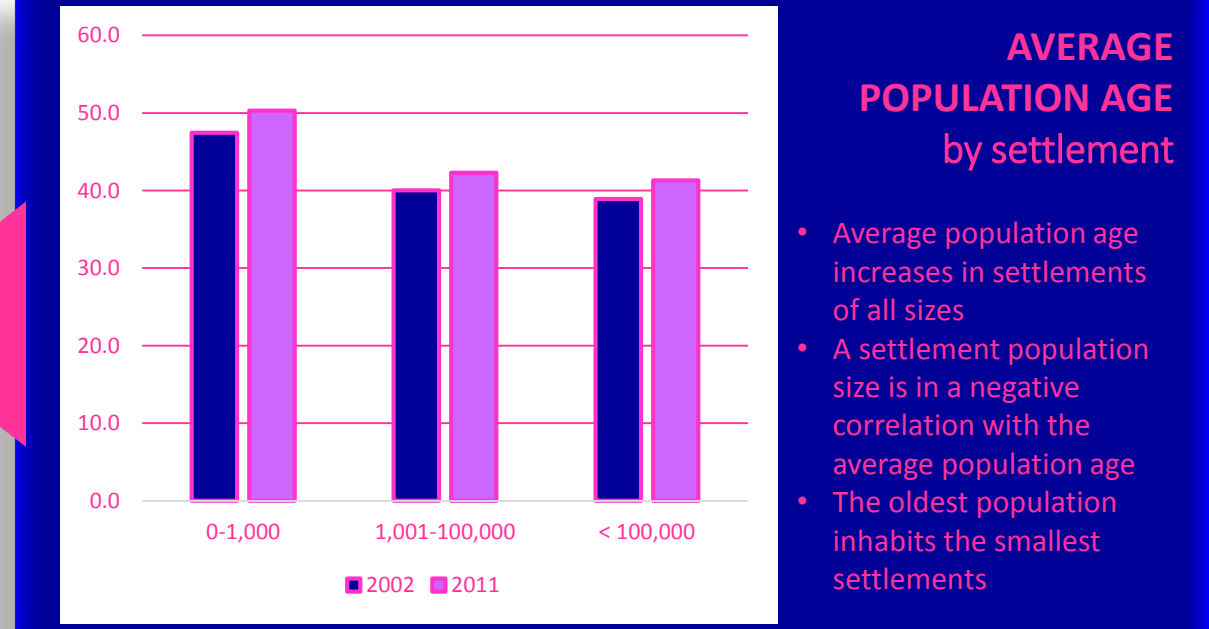
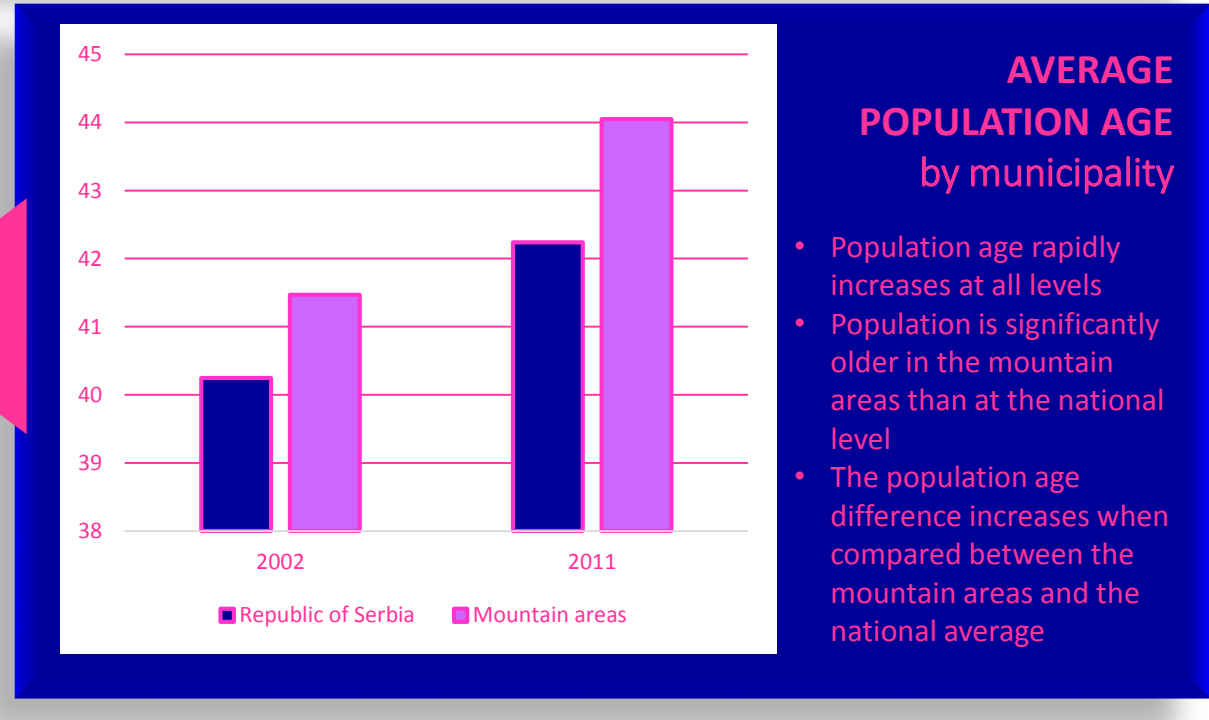
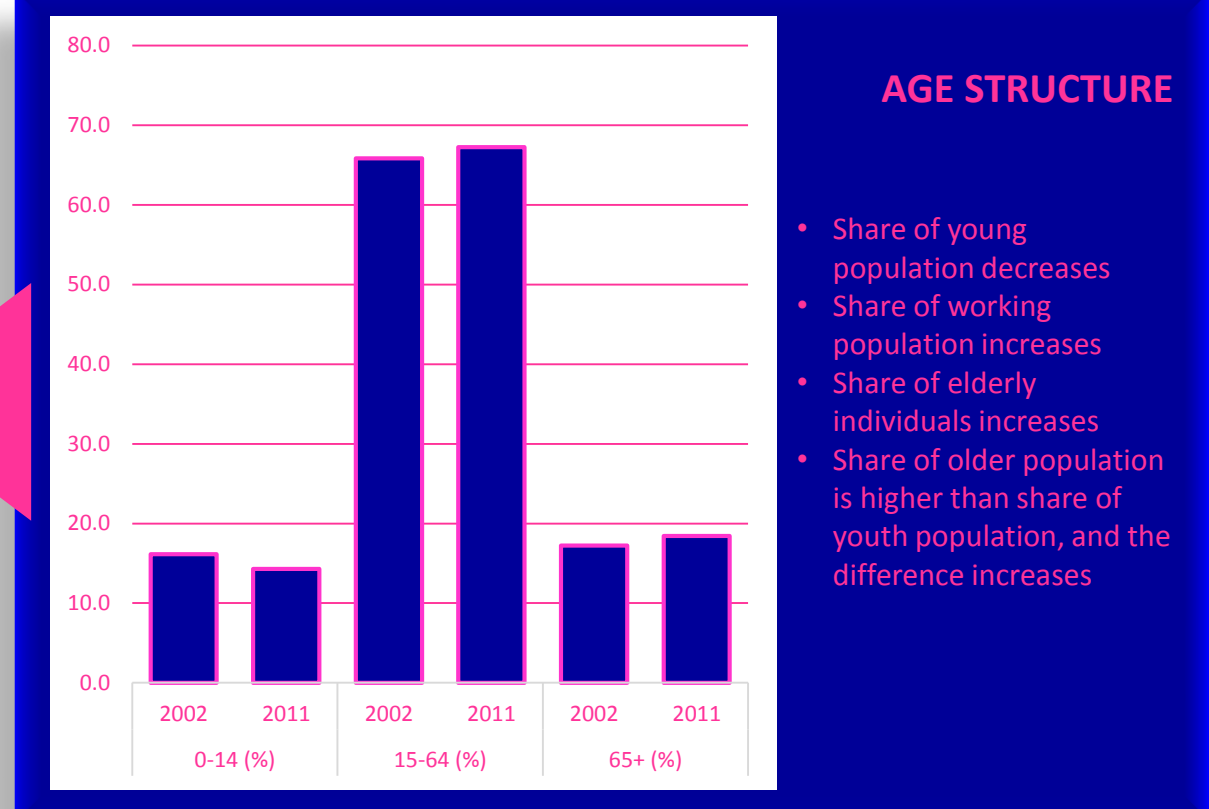
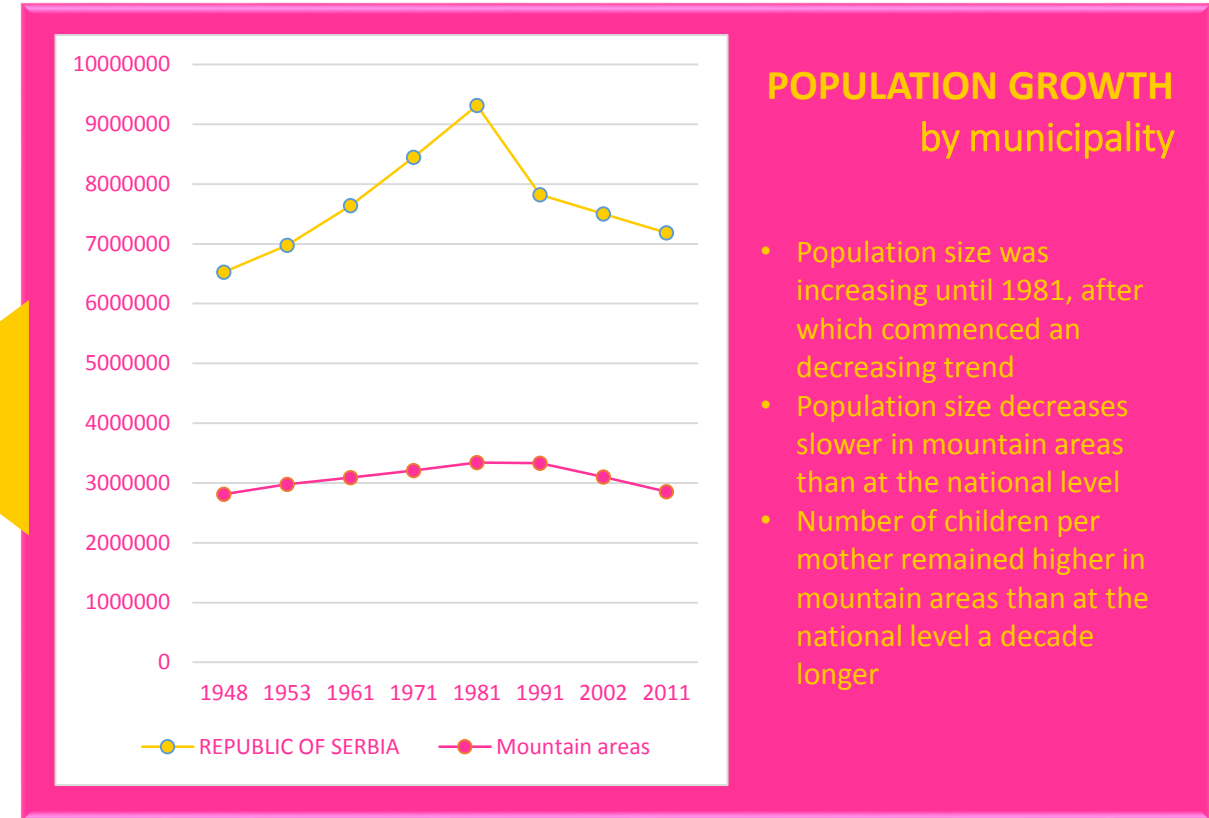
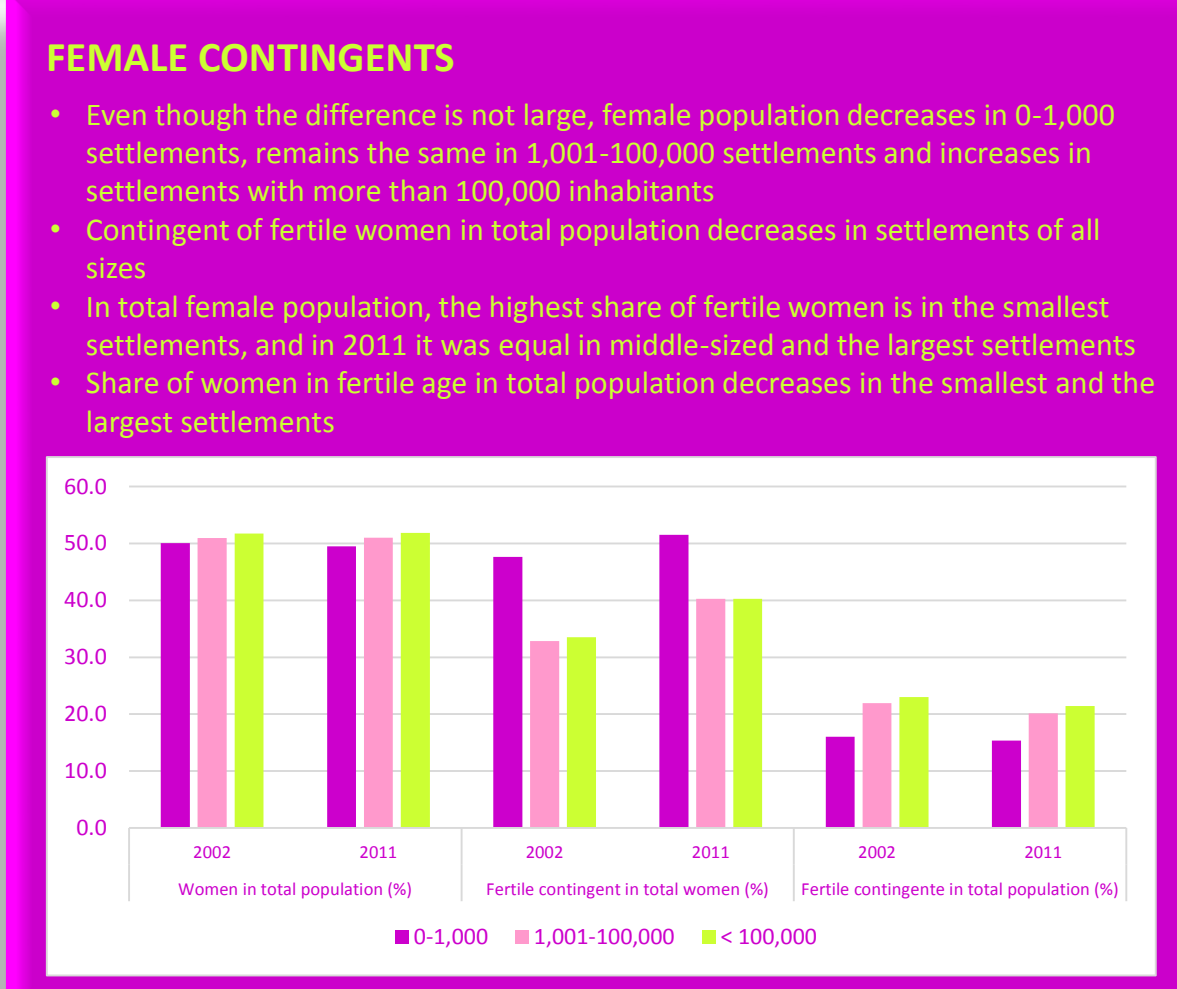
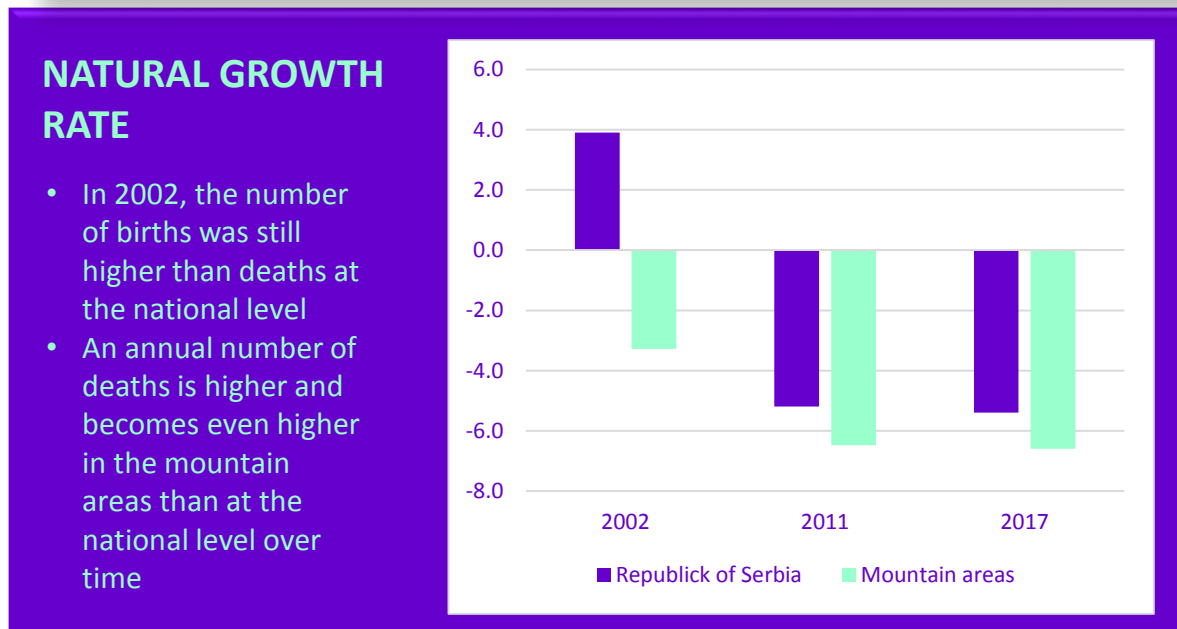
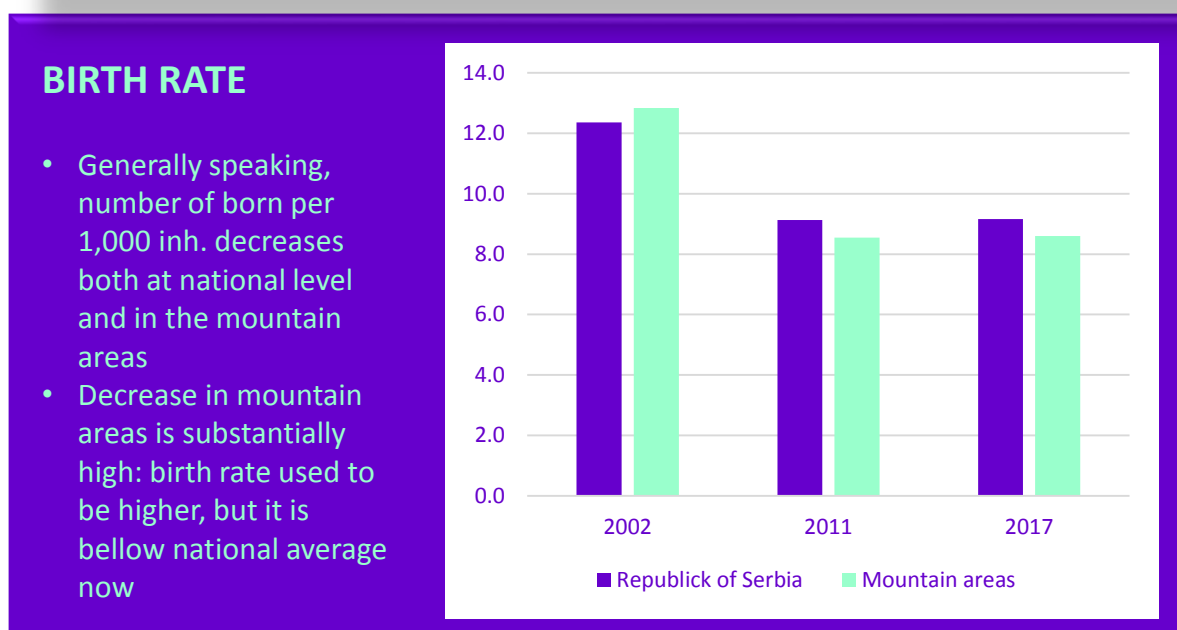
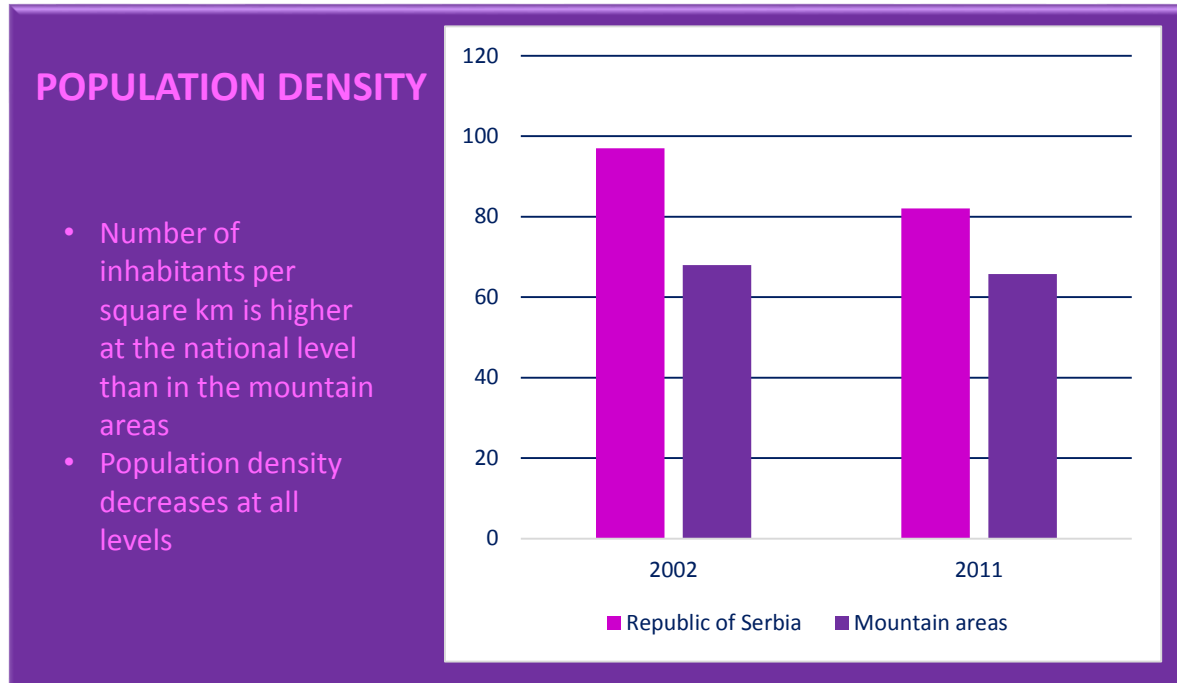


Demographic Change in Serbian Mountain Areas

– Trends, Characteristics and Pressures –



