

The estimate of number of population and demographic indicators 2013

- *Number of inhabitants in Montenegro in mid-2013 was 621 209*
- *Working age population or the population aged 15-64 years is 68% of the total population*
- *The rate of natural increase in Montenegro was 2.5;*
- *The 1000 population per year made 6.2 of marriage, which is the rate of marriages, and the divorce rate is 0.8*
- *The rate of migration in Montenegro is 7.0, which means that for each of 1000 population in Montenegro 7 persons changed their place of residence within the borders of Montenegro*
- *Life expectancy at birth in 2013 was 76.6 years*

Table 1. Basic demographic indicators 2013, Montenegro

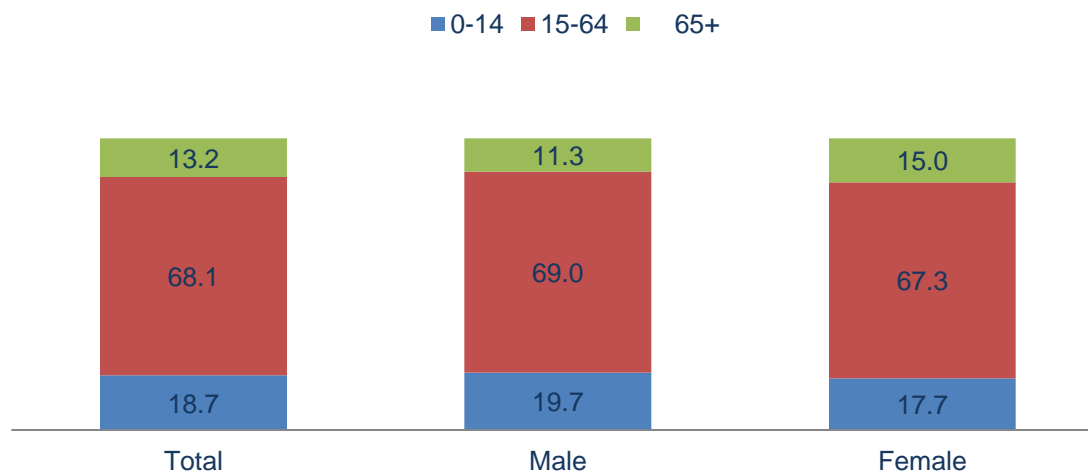
Birth rate	12.0	Infant mortality rate	4.4	Life expectancy - total	76.6
Death rate	9.5	Under five mortality rate	5.1	Life expectancy - male	74.1
Rate of natural increase	2.5	Vital Index of live births per 100 deaths	126.3	Life expectancy - female	79.0
Rate of marriages	6.2	Masculinity rate of live born	107.8	Total fertility rate	1.73
Rate of divorces	0.8	Masculinity rate of dead	108.6	Rate of migrations	7.0

THE ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF POPULATION

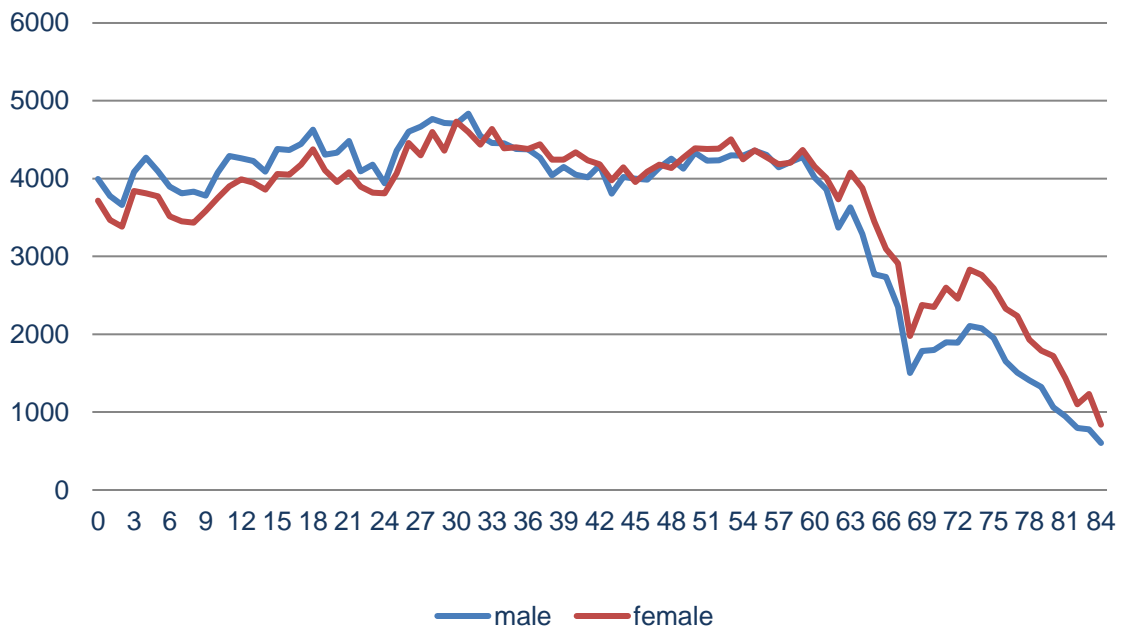
Table 2. Population in Montenegro at the beginning, middle and the end of 2013, by age groups

