

The estimate of number of population and demographic indicators 2018

According to estimates of population:

- *Number of inhabitants in Montenegro in mid-2017 was 622 227;*
- *Number of children (aged 0-17) in Montenegro in mid-2018 was 136 357 or 21.9% of the total population;*
- *Working age population or the population aged 15-64 years is 416 557 or 66.9% of the total population;*
- *Population aged 65+ years is 40 381 or 6,5 % of the total population;*
- *In Montenegro, on the basis of natural increase per 1 000 inhabitants, the population increases annually by 1.2;*
- *The 1 000 population per year made 5.3 marriages, which is the rate of marriages, and the divorce rate is 1.4;*
- *The rate of migration in Montenegro is 10.7 which means that for each of 1 000 inhabitants 10.7 persons changes their place of residence within the borders of Montenegro;*
- *Life expectancy at birth in 2018 was 77 years.*

Table 1. Basic demographic indicators 2018, Montenegro

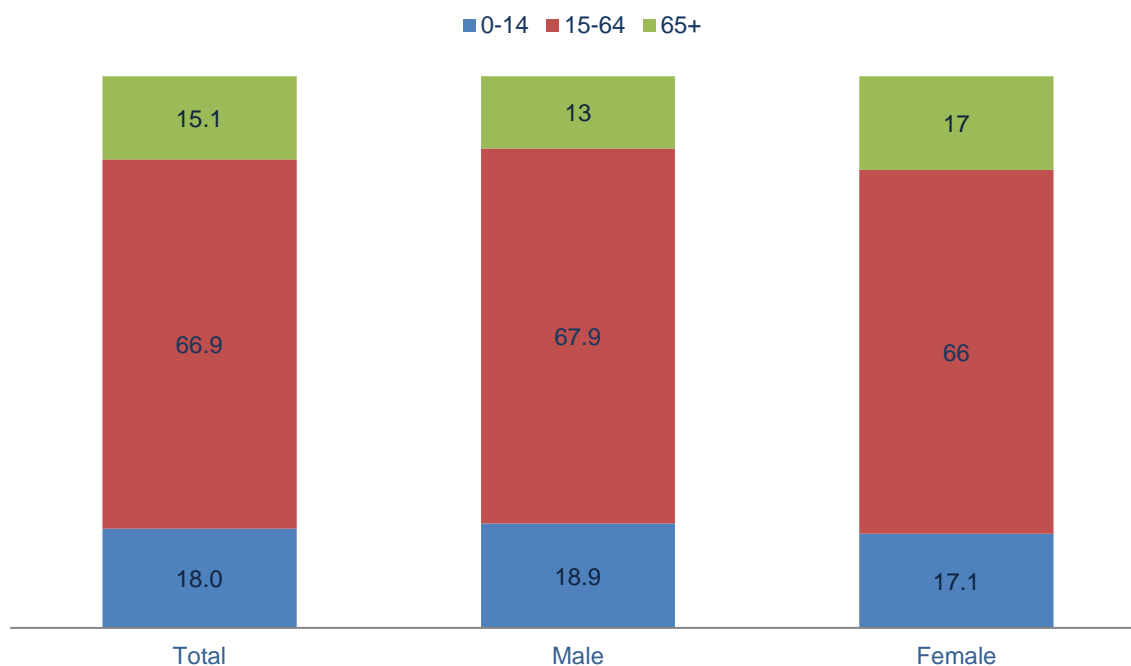
Birth rate	11.7	Infant mortality rate	1.7	Life expectancy- total	77.0
Death rate	10.5	Under five mortality rate	2.9	Life expectancy-male	75.3
Rate of natural increase	1.2	Vital index of birth per 100 deaths	111.7	Life expectancy-female	80.6
Rate of marriages	5.3	Masculinity rate of live born	108.0	Total fertility rate	1.8
Rate of divorces	1.4	Masculinity rate of dead	106.4	Rate of migrations	10.7

