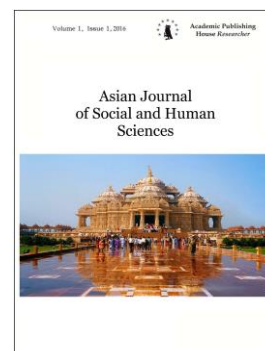


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Demographic Changes in the Population of Northern Region in Montenegro with Emphasis on Entrepreneurship: a Review

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Abstract

Intensive process of demographic change on the territory of the Northern region of Montenegro began in the second half of the twentieth century. Socio - economic development contemplated the territory has is caused decrease of population. While the mainly urban settlements demographic strengthened, rural settlements are stagnant or very little magnified its demographic balance. Migration balance in the Northern region of Montenegro in the period 2003 -2011, shows a negative trend and amounted to - 17.161. The aging population is a particular problem which greatly affects economic development. The working population in the period 2003-2011 year was decreased by - 4.7 %. During the last decade of the twentieth century is considered the geographical space is went through a phase transition when is shut down a large number of industrial giants. As a result have occurred changes that have caused disturbances in some important segments of are the population. Based on analysis of the number of MMS companies, entrepreneurs and number of workers it can be concluded that the current measures and incentives aimed at balanced regional development of Montenegro, especially in times of economic crisis, have not yielded the expected results.

Keywords: Northern Montenegro, region, population, entrepreneurship, development.

Introduction

The world and most regions and countries are experiencing unprecedentedly rapid demographic change. The most obvious example of this change is the huge expansion of human numbers: four billion have been added since 1950. Projections for the next half century expect a highly divergent world, with stagnation or potential decline in parts of the developed world and continued rapid growth in the least developed regions. Other demographic processes are also undergoing extraordinary change: women's fertility has dropped rapidly and life expectancy has risen to new highs. Past trends in fertility and mortality have led to very young populations in high fertility countries in the developing world and to increasingly older populations in the developed world. Contemporary societies are now at very different stages of their demographic transitions (Bongaarts, 2009).

Demographic trends in Montenegro in the last decades are characterized by the so-called "population regression" caused by geographic, climatic, economic, traditional, cultural and other factors, whose influence can be attributed to multiple reduction of the total population, decline in

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birth rate, an increase in the average age of the population, concentration of population in urban areas, depopulation rural areas and migration processes. The change in population caused by natural and mechanical movement of population reflected on economic potential of the Northern region of Montenegro (municipality, town, village) and their developmental level. More specifically, the number and structure of population by municipalities shows that there is a correlation between economic trends and demographic trends. To the present conclusion of from familiarity and dependence of population and economic trends, has served new methodology approach that synthesizes demographic components in order to determine the demographic of endangered or progressive areas, and in connection with that demographic policy and measures to overcome the negative flows and improvement (Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, 2015).

This paper summarizes key trends in basic demographic indicators population of the North region of Montenegro, population trends (2003 - 2011), the working age population (15-64 years), number of population by sex and type of settlement in the regions of municipalities and structures in Montenegro, the number of average age of the population of the region according to municipalities in Montenegro, the average size of villages in the municipalities of the region in 2011 and the number of MMS companies, entrepreneurs and the number of employees.

Results and their generalizations

Changes in the population in the North region of Montenegro in the twentieth-first century were accelerated in all areas of demographic development by providing him a greater or lesser extent, characteristics of modern populations. On one side changes are positive: the adoption of modern reproductive pattern, reducing mortality, mobility and spatial dynamic changes that are usually qualified as the development of almost all structures, especially age, educational and economic structure of the population. On the other side, changes in certain areas of demographic development have been slow, or have been late started, or were too intense and uncontrolled, which caused disruptions in some important segments of the population (Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro, 2015). In which segments of the demographic development, we find out from the data that follow.

