

The estimate of number of population and demographic indicators 2017

According to estimates of population:

- *Number of inhabitants in Montenegro in mid-2017 was 622 373;*
- *Number of children (aged 0-17) in Montenegro in mid-2017 was 137 419 or 22.1% of the total population;*
- *Working age population or the population aged 15-64 years is 418 630 or 67.3 % of the total population;*
- *In Montenegro, on the basis of natural increase per 1 000 inhabitants, the population increases annually by 1.4;*
- *The 1 000 population per year made 5.3 marriages, which is the rate of marriages, and the divorce rate is 1.2;*
- *The rate of migration in Montenegro is 8.4 which means that for each of 1 000 inhabitants 8.4 persons changes their place of residence within the borders of Montenegro;*
- *Life expectancy at birth in 2017 was 76.7 years.*

Table 1. Basic demographic indicators 2017, Montenegro

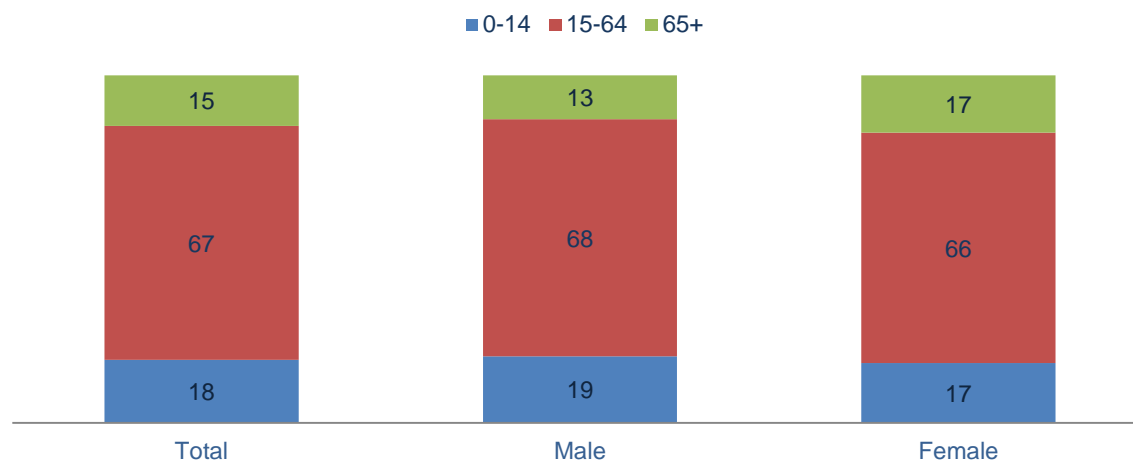
Birth rate	11.9	Infant mortality rate	1.3	Life expectancy- total	76.7
Death rate	10.5	Under five mortality rate	2.7	Life expectancy-male	74.1
Rate of natural increase	1.4	Vital index of birth per 100 deaths	113.9	Life expectancy-female	79.4
Rate of marriages	5.3	Masculinity rate of live born	108.8	Total fertility rate	1.8
Rate of divorces	1.2	Masculinity rate of dead	111.2	Rate of migrations	8.4