	1 January 2013			Mid-year 2013			31 December 2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	620 899	306 803	314 096	621 209	306 978	314 231	621 518	307 152	314 366
0-14	116 572	60 670	55 902	116 058	60 401	55 657	115 542	60 130	55 412
15-64	422 984	211 579	211 405	423 071	211 740	211 331	423 158	211 902	211 256
65+	81 343	34 554	46 789	82 080	34 837	47 243	82 818	35 120	47 698

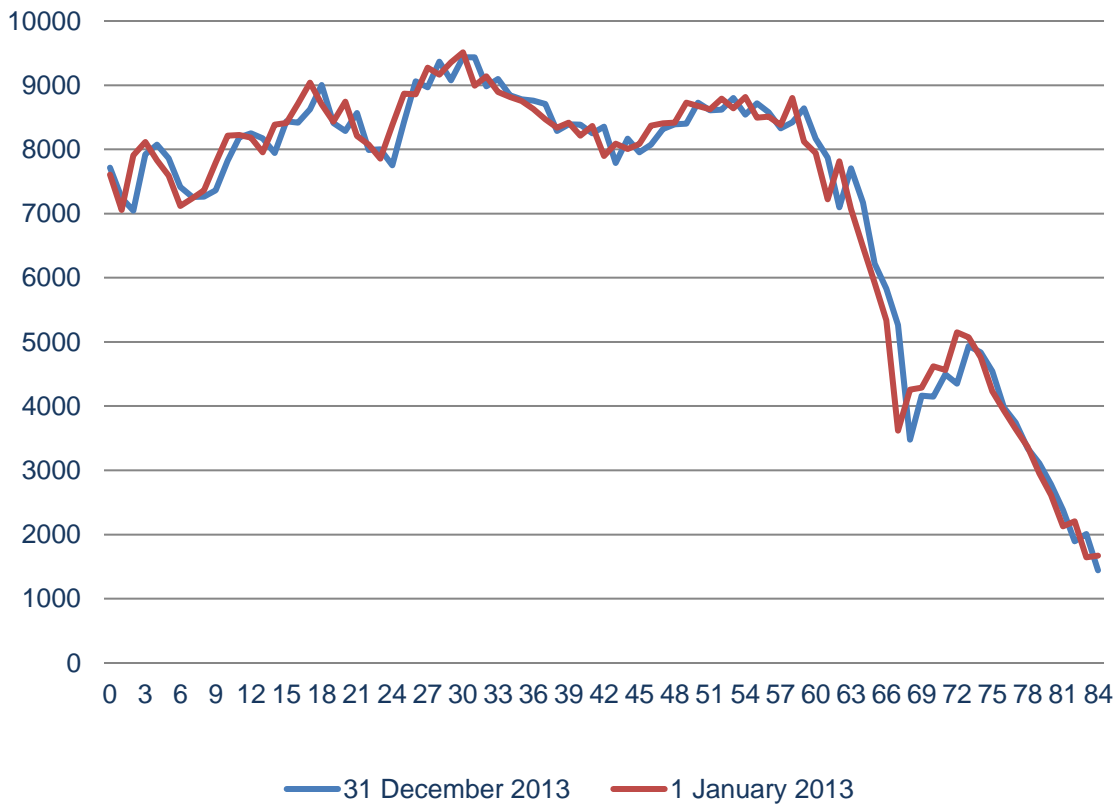
Graph 1. Age structure of population in % by sex, mid-year 2013



