

The estimate of number of population and demographic indicators 2014

- *Number of inhabitants in Montenegro in mid-2014 was 621 810*
- *Working age population or the population aged 15-64 years is 68 % of the total population*
- *In Montenegro, on the basis of natural increase per 1000 inhabitants, the population increases annually by 2.4.*
- *The 1000 population per year made 5,7 marriages, which is the rate of marriages, and the divorce rate is 0,9*
- *The rate of migration in Montenegro is 6,8, which means that for each of 1000 inhabitants 6,8 persons changes their place of residence within the borders of Montenegro*
- *Life expectancy at birth in 2014 was 76,4 years*

Table 1. Basic demographic indicators 2014, Montenegro

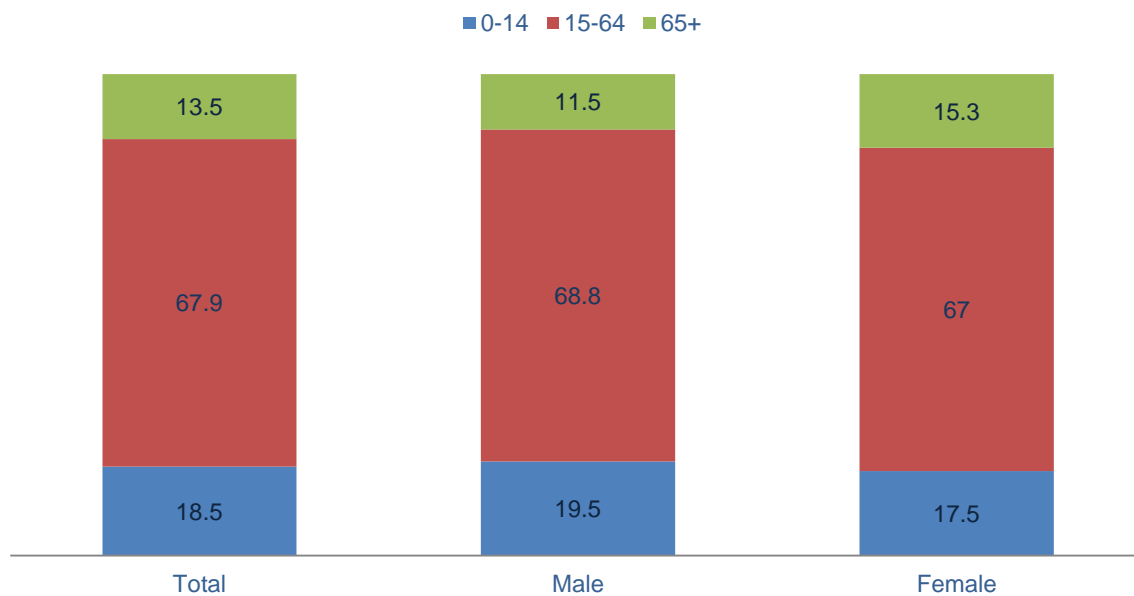
Birth rate	12,1	Infant mortality rate	4,9	Life expectancy- total	76,4
Death rate	9,7	Under five mortality rate	5,7	Life expectancy-male	73,9
Rate of natural increase	2,4	Vital index of birth per 100 deaths	125,2	Life expectancy-female	78,9
Rate of marriages	5,9	Masculinity rate of live born	110,2	Total fertility rate	1,75
Rate of divorces	0,9	Masculinity rate of dead	108,7	Rate of migrations	6,8