THE ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF POPULATION

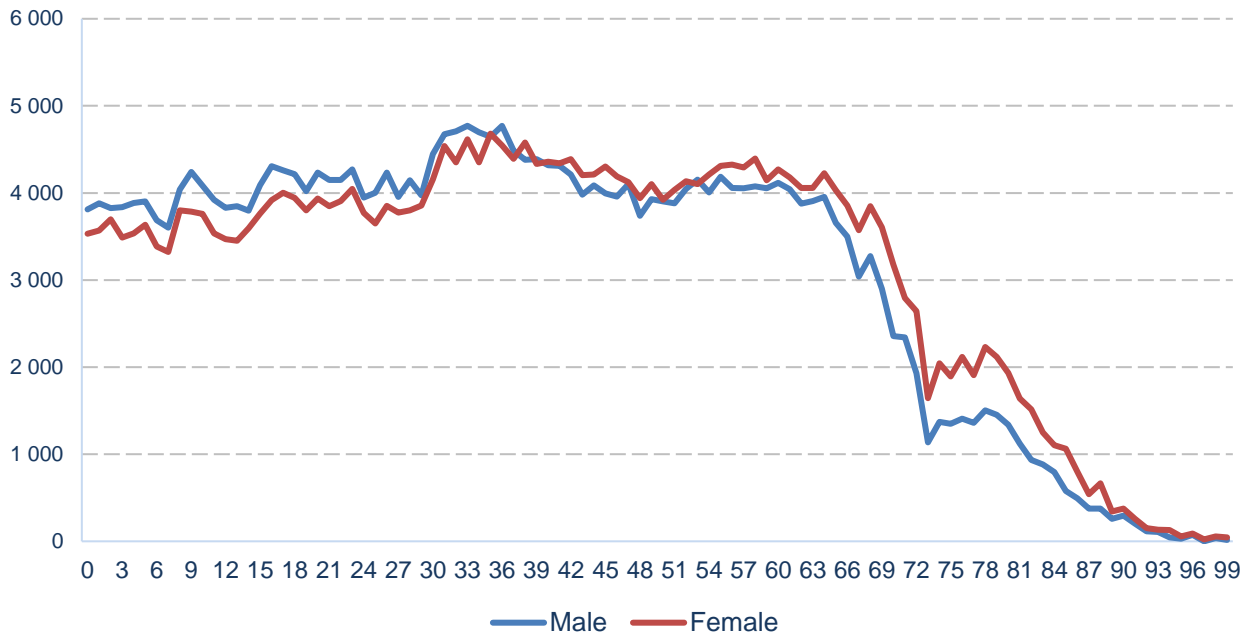
Table 2. Population in Montenegro at the beginning, middle and the end of 2018, by age groups

	1 January 2018			Mid-year 2018			31 December 2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	622 271	307 726	314 544	622 227	307 720	314 507	622 182	307 712	314 470
0-14	112 094	58 370	53 731	111 927	58 275	53 652	111 753	58 181	53 572
15-64	417 050	209 298	207 764	416 557	209 064	207 493	416 115	208 875	207 240
65+	93 145	40 086	53 077	93 743	40 381	53 362	94 314	40 656	53 658