Table 1. Basic demographic indicators in Montenegro

Geospace	Population 2003	Population 2011	Change 2011/03	Rate of growth 2011/03(%)	Population %	Density of population	Average age of the population
Northern region	191.610	177.837	-13.773	-7.2	28.7	24.35	37.3

Source: Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014).

As the data show in Table 1, the population in the Northern region of Montenegro is reduced in period 2003 - 2011, with 191.619 to 177.837 inhabitants, i.e. 13.773, or at a rate of - 7.2%. The average population density was 24.35 in/km². According to the given analytical indicators, the population of the northern region of Montenegro marks the threshold of demographic aging, the demographic age and deep demographic age. Namely, the average age was 37.3 in 2011. Consequently been manifested tendencies represent a large demographic, social, economic and cultural problem of the Northern region of Montenegro (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2016; Rajović and Bulatović, 2016; Rajović and Bulatović, 2016).

Table 2. Population growth by regions (2003-2011)

Geospace	Natural increase (2003 - 2011)	Migration balance (2003-2011) ¹
Northern region	3.388	-17.161
Montenegro	18.196	-10.434

Source: Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014).

In the observed period 2003 - 2011, there was a positive population growth in the northern region of Montenegro (3.388). However, migration balance at the regional level and Montenegro shows a negative trend and amounts - or 17.161 - 10.433. Northern region of Montenegro is exceptionally emigration area. The emigration population is conditioned by the economic reasons. Bearing in mind that the migration participates mainly young population, which leads to disturbances of the age structure of the population, which is on the other side directly affects the economic structure, through reduction of the share of the working age population in the total population (see [Rajović and Bulatović, 2016](#); [Rajović and Bulatović, 2016](#); [Rajović and Bulatović, 2016](#)). According to the data of the Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2012) the total number of the population moved within Montenegro in 2013 amounted to 4.374 inhabitants; most of this population are women with 55.7% or 2.438, while men make up 44.3% of the total, or 1.936 inhabitants.

Table 3. Working age population (15-64 years)

Geospace	2003		2011		Change 2011/2003 Rate of growth (%)	
	Number	Participation (%)	Number	Participation (%)		
Northern region	123.191	30.87	117.647	27.90	-5.544	-4.5
Montenegro	399.049	100.00	421.93	100.00	22.644	5.7

Source: Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro (2014).

Working age population in the period 2003-2011 at the level of Montenegro has increased by 22.644 people, which represents a growth rate of 5.7%. While the number of working-age population in the Northern region of Montenegro decreased by (-4.7%). Thus, the total number of working-age population has downward trend; generational influx or entry young people in the sector workforce also tend to be eased, with occasional oscillations in its numbers, which depend on a number of dynamics birth rate and natural growth; outflow of working population respectively from the scope of the working - age population older generation, which occurs primarily under the influence of natural components or under the influence of the aging process population and its long-term guidelines, shows trends of the increase and is extremely dominant changes which the takes place in the age structure of the population of the Northern region of Montenegro (see [Rajović and Bulatović, 2016](#)). The number of unemployed persons in the observed geo - space at the end of 2013 amounted to 12.810, or 37.1% of the total number of unemployed. The number of unemployed as compared to 2010 increased by 9.4% while are the unemployment rate in 2013 was 21.9%. Namely, in the period 2010 - 2013 in the northern region of Montenegro recorded a decline of the average number of employees by 6.3%. Also, in 2013 the income per capita amounted to EUR 1.031.5 or 2.05 times less than in the central region of Montenegro (EUR 2.233.8), that is, if we look at the budget income per capita, which in 2013 amounted to 100.46 EUR, we notice that

¹ The migration balance is obtained based on the difference in population between the two censuses, and natural increase for the period from 2003 - 2011.

the was 5.7 times less than in the coastal region of Montenegro (572.99 EUR) (Ministry of Economy of the Government of Montenegro, 2014).