THE ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF POPULATION

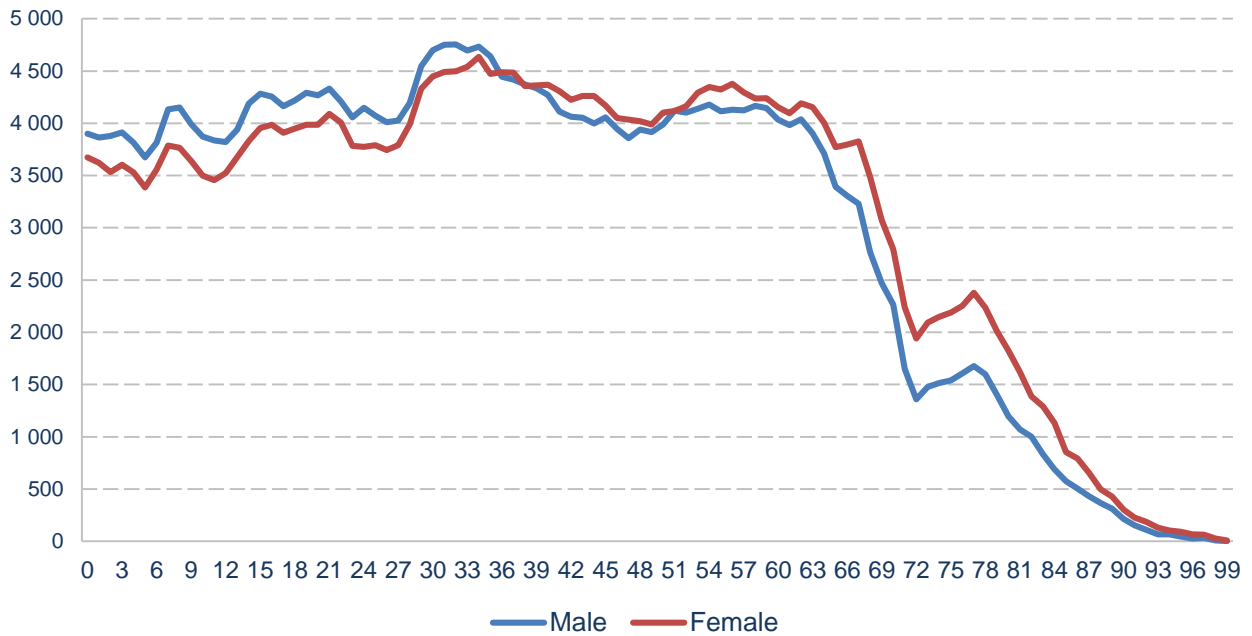
Table 2. Population in Montenegro at the beginning, middle and the end of 2017, by age groups

	1 January 2017			Mid-year 2017			31 December 2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	622 387	307 752	314 635	622 373	307 746	314 627	622 359	307 741	314 618
0-14	113 302	59 034	54 268	112 867	58 791	54 076	112 430	58 549	53 881
15-64	419 296	210 304	208 992	418 630	210 003	208 627	417 964	209 702	208 262
65+	89 789	38 414	51 375	90 876	38 952	51 924	91 965	39 490	52 475

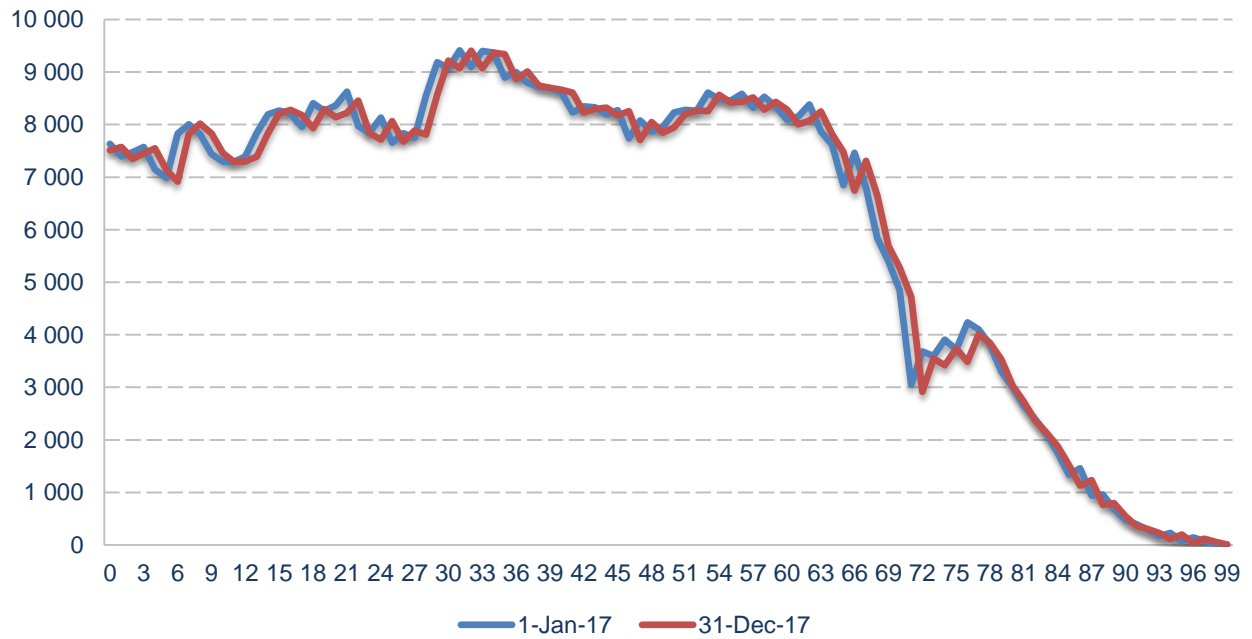
Graph 1. Age structure of population in % by sex, mid-year 2017