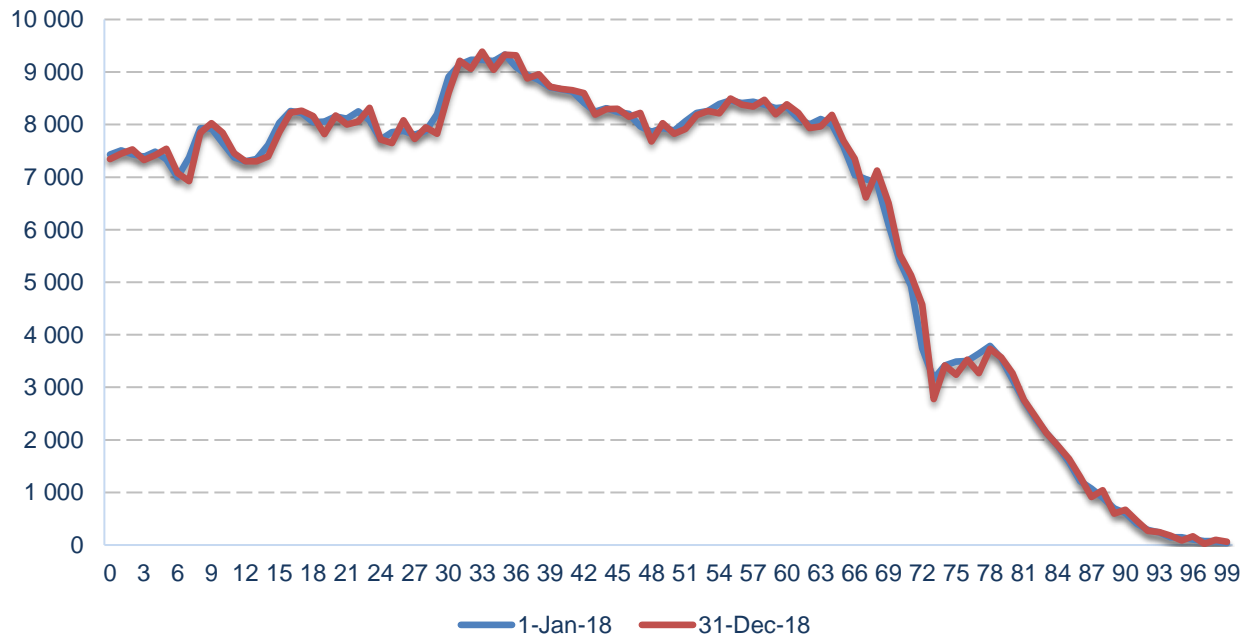
Graph 1. Age structure of population in % by sex, mid-year 2018