Table 4. Number of population by sex and type of settlement in the regions of municipalities and structures in Montenegro, year 2011

Geo-space	Number of inhabitants	Structure (%)	Men	%	Women	%	Urban	%	Other	%
Montenegro	620.029	100.0	306.236	49.40	313.793	50.60	392.020	63.23	228.009	36.77
Northern region	177.840	28.68	89.576	14.45	88.264	14.23	71.673	40.30	106.167	59.70
Andrijeвица	5.071	0.82	2.614	0.42	2.457	0.40	1.048	20.67	4.023	79.33
Berane	33.970	5.48	17.089	2.76	16.883	2.72	11.073	32.60	22.897	67.40
Bijelo Polje	46.051	7.43	23.204	3.74	22.847	3.69	15.400	33.44	30.651	66.56
Kolašin	8.380	1.35	4.229	0.68	4.151	0.67	2.725	32.52	5.655	67.47
Mojkovac	8.622	1.39	4.352	0.70	4.270	0.69	3.590	41.64	5.032	58.36
Plav	13.108	2.11	6.664	1.07	6.444	1.04	5.390	41.12	7.718	58.88
Pljevlja	30.786	4.97	15.138	2.44	15.648	2.53	19.489	63.30	11.297	36.70
Plužine	3.246	0.52	1.666	0.27	1.580	0.25	1.341	41.31	1.905	58.69
Rožaje	22.964	3.70	11.776	1.90	11.188	1.80	9.422	41.03	13.542	58.97
Šavnik	2.070	0.33	1.071	0.17	999	0.16	472	22.80	1.598	77.20
Žabljak	3.569	0.58	1.773	0.28	1.796	0.30	1.723	48.28	1.846	51.72

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Monstat, 2012.

The total population of the region is 177.840 or 28.68% of the total population of Montenegro. This is also the rarest populated region, the majority of people living in rural areas, while the majority of the urban population is only in the municipality of Pljevlja. The average population density in the North and Northern East region is 24.81 inhabitants per km² (average for Montenegro is 47 inhabitants per km²). The population density is the lowest in the municipalities of Plužine and Šavnik, just 4 inhabitants per km² and the highest in the municipality of Rožaje 53 inhabitants per km². In the North region, 40.30% of the population lives in urban areas and 59.70% of the total population of the region in other settlements. In the region, the concentration of population in cities and other settlements is lower, especially because the significant migration of population from rural to urban areas has occurred. Dominating sector of the economy in the specified region is agriculture, and in other settlements in the region, the majority of the population still lives in villages (Jelić et al, 2014).

Our research records based on similar studies Korolczuk and Szewczyk (***) indicates the following conclusions can be drawn from the above given facts: recent demographic phenomena influence population distribution patterns and human living space. These processes play especially significant role at some peripheral territories. Northern region is the most typical example in Montenegro. Other post-socialist European countries are also affected by these problems. The phenomena reflect the general trend of increasing concentration of the population in urban areas and the migration processes disturb traditional spatial, social and economical interrelations in the hierarchy of settlement units. Thus we are facing some new, unknown problems and challenges, especially related to the territories over rapped by the most intensive migration processes.

In the Northern region, 18.2% of the population is under 14 years, 61.9% of the population is aged from 15 - 64 years and 15.8% of the populations are over 65 years in relation to the total population of the region. In regard to the average age of the population of Montenegro, the population in Andrijeвица, Kolašin, Mojkovac, Pljevlja, Plužine, Šavnik and Žabljak is older than the average. In the municipalities of Berane, Bijelo Polje, Plav and Rožaje, the age of the population is below the average age of the population of Montenegro (Table 5). The demographic problems in this region are due to several important factors: lack of existing rural infrastructure; migration of population from rural to urban areas; unresolved issue of the social status of farmers (pension/retirement - social insurance); unregulated market, or purchasing of agricultural products; incentive measures of the state/government are not satisfactory... (Jelić et al, 2014).

