MONTENEGRO

STATISTICAL OFFICE

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDLINE

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Podgorica, March 2015.

Content

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Legal basis

The legal basis for the implementation of population estimates is the Law on Official Statistics and the system of official statistics („Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 18/12) and the Annual plan of official statistics which is developed for each calendar year.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS

The aim and content of survey

The aim of basic demographic indicators production is to describe the natural movement of the population through rates, index and other indicators. These indicators give users a realistic picture of the phenomen and the possibility of comparing data in space and time. Demographic indicators are related to the combination of data which are obtained from the statistics of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, as well as the estimated population. They are used for the analysis of natural movement of population in Montenegro and municipalities.

Source

Estimates of population, marriages and divorces statistics, the statistics of births and deaths.

Definition of basic features – indicators

A live-born child (live birth) is every child who shows signs of life after birth (such as breathing i.e. beating of the heart) even for a very short period, regardless of mother's pregnancy duration.

Dead person is a person who died at any time after the birth.

Natural increase is a difference between live births and deaths in certain period.

Natural increase can be positive (number of live births is higher than number of deaths), negative (number of live births is less than number of deaths) or zero (number of live births is equal to number of deaths).

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

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

Natural increase rate is the ratio of natural increase and average number of mid-year population. It is expressed in per mile (per 1 000 inhabitants).Natural increase rate can be expressed as difference between birth and death rate, in per mile(per 1 000 inhabitants).

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

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

Infant death rate is the ratio of number of died infants and live born children expressed in per mile (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 per 100 deaths.

Masculinity rate is the ratio of number of males per 1 000 females in observed events.

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

Specific fertility rates are the ratio between the number of live born children of mothers of certain age per 1 000 women of the same age.

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 age groups.

General death rate represents number of deaths per 1 000 inhabitants during one year.

Specific mortality rates by gender are calculated for the age interval from 0 to 85 years and over by five-year period, and especially for the age of 10 years and for the age interval from 1 to 4 years.

The coefficient of femininity represents the number of female per thousand male population.

The coefficient of masculinity represents the number of male per thousand female population.

Ageing coefficient is the percentage share of persons aged 60 years and over in the total population.

Aging index is the percentage share of persons aged 60 years and over in population younger than 20 years.

Life expectancy represents the number of years that an individual in a given age can expect to live at present mortality levels. The document, which is used for making the aforementioned indicator can be found at the following link: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/demo_mor_esms_an1.pdf

The level of data dissemination

Data are presented at the national level, while data on the number of live births and deaths, as well as natural increase are presented at the municipal level.

Deadlines

Deadlines for submission and publication of data are determined by the Annual Plan of official statistics.