Graph 2. Population by single age and sex, mid-year 2013



Graph 3. Population by single age at the beginning and the end of 2013

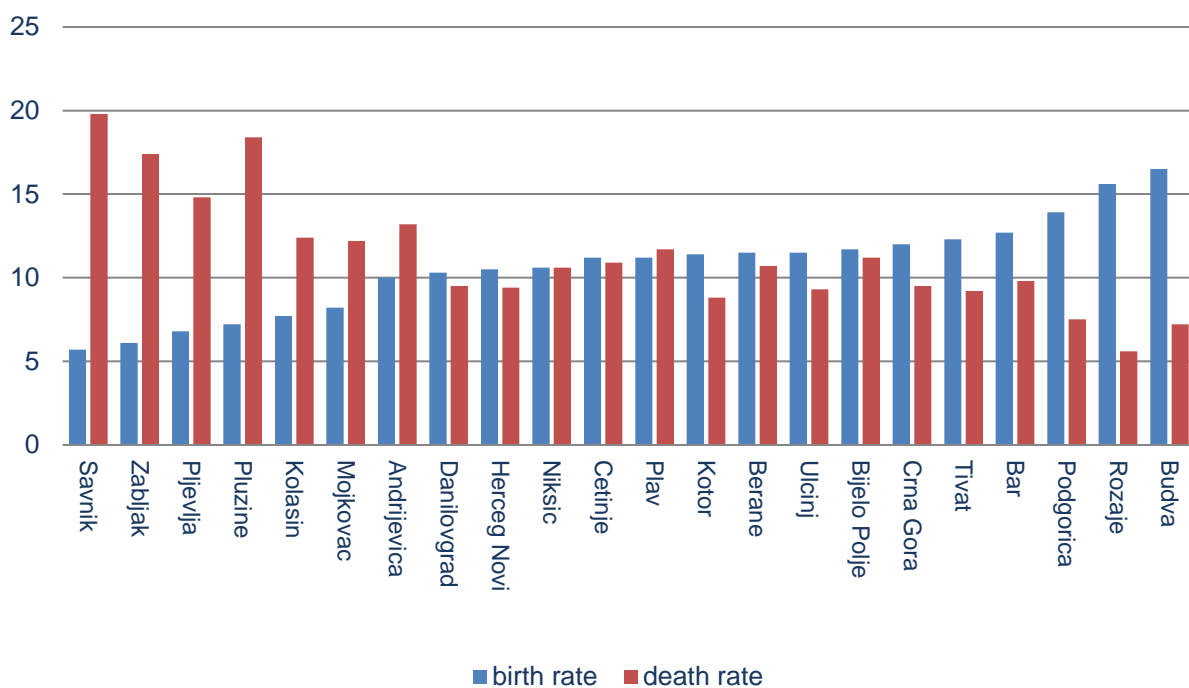


DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

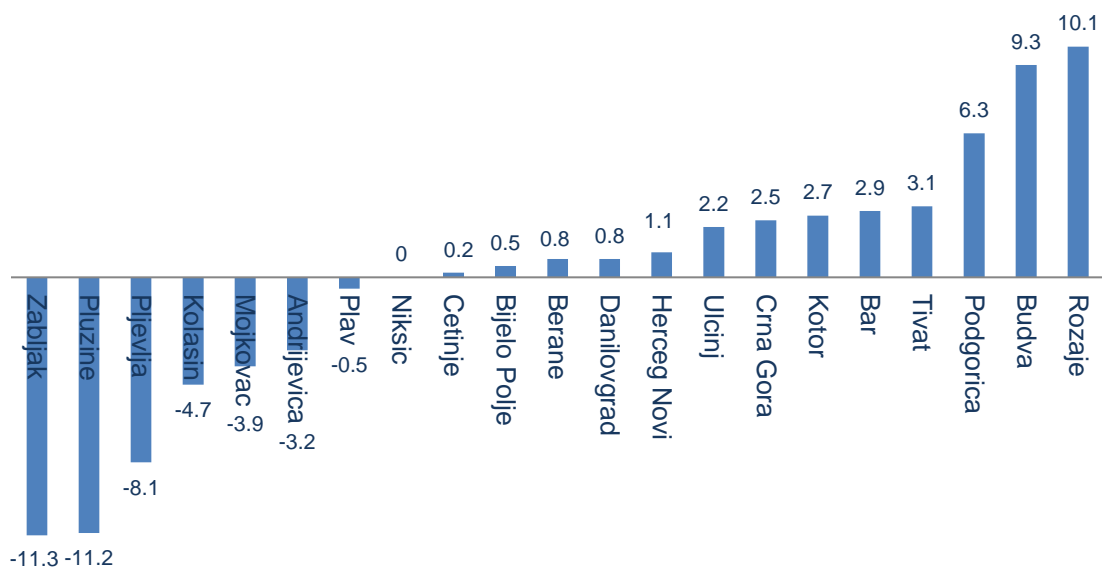
Table 3. Indicators of vital statistics 2013

