145
Greece	184	191	185	192	185
Spain	226	234	224	221	205
France	76	73	73	72	74
Italy	125	121	123	120	122
Cyprus	145	146	148	150	148
Latvia	28	36	35	32	27
Lithuania	20	19	19	24	23
Luxembourg	181	166	168	163	168
Hungary	35	36	35	35	36
Malta	154	128	129	129	131
Netherlands	67	68	69	66	65
Austria	165	164	164	166	174
Poland	15	15	15	15	18
Portugal	113	117	127	127	137
Romania	25	24	24	29	25
Slovenia	71	64	72	72	77
Slovakia	49	60	59	59	55
Finland	68	68	71	69	72
Sweden	62	62	57	59	63
United Kingdom	156	153	155	154	157
Iceland	90	90	95	91	98
Norway	68	69	70	69	76
Switzerland	133	130	123	122	135
Croatia	58	85	83	85	86
A. R. Y. Macédoine	14	16	16	20	20
Turkey	29	28	29	29	38
Albania	13	16	17	19	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	29	31	33	33
Montenegro	4	6	7	8	7
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:

Republic of Serbia is in the first (last here) quarter of the EU27 average.

It is placed in the group with A. R. Y. Macédoine, Albania, Montenegro, Lithuania and Poland.

Real level of expenditures noted stability.

**T2.5.12. Miscellaneous goods and services**
**Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant in PPS (EU27=100)**
**Actual individual consumption concept**

