

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Whole country

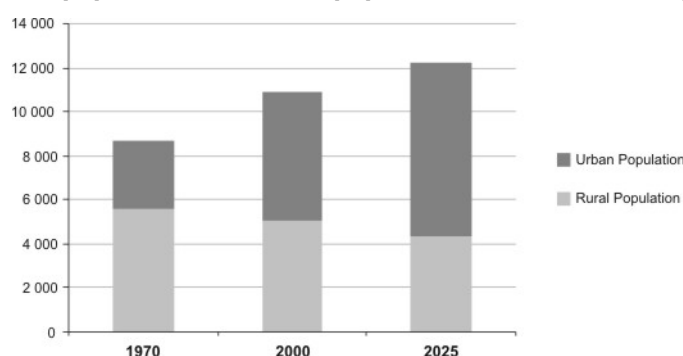
The Federal Republic of Serbia and Montenegro underwent far-reaching political and demographic upheavals in the 90s, with an influx of over 700 000 Serb refugees from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, including displacees from Kosovo. Its current borders hold a population of 10.856 million. This is not projected to rise above 11 to 12 million in



the coming decades. The atypical fertility trend stems from the very mixed nature of Serbia and Montenegro as a population settlement. On the one hand, there is Serbia proper, Voivodine and Montenegro where fertility is low - 1.68, 1.67 and 1.85 children per woman respectively, in 2000 - and on the other hand Kosovo, still at 3.16 children per woman. In the next 25 years, fertility in the first 3 regions is projected to rise to 2.10 children per woman, and decline in Kosovo, but still not below 2.40. Rising fertility in 3 of its regions and fertility decline in Kosovo will keep total fertility above replacement. But the Serbia and Montenegro's population will grow by only 12.5%, from 10.856 million in 2000 to 12.217 million in 2025. This is based partly on the assumption of international immigration into Serbia proper and Voivodine, and high emigration from Kosovo (but low from Montenegro). The Federation is projected to add some 400 000 first- and later-generation immigrants in 25 years. The United Nations projects a population of 10.844 million for Serbia and Montenegro in 2025, well below national demographers' forecasts. Notwithstanding emigration, Kosovo's high fertility will increase its share of the federal population from just shy of 20% to 26% by 2025, accounting for most of its forthcoming population growth. In this latter scenario, annual growth including Kosovo would be around 5 per thousand, but 13 per thousand for Kosovo alone (6 times the rest-of-Federation rate).

The Serbia and Montenegro also has widely differing urbanization levels. At the start of the decade for example, only 31.8% of the Kosovar population lived in localities of 10 000 or more people, compared to 54% in Voivodine, 50% in Serbia proper, and 47% in Montenegro. Serbia and Montenegro is an averagely urbanized country - 53.6% at 5.815 million people. Buoyant growth in large urban areas - two to three times the all-country rate - is projected to increase this to 64.2% - 7.839 million - by 2025.

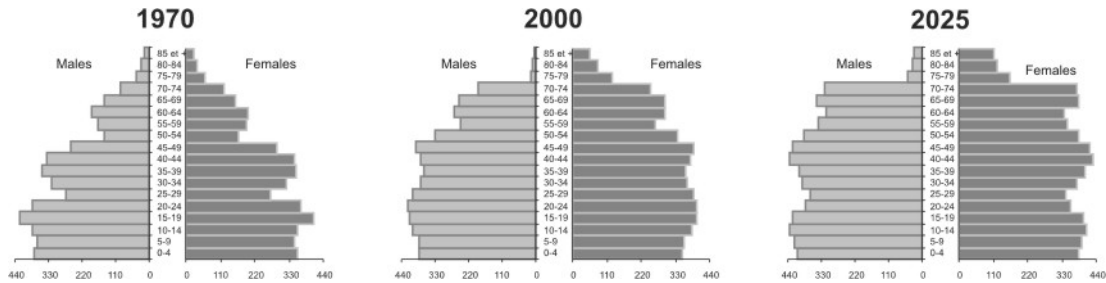
Figure 45. Rural population and urban population 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)