Graph 2. Population by single age and sex, mid-year 2017



Graph 3. Population by single age at the beginning and the end of 2017

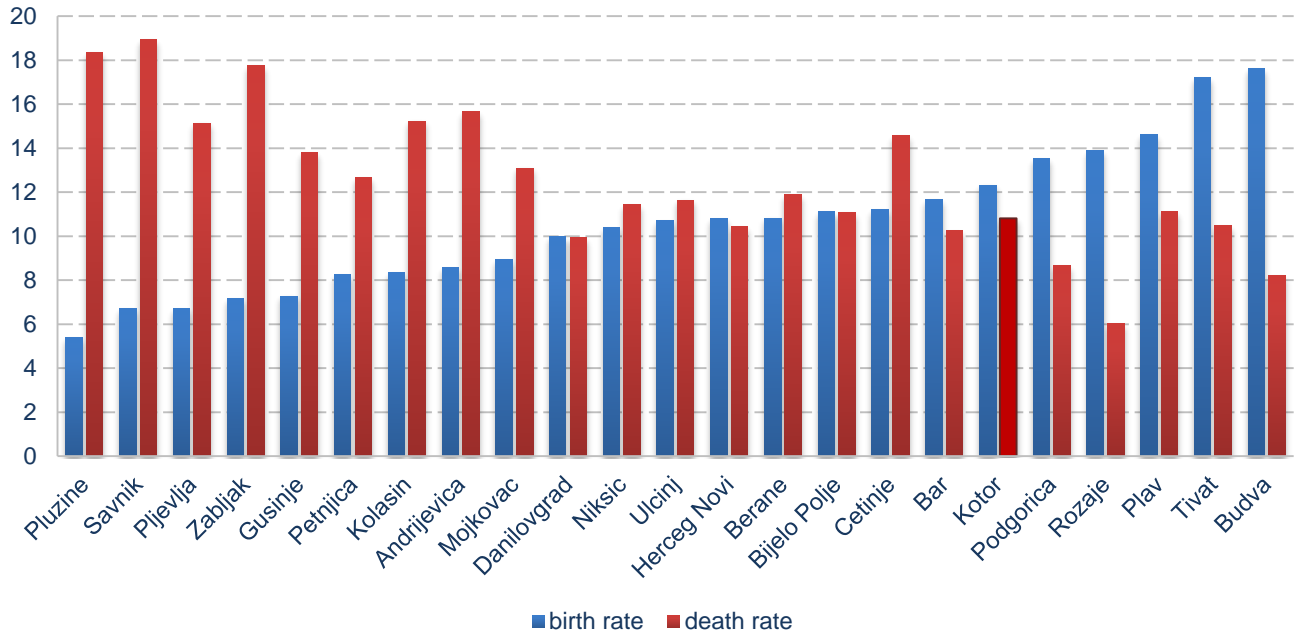


DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

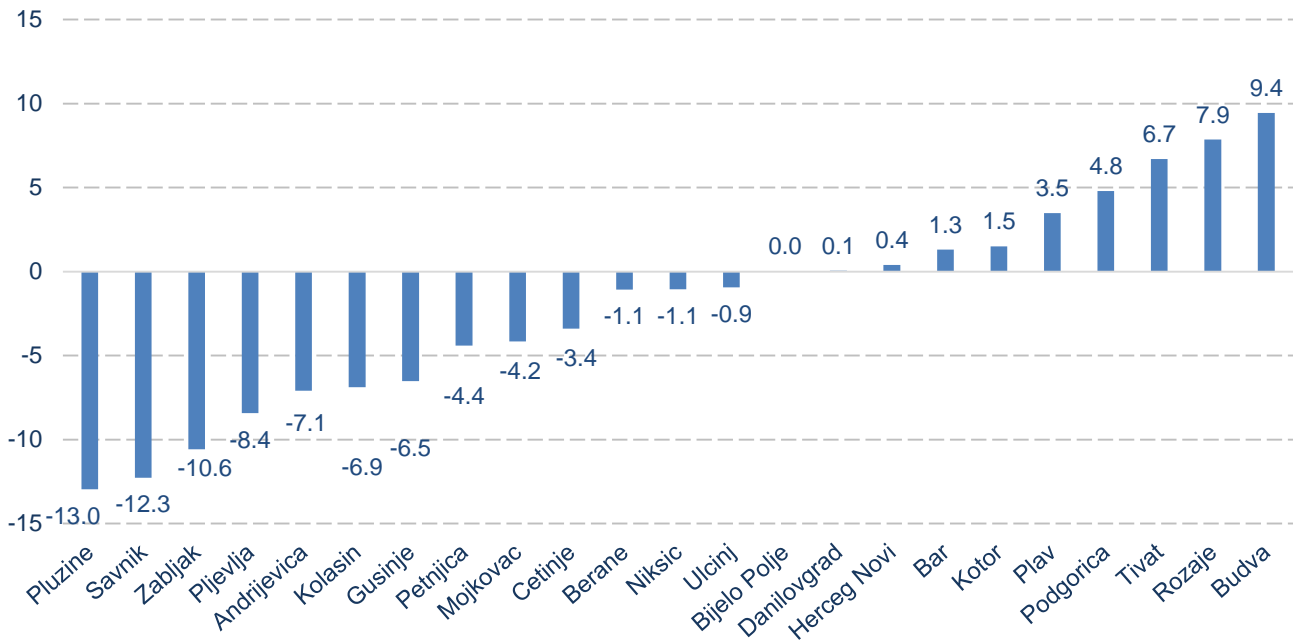
Table 3. Indicators of vital statistics 2017

	Rate of natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate
MONTENEGRO	1.4	11.9	10.5
Andrijevisa	-7.1	8.6	15.7
Bar	1.3	11.6	10.3
Berane	-1.1	10.8	11.9
Bijelo Polje	0.0	11.1	11.1
Budva	9.4	17.6	8.2
Cetinje	-3.4	11.2	14.6
Danilovgrad	0.1	10.0	9.9
Gusinje	-6.5	7.3	13.8
Herceg Novi	0.4	10.8	10.4
Kolasin	-6.9	8.3	15.2
Kotor	1.5	12.3	10.8
Mojkovac	-4.2	8.9	13.1
Niksic	-1.1	10.4	11.5
Petnjica	-4.5	8.2	12.7
Plav	3.5	14.6	11.1
Pljevlja	-8.4	6.7	15.1
Pluzine	-13	5.4	18.4
Podgorica	4.8	13.5	8.7
Rozaje	7.9	13.9	6.0
Savnik	-12.3	6.7	19.0
Tivat	6.7	17.2	10.5
Ulcinj	-0.9	10.7	11.6
Zabljak	-10.5	7.2	17.7