THE ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF POPULATION

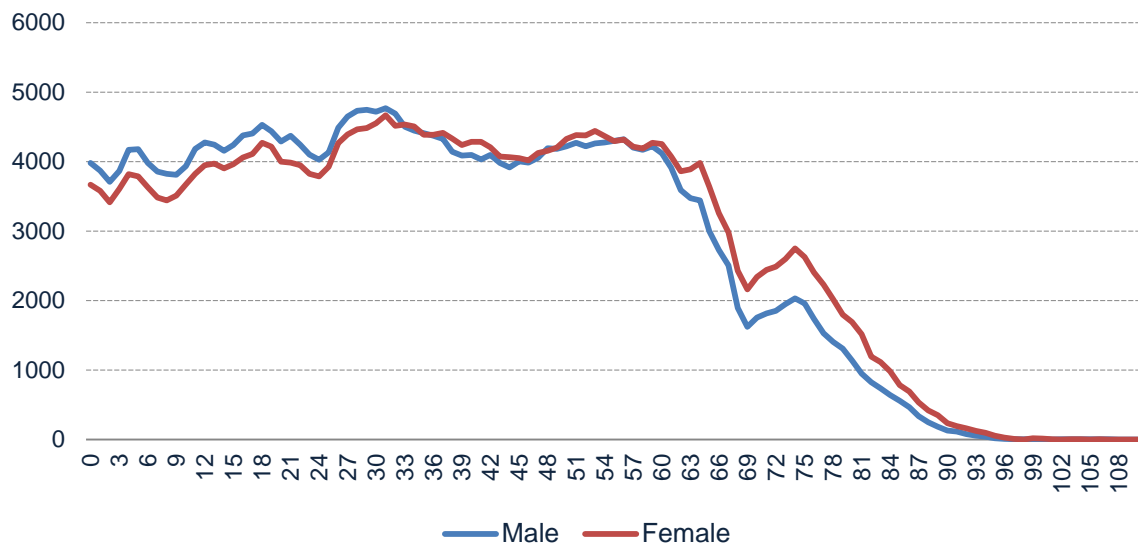
Table 2. Population in Montenegro at the beginning, middle and the end of 2014, by age groups

	1 January 2014			Mid-year 2014.			31 December 2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	621 521	307 155	314 366	621 810	307 339	314 471	622 099	307 522	314 577
0-14	115 545	60 133	55 412	115 275	60 027	55 248	115 004	59 920	55 084
15-64	423 158	211 902	211 256	422 601	211 707	210 894	422 037	211 500	210 537
65+	82 818	35 120	47 698	83 934	35 605	48 329	85 058	36 102	48 956

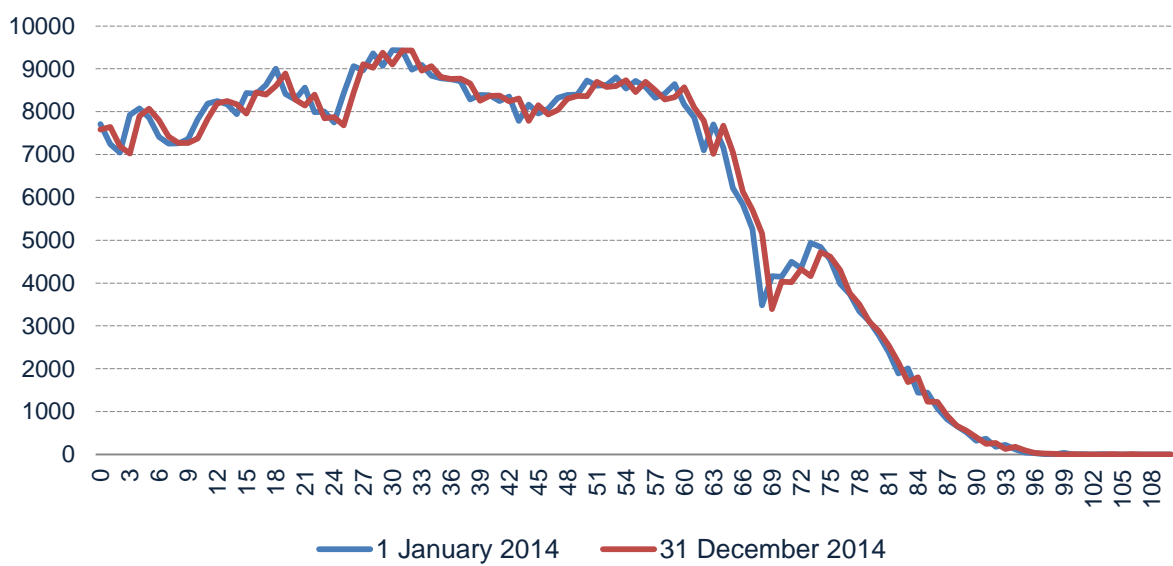
Graph 1. Age structure of population in % by sex, mid-year 2014