The age-sex structure of the Serbian and Montenegrin population will trend atypically due to its composite character. The under-15 population share will hold steady at around 20%, but that of

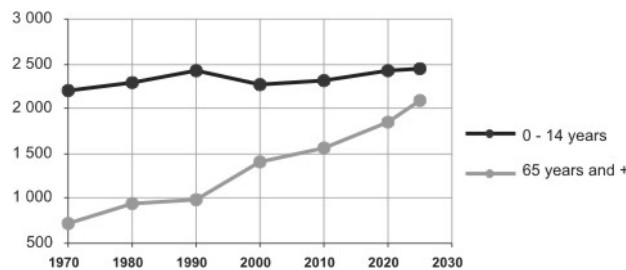
the over-65s will rise from 13 to 17.1%. Kosovo also has a signally young population - 33% in 2000 (twice that of the rest of Serbia and Montenegro). This share will fall to 25% in 2025, and will not grow significantly older: 5.7% aged 65 and over in 2000 rising to 7.5% by 2025.

Figure 46. Population age structure (by 5-year age groups) 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)



The labour supply is still in surplus, chiefly due to the special case of Kosovo, with 4.3 times more entries than exits - over twice the 20% rest-of-federation rate. Unusually for Europe, there will be a constant all-country surplus of entries-over-exits over the coming 25 years.

Figure 47. Populations aged 15-and-under and 65-and-over, 1970-2025 (in thousands)



Mediterranean coastal regions

The Serbia and Montenegro's total Mediterranean population comprises just over 400 000 people - under 4% of the total population - in a group of localities all located in Montenegro. This is the lowest proportion of any Mediterranean-rim country.

The Serbia and Montenegro's Mediterranean population will increase marginally from 409 to 445 000 people at a mean annual rate of growth of just 0.34% between 2000 and 2025, less than the 0.5% rest-of-country rate. By 2025, the Mediterranean region will account for no more than 3.6% of the total population.

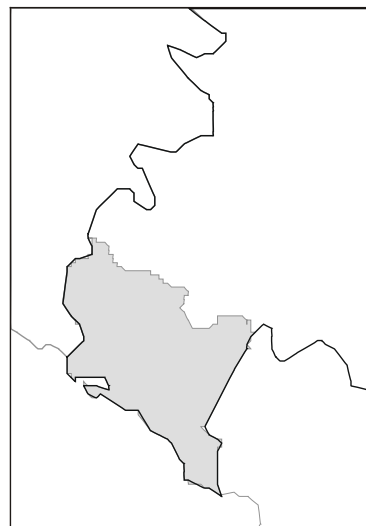
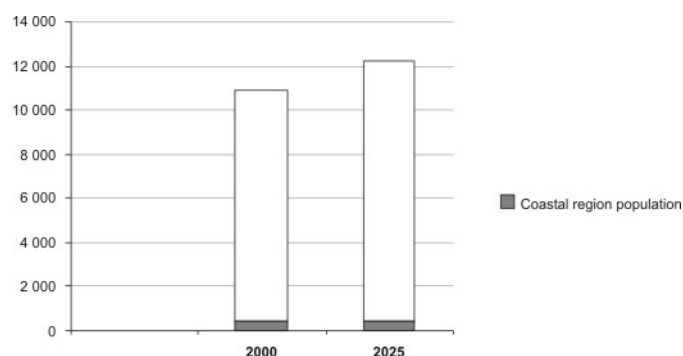


Figure 48. Mediterranean coastal regions population as a share of total population 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)



Serbia and Montenegro’s Mediterranean settlements include 7 urban areas of over 10 000 people which have grown at the brisk annual rate of 3.1% against 2% for other urban areas.

Over the next 25 years, the population of Serbia and Montenegro’s Mediterranean coastal urban areas is projected to add 89 000 people, rising from 276 000 in 2000 to 365 000 in 2025 at an annual growth rate of 1.12%. The already high urbanization rate (67.6% in 2000) will rise to 82% by 2025.

Figure 49. Rural and urban population of the Mediterranean coastal regions 1970-2000-2025 (in thousands)