	Rate of natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate
MONTENEGRO	2.5	12.0	9.5
Andrijevica	-3.2	10.0	13.2
Bar	2.9	12.7	9.8
Berane	0.8	11.5	10.7
Bijelo Polje	0.5	11.7	11.2
Budva	9.3	16.5	7.2
Cetinje	0.2	11.2	10.9
Danilovgrad	0.8	10.3	9.5
Herceg Novi	1.1	10.5	9.4
Kolasin	-4.7	7.7	12.4
Kotor	2.7	11.4	8.8
Mojkovac	-3.9	8.2	12.2
Niksic	0.0	10.6	10.6
Plav	-0.5	11.2	11.7
Pljevlja	-8.1	6.8	14.8
Pluzine	-11.2	7.2	18.4
Podgorica	6.3	13.9	7.5
Rozaje	10.1	15.6	5.6
Savnik	-14.0	5.7	19.8
Tivat	3.1	12.3	9.2
Ulcinj	2.2	11.5	9.3
Zabljak	-11.3	6.1	17.4

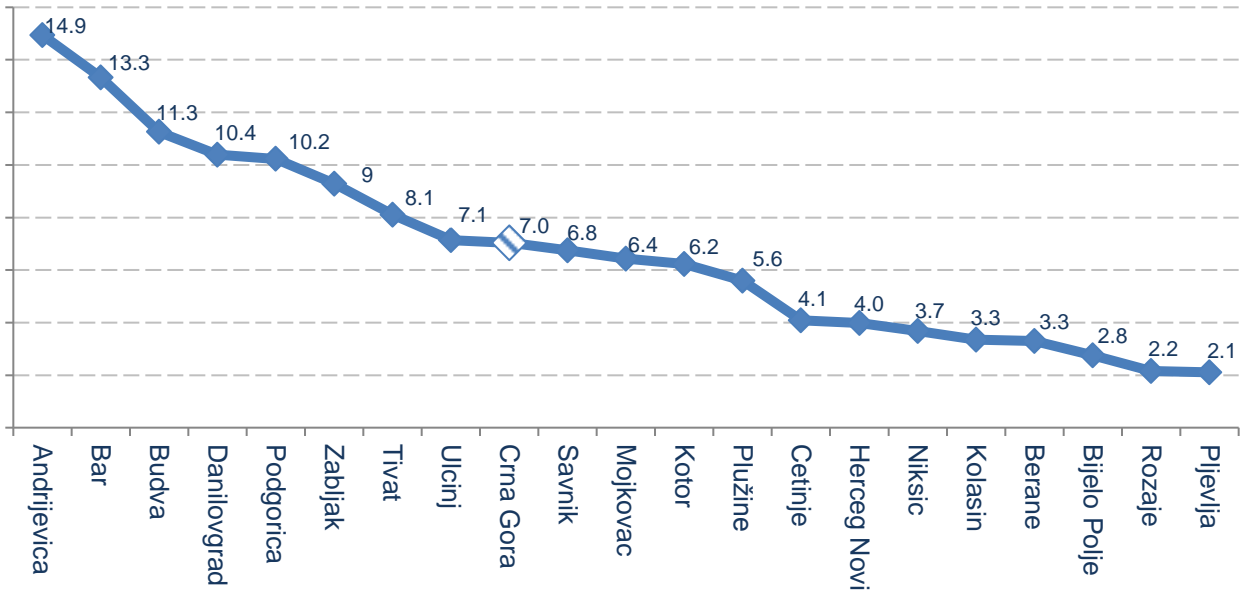
Graph 4. Birth and death rate by municipality