Graph 2. Population by single age and sex, mid-year 2014



Graph 3. Population by single age at the beginning and the end of 2014

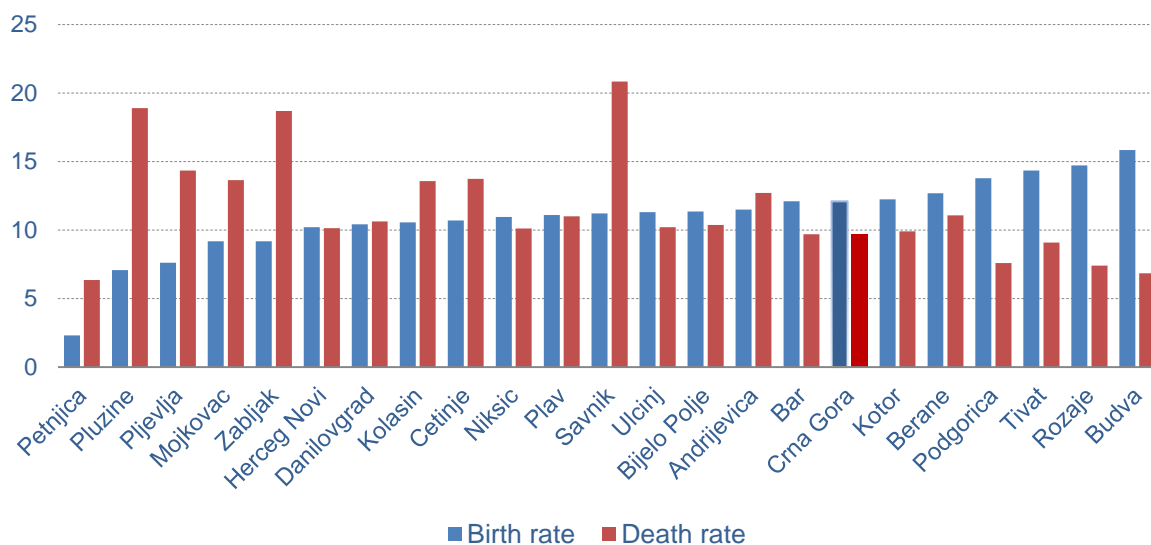


DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

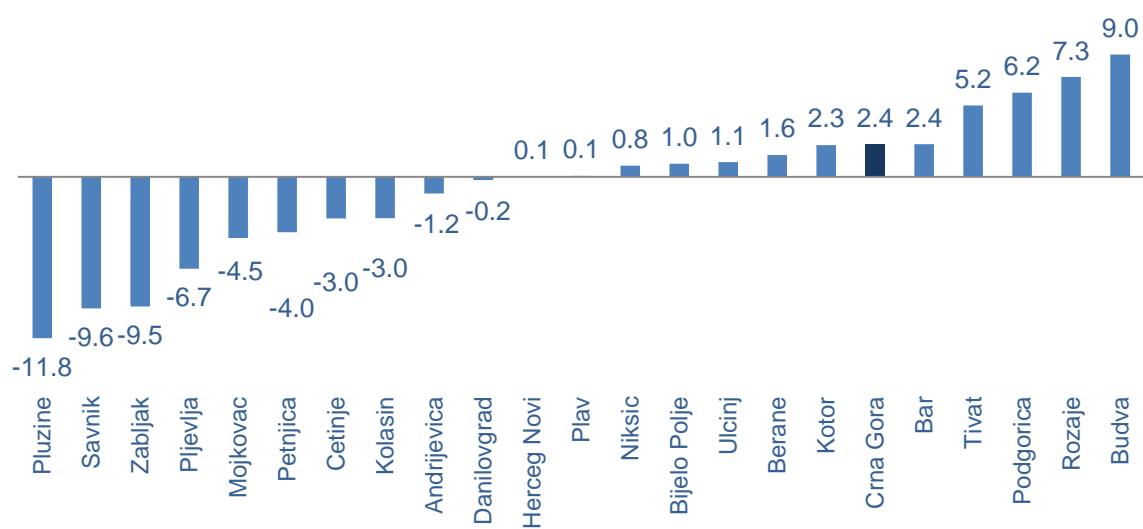
Table 3. Indicators of vital statistics 2014

	Rate of natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate
MONTENEGRO	2,4	12,1	9,7
Andrijevica	-1,2	11,5	12,7
Bar	2,4	12,1	9,7
Berane	1,6	12,7	11,1
Bijelo Polje	1,0	11,4	10,4
Budva	9,0	15,8	6,9
Cetinje	-3,0	10,7	13,7
Danilovgrad	-0,2	10,4	10,6
Herceg Novi	0,1	10,2	10,1
Kolasin	-3,0	10,6	13,6
Kotor	2,3	12,2	9,9
Mojkovac	-4,5	9,2	13,7
Niksic	0,8	11,0	10,1
Petnjica	-4,0	2,3	6,4
Plav	0,1	11,1	11,0
Pljevlja	-6,7	7,6	14,3
Plužine	-11,8	7,1	18,9
Podgorica	6,2	13,8	7,6
Rozaje	7,3	14,7	7,4
Savnik	-9,6	11,2	20,8
Tivat	5,2	14,3	9,1
Ulcinj	1,1	11,3	10,2
Zabljak	-9,5	9,2	18,7