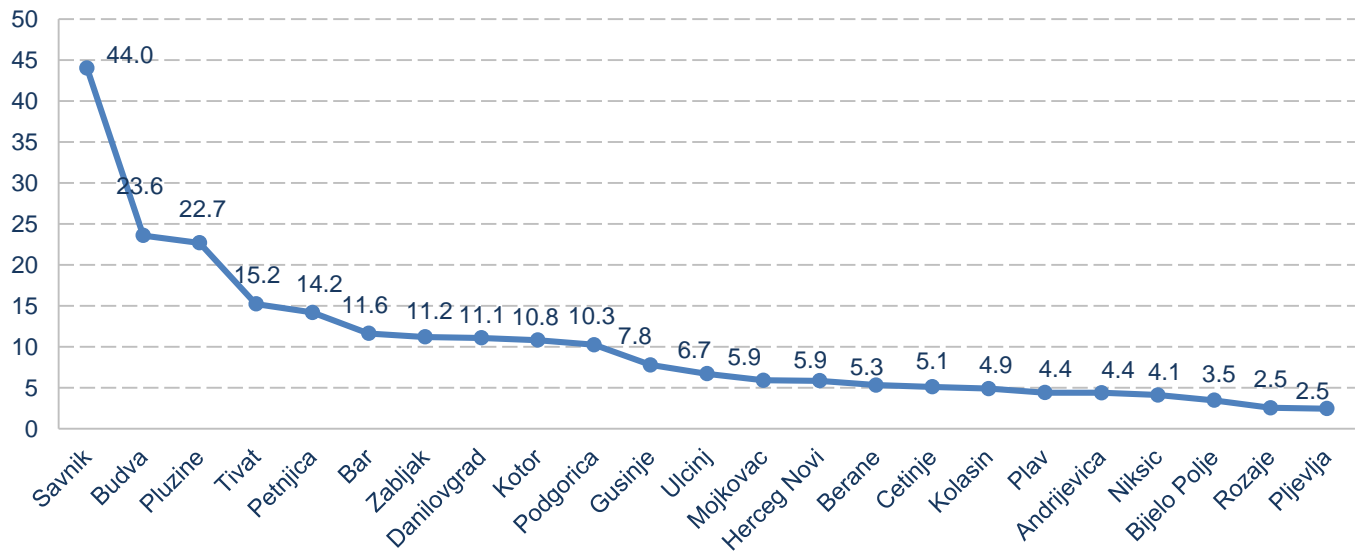
Graph 4. Birth and death rate by municipality, 2017



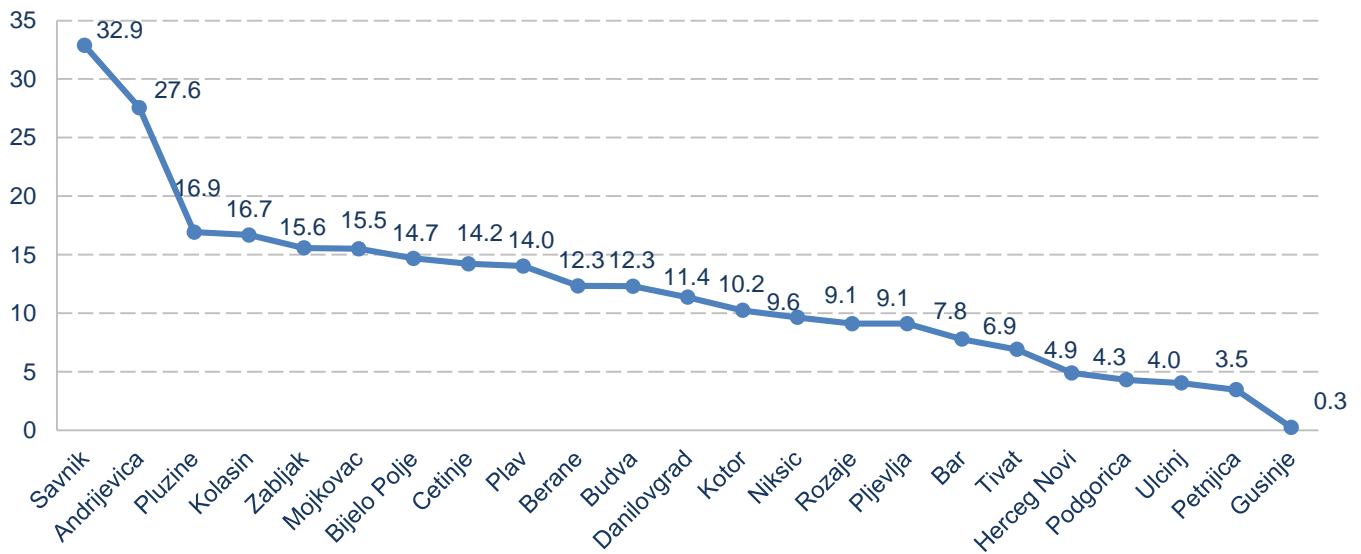
Graph 5. Rates of natural increase by municipality, 2017