Source of data: Eurostat, last update: 15-12-2010

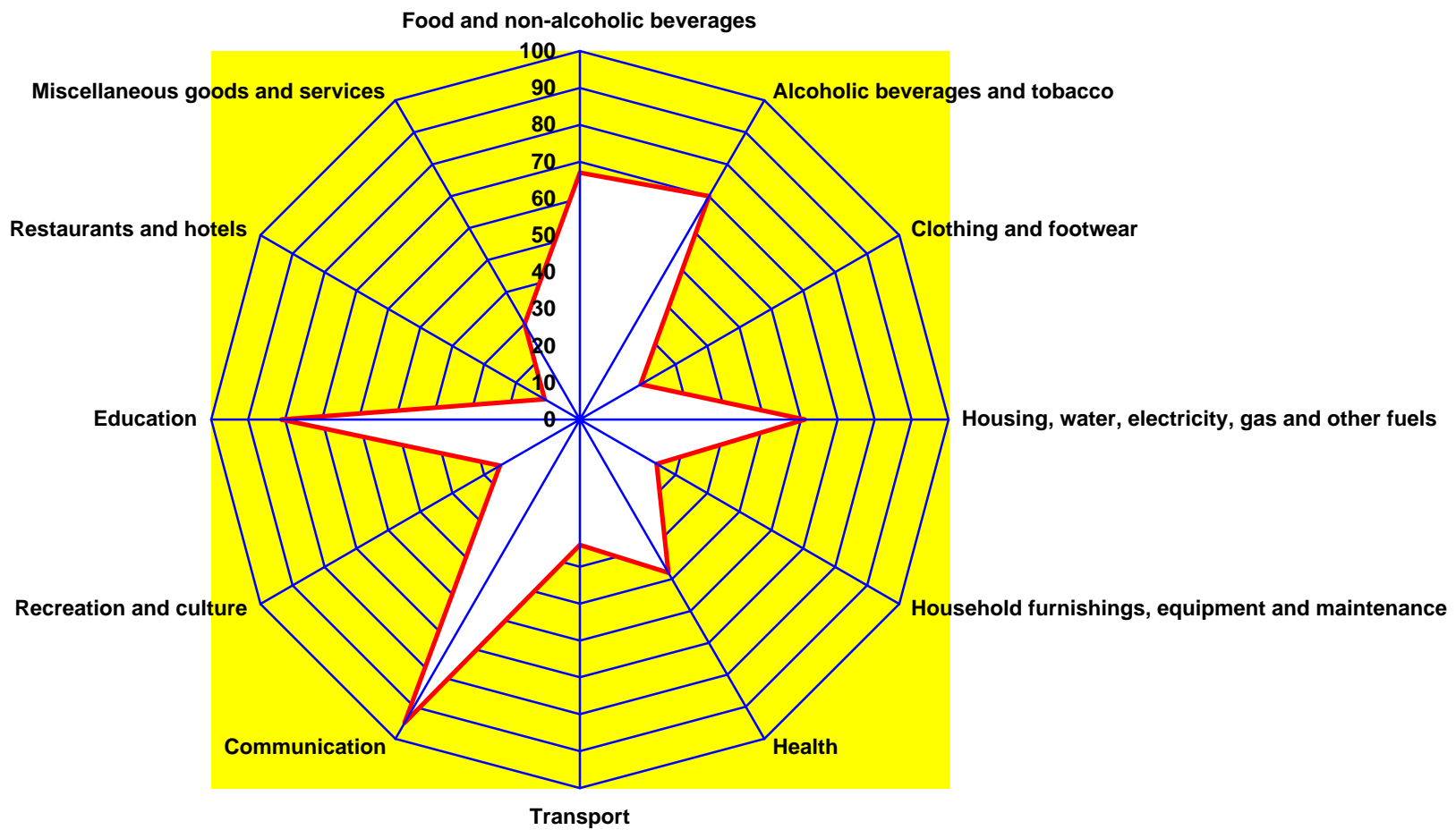
**COICOP 12**

Country/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union (27)	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area (16)	103	102	102	102	103
Belgium	118	118	115	113	114
Bulgaria	13	14	20	23	23
Czech Republic	46	47	49	49	49
Denmark	145	147	151	154	166
Germany	122	116	115	113	119
Estonia	39	43	43	44	37
Ireland	103	100	111	100	84
Greece	73	81	69	74	74
Spain	82	84	85	83	85
France	113	113	116	116	119
Italy	76	78	77	77	72
Cyprus	88	83	85	93	97
Latvia	20	24	25	26	24
Lithuania	30	35	39	45	38
Luxembourg	206	210	191	199	206
Hungary	54	55	54	57	56
Malta	71	69	70	72	76
Netherlands	179	179	180	178	175
Austria	101	101	98	99	95
Poland	50	52	59	63	63
Portugal	71	73	73	76	72
Romania	17	20	23	27	28
Slovenia	56	55	59	61	59
Slovakia	40	41	48	57	61
Finland	105	111	119	124	126
Sweden	139	138	140	141	148
United Kingdom	172	171	162	159	152
Iceland	92	93	91	91	91
Norway	125	126	132	141	157
Switzerland	128	131	135	140	144
Croatia	36	41	42	45	45
A. R. Y. Macédoine	13	14	19	21	24
Turkey	24	25	24	25	22
Albania	9	9	10	9	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	21	22	26	26
Montenegro	15	20	18	21	29
<b>Republic of Serbia</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>

The Republic of Serbia position relative to the EU27 average in this category of expenditures, in the referent period:  
 Republic of Serbia is on the borderline between the first and the second quarter of the EU27 average. It is placed in the group of majority of Western Balkans countries, Bulgaria and Romania.  
 Real level of expenditures noted stability.



**Graph 2.3. ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, by COICOP, 2009,  
real level consumption the Republic of Serbia vs. EU27,  
(EU27=100)**







## Comments

The actual individual consumption (AIC) in the Republic of Serbia, in the observed period, appears to be at the same time both large and small by its volume. The AIC has a noticeably high share in the gross domestic product of Serbia, more than in any other country with which the comparison was made in this study. It exceeds the standard proportions of the current production use and thus threatens the stable growth of the overall economy.

On the other hand, the real level of the actual individual consumption in Serbia is significantly lower than the EU27 average.

The share of the actual individual consumption in the GDP of Serbia exceeds 90%, which is more than with any other country, and significantly above the EU27 average (72%).

The basic structure of the AIC in the Republic of Serbia shows excessive (relative to production) household final consumption expenditure. Expenses for the other two aggregates, NPISHs and GOVIC, which together constitute the total actual individual consumption, are within the limits of the EU27 average.

The results of the European programme for comparison of the level of the AIC per inhabitant show that the indices of this indicator for the Republic of Serbia reached the values from 38 to 45 in the period from 2005 to 2009 in relation to the EU27 (EU27 = 100) average. At the same time these indices for the GDP reached the values from 32 to 37.

According to these data, the Republic of Serbia falls into the group consisting of the Western Balkans countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia), Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria. The ten countries that joined the EU together in 2004 are positioned in the interval between two-thirds and three-quarters of the European average.

There are significant differences in the achieved volume index levels of the actual individual consumption of the Republic of Serbia in comparison with the standard European average when observed across the twelve COICOP categories. The first group (from two-thirds of the average to the full average) includes food and non-alcoholic drinks (67), alcoholic drinks and tobacco (70), housing (61), communication (95) and education (81). Health is positioned at about half of the EU27 average. All other categories achieved indices between 20 and 35 levels of the EU average actual consumption per inhabitant, except for restaurants and hotels, which have an index of 11.

In the observed period, the Republic of Serbia had a more dynamic growth of both the GDP and the AIC than the EU27 average, where the AIC growth was both higher (6 to 8 percentage points) and somewhat faster than the GDP growth.

In an attempt to resolve the dilemma of whether the volume of actual individual consumption in the Republic of Serbia is large or small, we should bear in mind the structure of the household individual consumption in this territory, where categories related to food, beverages and housing particularly dominate. These three categories "spent" 39.3% of the GDP in the Republic of Serbia in 2008, while the EU27 set aside almost half that, 21.9%, for the same categories on average.

A solution to this dilemma, in fact, lies in the increase of production.



## **Studies and analyses – Republic of Serbia: Household Final Consumption Expenditure, 2000-2009**

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