Graph 2. Population by single age and sex, mid-year 2018



Graph 3. Population by single age at the beginning and the end of 2018

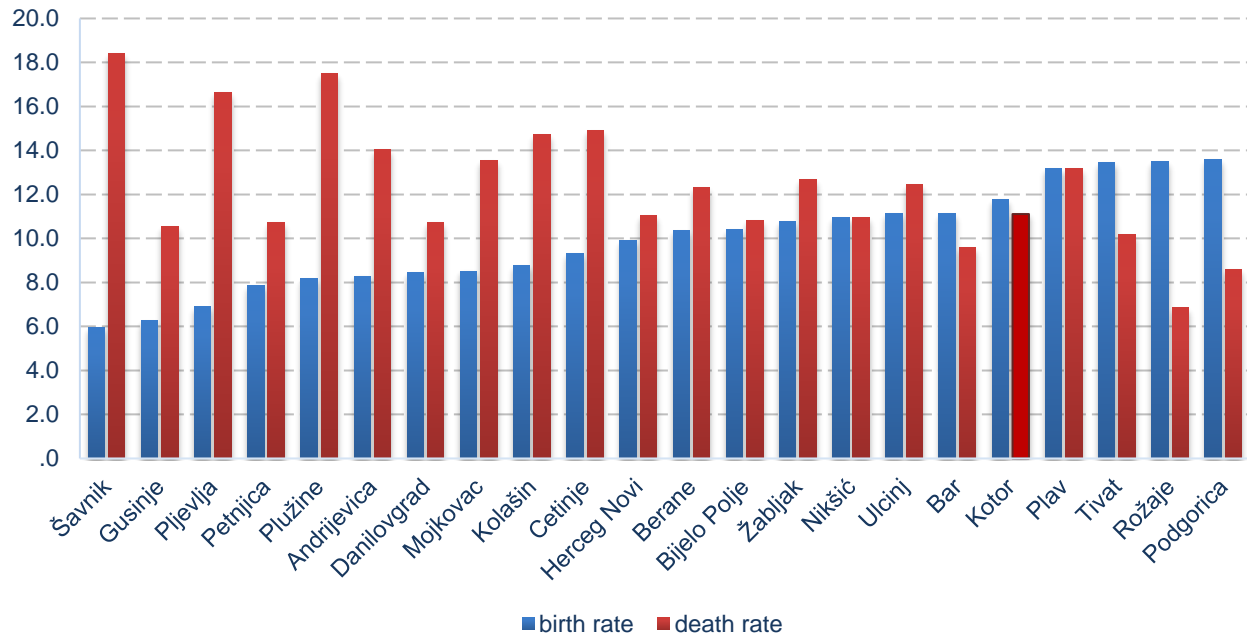


DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

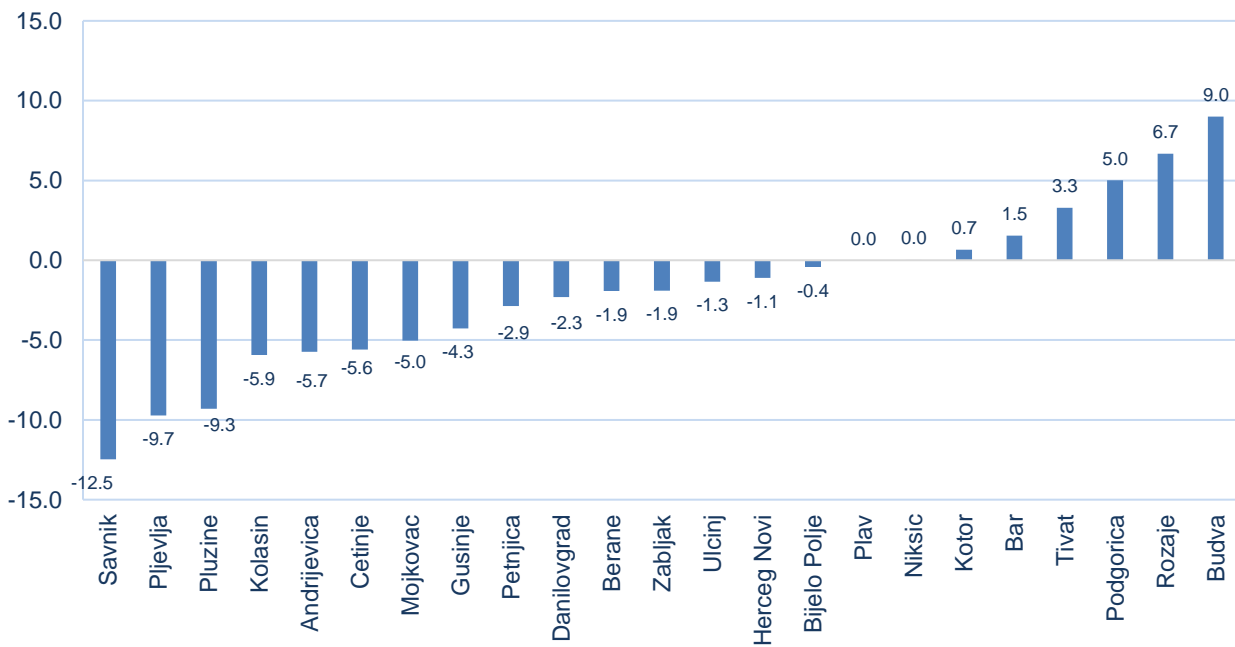
Table 3. Indicators of vital statistics 2018