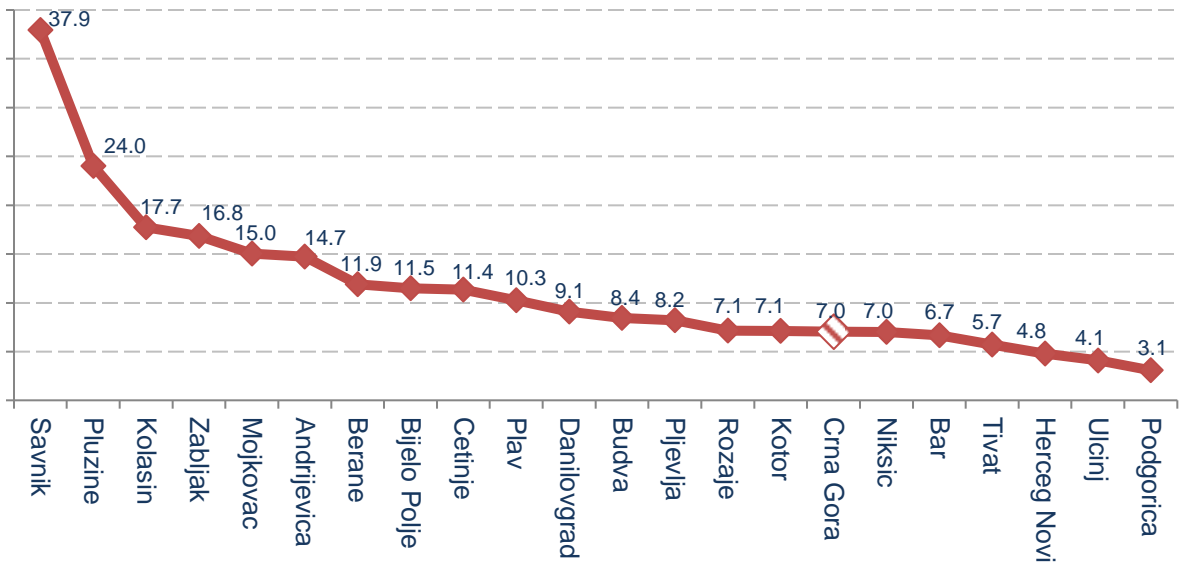
Graph 5. Rate of natural increase by municipality 2013



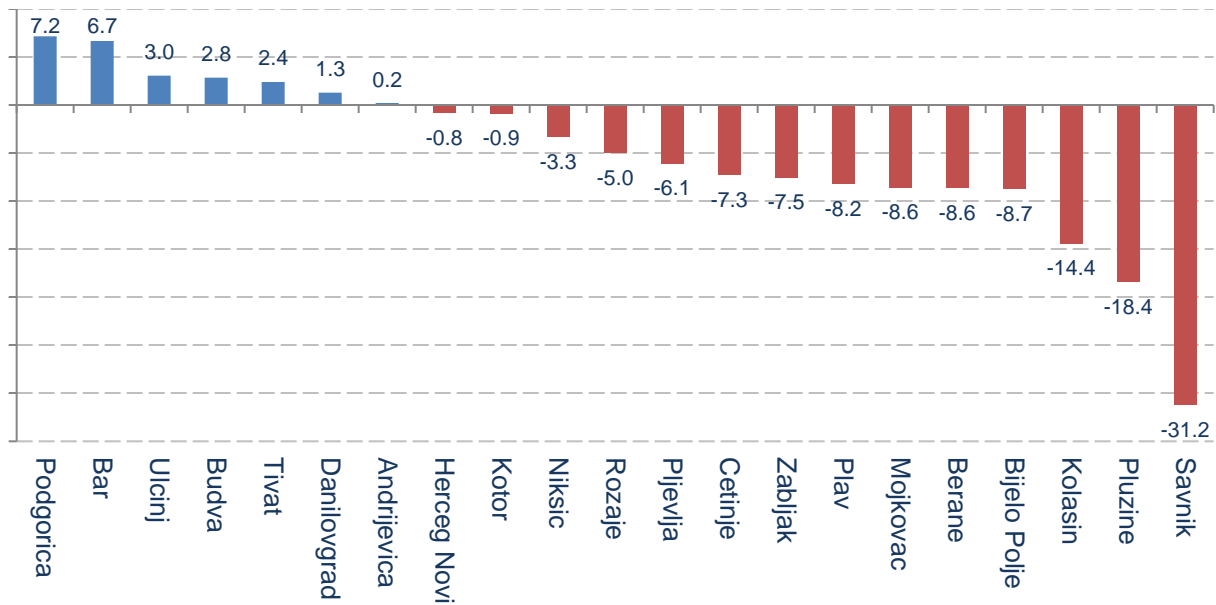
Graph 6. Rates of immigration by municipality 2013



Graph 7. Rates of emigration by municipality 2013



Grafik 8. Rates of migration balance by municipality 2013



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Estimated population

Estimate number of population refers to the beginning, middle and end of 2013. The data that is related in the middle of the year 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 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 are calculated following demographic indicators:

Birth rate is a ratio of number of live births and estimated number of mid-year population, expressed in percent (per 1 000 inhabitants).

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

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

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

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

Infant death rate is the ratio of number of died infants and live born children expressed in percent (per 1 000 inhabitants).

Child death rate under 5 years of age is the ratio of child deaths at age up to 5 years, and expressed in per mile (per 1 000 inhabitants).

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

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 years by five-year period.

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

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

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