Taking into account research Lukić (2011) emphasize the following yes given the current state and tendencies of negative elements of the population change of the Northern region Montenegro, which are reflected in the depopulation of rural settlements and changes in the structure and the

territorial disposition of the population, measures of population policy are necessary that will affect to mitigate the unfavorable trends of population change. Measures and activities of socio-economic and population policy (creating favorable conditions for life and work) may be carried out only together, for the renewal of working population contingent and the future population change of this area are of crucial importance for its overall development. Encouraging economic development could stimulate the part of the population working abroad (which is making significant population potentials of the Northern region) to return, which would significantly contribute to sustainable population change of the Northern region of Montenegro. For more intensive economic development in this area, proper directing of migrant remittances is important, which could represent a significant source of capital, given the number of population of this region working abroad. The inflow of foreign remittances and foreign direct investments should be directed to productive purposes.

Table 5. The number of average age of the population of the region according to municipalities in Montenegro, year 2011

Region/Municipalities	The number of average age of the population				
	Total	Men	Women	Urban	Other
Montenegro	37.2	36.0	38.4	36.6	38.4
The Northern region	38.9	37.8	40.1	37.1	40.2
Pluzine	43.7	42.3	45.2	38.2	47.5
Savnik	42.5	40.5	44.7	37.9	43.9
Zabljak	41.9	41.0	42.8	40.5	43.3
Pljevlja	41.8	40.4	43.1	39.0	46.6
Kolasin	40.1	38.7	41.5	37.6	41.3
Andrijevica	39.9	39.2	40.6	38.1	40.3
Mojkovac	38.4	37.0	39.7	37.4	39.1
Berane	36.4	35.1	37.7	36.9	36.1
Bijelo Polje	36.1	35.1	37.1	35.1	37.1
Plav	36	35.0	37.0	35.6	36.2
Rozaje	31.7	31.1	32.2	32.2	31.3

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro, Monstat 2011.

In this place we point to the interesting information in which indicates Mijanović (2015) namely “average size of villages in the region was further reduced to 227 inhabitants. With the exception of the municipality of Berane, where the average size increased slightly, in all other municipalities of the region the average size of villages has declined significantly, it was the lowest in the municipalities of Plužine 44 inhabitants, Savnik 61 inhabitants, Zabljak 68 inhabitants - Figure 1. Based on the analysis of these several parameters and their comparison we can see that the depopulation today engulfed the entire northern region. This is supported by the fact that according to the results of the agricultural census of 2010 in it only 14.3% of the agricultural populations were presented (excluding municipalities of Šavnik and Andrijevica all others had below 20% of the agricultural population)”.

Depopulation of rural areas directly disintegrates the most valuable architectural, cultural and social spaces and indirectly leads to the destruction of its social and architectural heritage. As a result village life, people’s spiritual culture, folk art and customs vanish, and the neglect, degradation and disappearance of artifacts that carry local identity and cultural values take place. We have no appropriate methods for regional and urban governance relevant to the new demographic challenges. The traditional methods have been well evaluated for a long time but they are ineffective now. On the other hand, the new challenges result in new “on demand” but untested methods for regional and urban governance. New approaches rely on sociological, commercial and governmental predictions (Korolczuk and Szewczyk, ***).