METHODOLOGY

- Quantitative analysis of demographic change indicators.
- Analysis levels: municipality and settlement (except for population density and birth rate).
- Settlement level of analysis is interpreted for settlements classified by population size:
 - 0-1,000 inhabitants
 - 1,001-100,000 inhabitants and
 - >100,000 inhabitants.
- Due to absence of reporting on migration in Serbia, the migration interpretation was implicitly based on population growth, natural growth and share of female population.
- The map, representing municipal level, severity of demographic change when compared to national level.

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

- Demographic change affects most of the territory of the Republic of Serbia.
- The mountain areas are significantly more affected by demographic change than the rest of the country.
- First cities grew larger than 100,000 inhabitants around 1970s, but their size has already started to show unstable trend parallel to decline in other settlements. This also implies decline of population density.
- The share of working population is the highest and still increases. The question is for how long since that "pool" of young population empties.
- Aging is the most stable process, it increases at all levels – municipal, and in settlements of all sizes. This is related to the fact that number of deaths is larger than number of births.
- There is less women per 1,000 men in the mountain areas than in other areas of the country, which in some settlements significantly affects reproductive capacity of the population. Small settlements are those that young women leave the most, even though the share of young women is the highest when compared to women of other ages.
- There is only four settlement municipalities where demographic change indicators show better rating than at the national level. They are all larger than 80,000 inhabitants, including two largest cities in Serbian mountain areas.

Demographic change in mountain municipalities