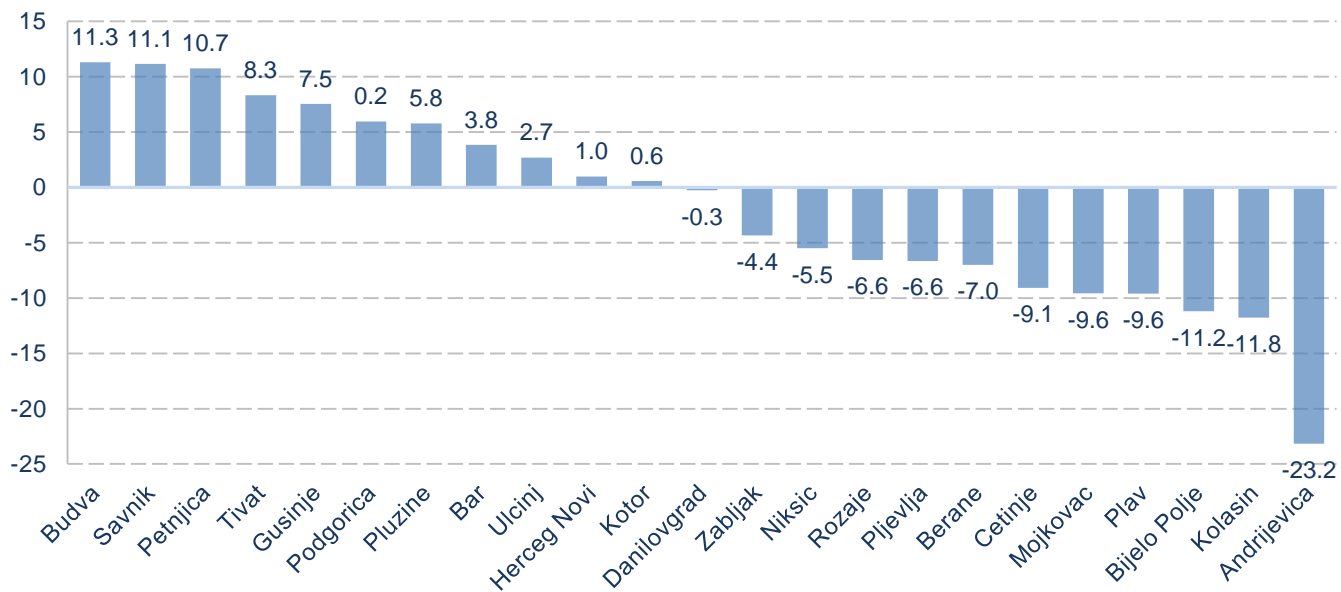
Graph 6. Rates of immigration by municipality, 2017



Graph 7. Rates of emigration by municipality, 2017



Graph 8. Rates of migration balance by municipality, 2017



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 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 1 000 inhabitants)

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.

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 1 000 inhabitants).

Published and printed by Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT)
81000 Podgorica, IV Proleterske no. 2, Tel. (+382) 20 230-811, fax (+382) 20 230-814

Release prepared by:

Department for demography statistics, education, culture and justice

e-mail: contact@monstat.org