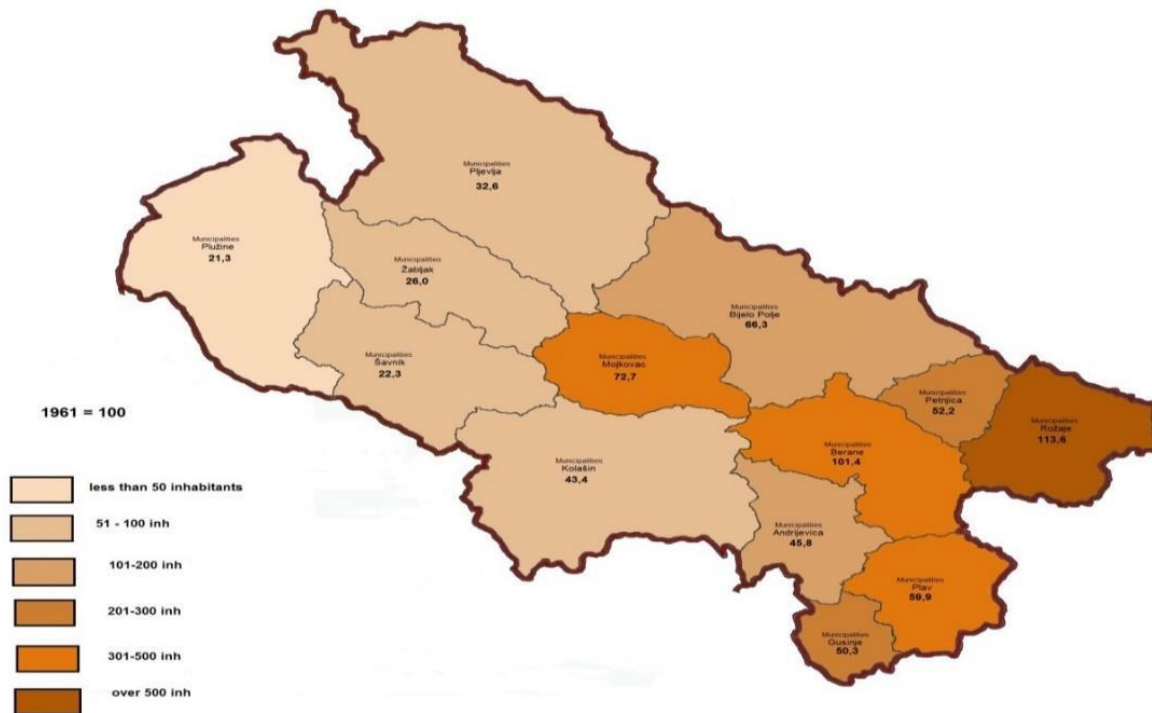


Fig. 1. The average size of villages in the municipalities of the region in 2011 (Mijanović, 2015)

According to Yunusa (2011) indeed, leaders in developing countries see urbanization as a product of distorted policies that favour city growth and produces “urban elites” thereby encouraging excessive migration to the cities, and in the process creating an army of unproductive and underemployed informal workers. Or how this beautifully accentuate Kante (2004) and Nanavati (2004) yes the unprecedented rates of over-all population growth due to natural increase, rural-urban migration and city expansion are helping to swell the populations of individual cities more than ever before as a result, significant social, cultural, economic, and political problems are being created in the cities. This is because, where urbanization in the developed countries went hand in hand with infrastructure development, economic growth and improved welfare, this is not the case with developing countries, where rapid urban growth in these countries is both a problem for both cities and depopulating rural areas (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2016; Rajović and Bulatović, 2016).

Therefore, according to Korolczuk and Szewczyk (***) the following are the challenges for the urban planning and design (with regard to suburbanization and depopulation of peripheral rural areas (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2015; Rajović and Bulatović, 2016): a) preservation (neutralization of degradation and disappearance) of artifacts and places that create and maintain local identity and cultural values; b) preservation of traditional model of social life through shaping urban space hierarchically according to the natural social hierarchies; c) preservation of continuity of space and avoiding collisions; d) enriching the heritage-based cultural importance of space in relation to local aesthetical and cultural values and e) preventing the isolation of suburban zones.