	Rate of natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate
MONTENEGRO	1.2	11.7	10.5
Andrijevisa	-5.7	8.3	14.0
Bar	1.5	11.1	9.6
Berane	-1.9	10.4	12.3
Bijelo Polje	-0.4	10.4	10.8
Budva	9.0	16.9	7.9
Cetinje	-5.6	9.3	14.9
Danilovgrad	-2.3	8.4	10.7
Gusinje	-4.3	6.3	10.5
Herceg Novi	-1.1	9.9	11.0
Kolasin	-5.9	8.8	14.7
Kotor	0.7	11.8	11.1
Mojkovac	-5.0	8.5	13.6
Niksic	0.0	11.0	10.9
Petnjica	-2.9	7.8	10.7
Plav	0.0	13.2	13.2
Plijevlja	-9.7	6.9	16.6
Pluzine	-9.3	8.2	17.5
Podgorica	5.0	13.6	8.6
Rozaje	6.7	13.5	6.8
Šavnik	-12.5	5.9	18.4
Tivat	3.3	13.5	10.2
Ulcinj	-1.3	11.1	12.5
Žabljak	-1.9	10.8	12.7

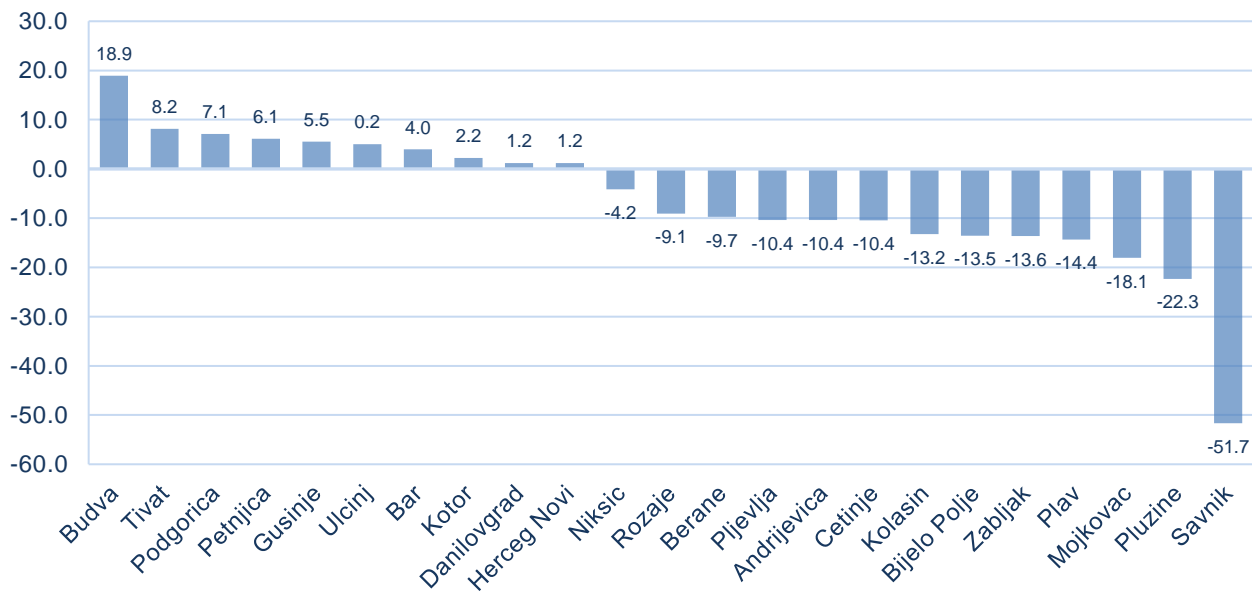
Graph 4. Birth and death rate by municipality, 2018



Graph 5. Rates of natural increase by municipality, 2018



Graph 6. Rates of migration balance by municipality, 2018



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Estimated population

Estimate number of population refers to the beginning, middle and end of 2017. 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 1 000 inhabitants)

Death rate is the ratio of number of deaths and estimated number of mid-year population, expressed in pro mille (per 1 000 inhabitants).

Natural increase rate is the ratio of natural increase and average number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1 000 inhabitants).

Marriage rate is the ratio of number of marriages and average number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1 000 inhabitants).

Divorce rate is the ratio of divorces and estimated number of mid-year population. It is expressed in pro mille (per 1 000 inhabitants).

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

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 1 000 live born)

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

Masculinity rate is the ratio of number of males per 100 females in observed events.

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.

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 1 000 inhabitants).

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