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| June 29, 2018

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| **VITAL EVENTS, 2017** |

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The number of live births in the Republic of Serbia in 2017 was 64 894, while the number of deaths was 103 722 persons. The natural increase was -38 828. The estimated number of population in the Republic of Serbia in 2017 equaled 7 020 858. The indicated values are a result of cumulative demographic negative effects over a longer period of time.

**Таble 1. Vital events, 2007-2017**

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|  | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **Average annual level (2007–2017)** |
| **Live births** | 68 102 | 69 083 | 70 299 | 68 304 | 65 598 | 67 257 | 65 554 | 66 461 | 65 657 | 64 734 | 64 894 | **66 904** |
| **Deaths** | 102 805 | 102 711 | 104 000 | 103 211 | 102 935 | 102 400 | 100 300 | 101 247 | 103 678 | 100 834 | 103 722 | **102 531** |
| **Natural increase** | -34 703 | -33 628 | -33 701 | -34 907 | -37 337 | -35 143 | -34 746 | -34 786 | -38 021 | -36 100 | -38 828 | **-35 627** |

In the period from 2007 to 2017 the number of population in the Republic of Serbia decreased, based only on natural increase, by approximately 392 000. Annual losses of over 36 000 persons show that every year a municipality of the size of Bečej or Savski venac disappears.

Natural increase rate in Serbia is -5.5 ‰ (an increase of 0.4 ‰ in relation to the value of 2016). In the Beogradski region, as in 2016 recorded was the lowest negative value of natural increase (-2.2 ‰). The highest negative value of natural increase was recorded in the Region Južne i Istočne Srbije (-8.1 ‰), and compared with 2016, increased by 0.3 ‰.

 **Таble 2. Vital events per 1000 population**

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| --- | --- |
|  | Per 1000 population |
| Live births | Deaths | Natural increase |
| **REPUBLIC OF SERBIA** | **9.2** | **14.8** | **-5.5** |
| SRBIJA – SEVER | 10.0 | 13.9 | -3.9 |
| Beogradski region | 10.7 | 12.9 | -2.2 |
| Region Vojvodine | 9.4 | 14.8 | -5.4 |
| SRBIJA – ЈUG | 8.5 | 15.7 | -7.2 |
| Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije | 8.6 | 15.1 | -6.5 |
| Регион Јужне и Источне Србије | 8.3 | 16.4 | -8.1 |
| Region Kosovo i Metohija | … | … | … |

Unfavourable tendencies in natural increase of the population of the Republic of Serbia, and especially regional differences, can be observed to a fuller extent on municipal level.

**Таble 3. Municipalities with the lowest and highest birth rate**

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| **The lowest birth rate (in ‰)** | 2016 | **The highest birth rate (in ‰)** |
| Rekovac | 4.6 |  | Sjenica | 12.2 |
| Kučevo | 4.7 |  | Stari grad | 12.7 |
| Gadžin Han | 4.8 |  | Novi Pazar | 13.7 |
| Malo Crniće | 4.8 |  | Savski venac | 13.7 |
| Knić | 4.9 |  | Tutin | 15.5 |

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| **The lowest birth rate (in ‰)** | 2017 | **The highest birth rate (in ‰)** |
| Rekovac | 4.1 |  | Novi Pazar | 14.6 |
| Negotin | 5.2 |  | Tutin | 14.5 |
| Malo Crniće | 5.3 |  | Sjenica | 12.9 |
| Gadžin Han | 5.4 |  | Preševo | 12.7 |
| Kučevo | 5.5 |  | Novi Sad | 12.0 |

The largest number of children are from mothers aged 25-34 (39 111 live births). The average mother's age was 29.8 years. In urban settlements, the average mother's age was 30.6 years and in other settlements 28.1 years. The share of the number of live births in urban settlements was 67.5%, while in other settlements 32.5% in the total number of live births.

**Таble 4. Municipalities with the lowest and highest mortality rate**

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| **The lowest mortality rate (in ‰)** | 2016 | **The highest mortality rate (in ‰)** |
| Tutin | 7.6 |  | Žabari | 24.8 |
| Novi Pazar | 7.8 |  | Babušnica | 26.4 |
| Preševo | 8.2 |  | Kučevo | 27.1 |
| Petrovaradin | 9.8 |  | Gadžin Han | 32.3 |
| Bujanovac | 10.1 |  | Crna Trava | 42.6 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **The lowest mortality rate (in ‰)** | 2017 | **The highest mortality rate (in ‰)** |
| Novi Pazar | 7.8 |  | Crna Trava | 35.2 |
| Preševo | 7.9 |  | Gadžin Han | 32.0 |
| Tutin | 8.1 |  | Babušnica | 28.1 |
| Bujanovac | 10.2 |  | Žabari | 27.8 |
| Sjenica | 10.3 |  | Rekovac | 25.3 |

In the Republic of Serbia data for 2017 indicate that there were 103 722 deaths (51 756 men and 51 966 women). The average age of deaths in the Republic of Serbia was 75.1 years. The largest number of deaths occured in the age interval from 75 tо 84. Observed by sex, among the persons of this age, there were more women's deaths (20 480) than men's (16 955).

The number of violent deaths went up slightly compared to the previous years, amounting to 2 987 deaths in 2017. The number of suicides was by 43 cases larger than in 2016, amounting to 1 005.

The leading cause of death with both genders was circulatory system diseases. There were 53 668 persons (51.7% of the total number of deaths) who died of this cause of death: 24 362 men and 29 306 women. The other cause of death, by death frequency, is neoplasm. So, in 2017, died 21 944 persons (21.2% of the total number of deaths), i.e. 12 342 men and 9 602 women.

**Таble 5.** **Number of deaths caused by neoplasm**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | **1998** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| Deaths | 99 376 | 102 711 | 104 000 | 103 211 | 102 935 | 102 400 | 100 300 | 101 247 | 103 678 | 100 834 | 103 722 |
| Deaths caused by neoplasm | 17 393 | 20 941 | 21 415 | 21 588 | 21 442 | 21 725 | 21 646 | 21 806 | 21 865 | 22 004 | 21 944 |
| Share in the total number of deaths (%) | 17.5 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 21.2 |

Of the total number of municipalities (169) in the Republic of Serbia the rate of natural increase in 2017 was positive in only six municipalities.

**Table 6.** **Municipalities with positive rates of natural increase**

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| BujanovacNovi SadSjenicaPreševoTutinNovi Pazar | 1.01.22.54.86.46.8 |

Depopulation tendencies of the population with negative growth rate and negative natural increase were recorded in the Region Vojvodine at the end of the 80-ties of the previous century, and in the rest of Serbia at the beginning of the 90-ties, and are still in present. According to the presented indicators and population projections they will still be in progress in the future.

Starting from 1998 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available certain data relative to AP Kosovo and Metohia and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).