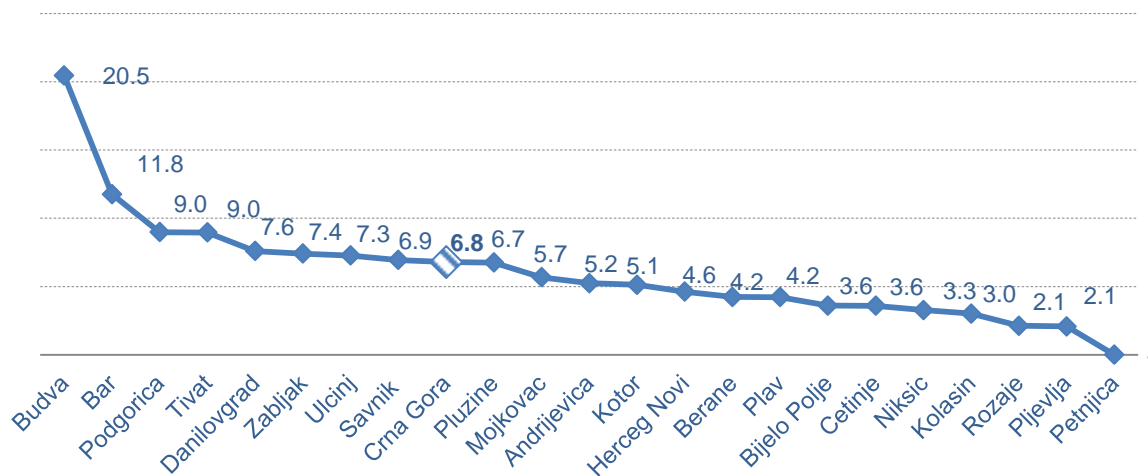
Graph 4. Birth and death rate by municipality



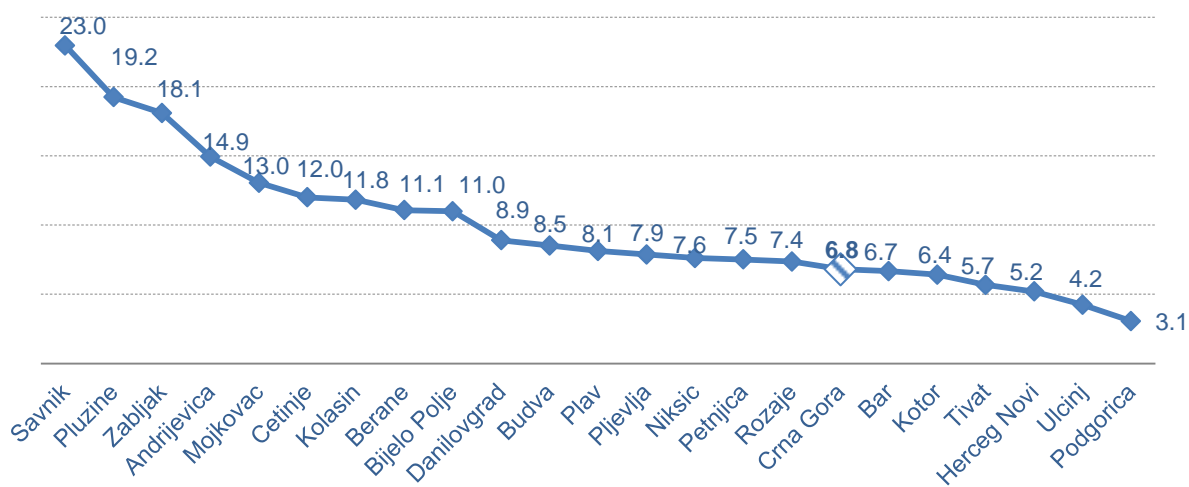
Graph 5. Rate of natural increase by municipality



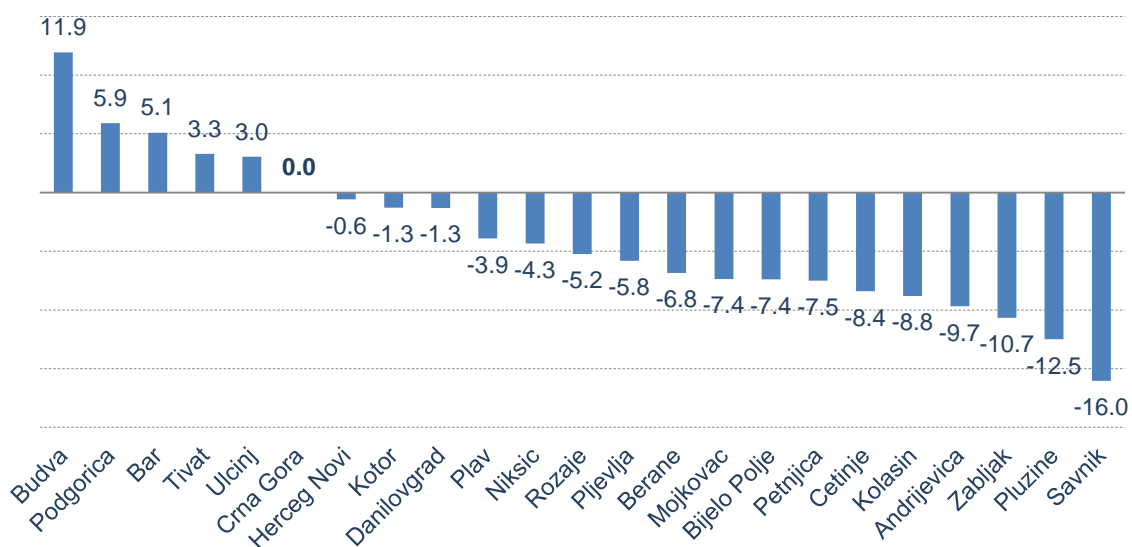
Graph 6. Rates of immigration by municipality, 2014



Graph 7. Rates of emigration by municipality, 2014



Graph 8. Rates of migration balance by municipality, 2014



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Estimated population

Estimate number of population refers to the beginning, middle and end of 2014. The data that is related to the middle of the year is used in the calculation of demographic indicators, as well as for reporting to the United Nations. On the other hand, the population at the beginning it is requested from EUROSTAT.

Population according to the census is base for annual estimation of the population. This number is then corrected according to the results of vital statistics (natural increase) and migration flows. Results vital statistics are recorded through natural increase. In case of a positive natural increase population increases, in the case of a negative natural population growth, population decreases. Migration movements of both its citizens within Montenegro are taken into account and affect the population estimates at the level of municipalities. In estimating the population is assumed that international migration is constant number that is calculated based on the Census in 2003, then the natural growth for the period 2003-2011, as well as the 2011 census. Using these sources is calculated so called profile international net migrants per sex and aged for a period of one year. This profile will be used as a statistical adjustment in the period between censuses. The application of methods of statistical adjustment for estimates of the number of population is the need to show the real inhabitants annually.

Demographic indicators

Based on the estimated number of the population, the number of births, deaths and marriages and divorces as well as data on internal migration following demographic indicators are calculated:

Birth rate is the ratio number of live births and estimated number of mid-year population, expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants)

Death rate is the ratio of number of deaths and estimated number of mid-year population, expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants).

Natural increase rate is the ratio of natural increase and average number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants).

Marriage rate is the ratio of number of marriages and average number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants).

Divorce rate is the ratio of divorces and estimated number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants).

Infant death rate is the ratio of number of dead infants and live born children expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants).

Child death rate under 5 years of age is the ratio of child deaths at age up to 5 years, and expressed in pro mille (per 1000 inhabitants)

Vital index is the ratio of live births to 100 deaths.

Masculinity rate is the ratio of number of males per 1000 females in observed events.

General fertility rate is the ratio between the total number of live births and female fertility population (aged 15-49) during one-year period.

Total fertility rate, i.e. total number of live births per one woman, i.e. the sum of appropriate specific fertility rate, is calculated for the age interval from 15 to 49 by five year period.

Immigration rate is the ratio of immigrants and the estimated mid-year population. Usually calculated is annual immigration rate (per 1000 inhabitants).

Emigration rate is the ratio of emigrants and the estimated mid-year population. Usually calculated is annual emigration rate (per 1000 inhabitants).

The rate of migration balance is the ratio of annual net migration on the estimated mid-year population. The rate of migration balance can be obtained as the difference between immigration rates and emigration rates (per 1000 inhabitants).

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