According to data Tax Administration of Montenegro in the period 2011 - 2013 year can be seen growing trend in terms of number of MMS companies or entrepreneurs, and the number of employees. On the national level this relationship in the observed period ranged from 18.057 to 21.463 (MMS companies), 13.825-15.899 (entrepreneurs) and from 106.579 to 134.590 (number of employees). The growing trend was recorded at the level of the North region 2.692-2.990 (MMS enterprises), 3.752-4.005 (entrepreneurs) and 16.615-19.201 (number of employees). Based on analysis of the number of MMS companies, entrepreneurs and the number of employees in North region of Montenegro, it can be stated, however, that despite the increasing trend in terms of the number of MMS companies or entrepreneurs, and the number of employees, previous measures

and incentives aimed at balanced regional development especially in times of economic crisis, have not yielded the expected results.

Table 6. Number of MMS companies, entrepreneurs and employment

Geospace		2011	2013
Northern region	MMS companies	2.692	2.990
	Number of employees	16.615	19.201
	Entrepreneurs	3.752	4.005
Montenegro	MMS companies	18.057	21.463
	Number of employees	106.579	134.590
	Entrepreneurs	13.825	15.899

Source: Ministry of Economy Government of Montenegro (2014).

Due to lack of adequate financial support for the functioning of the "National Partnership for Entrepreneurial Learning" was not satisfactory. Largest number of results has been achieved in the implementation of those activities that have been supported by foreign donors and partners on the project. In order to promote the study of entrepreneurship in educational - educational system of Montenegro formed a new "national partnership" by the "Directorate for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises", with the aim of better and more efficient functioning. In creating the "Action Plan" are represented by the following principles: the continuation of the activities started, but that already in the previous period has shown positive effects in order to promote entrepreneurship; start of implementation of new activities that will contribute to further development of entrepreneurial learning as a key competence and implementation of priority activities which are the key contribution to goals defined in the Strategy for Entrepreneurial Learning. Therefore, the action plan envisages implementation of activities defined in four priority areas: developing awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship learning for overall socio-economic development of Montenegro; improvement of entrepreneurial learning in the formal education system; improvement of entrepreneurial learning in the system of non-formal education and monitoring of the implementation, evaluation and reporting of entrepreneurial learning ([Directorate for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises of Montenegro, 2013](#)).

Instead of conclusion

Two related demographic challenges are confronting Europe. The most dominant challenge is population ageing, while the second challenge is population decline. The social and economic implications of population ageing are manifold and its impact on the social situation in Europe can hardly be underestimated. The same holds for the additional challenge of population decline. As is the case with population ageing, Europe is also a frontrunner among the major world regions with respect to population decline ([Nimwegen and Erf, ***](#)).

In 1993, in its policy statement, the EU Council took notice of the fact that "demographic trends and the ageing of the population in particular, constitute one of the major challenges for social policies". In particular, since the appearance of the green paper in 2005, the subject of "demographic change" has been discussed more on the European level and thus as a field of activity for EU institutions (see overview of documents in annex). In the commission's 2006 communication, concrete areas of activity were named in which the member states could actively address the challenges of demographic change ([Linz and Stula, 2010](#)).

Linz and Stula (2010) using research Tippelmann (2009) emphasize that accentuated by the current discussion about the social consequences of the economic crisis, the focus is currently on the development of solutions both for elderly and younger people since they are the ones particularly affected by the crisis. New flexible forms in the transition from education to

employment life and employment life to retirement (“measures for active ageing”), measures for bridging interruptions and reintegration measures and a reform of the social systems that account for the impact on all generations are necessary in all member states.

Families should be enabled to combine professional and private life in an acceptable and fulfilling manner. Key to this is the need to provide affordable and high-quality child and elderly care, combining this with generous and flexible maternity and parental leave. Such policies can ensure that families are able to have the number of children they desire and at the same time be available on the labour market on a continuous basis. However, policy measures alone are not enough; corporate attitudes and human resource management also play a key role in enabling women and men to be in a position to start a family and retain full labour market participation (Jepsen, 2006).

When the current demographic trends of population ageing and population decline indicate that human capital will become scarcer and “quantity” tends to decrease, efforts to stimulate “quality” should become a dominant policy perspective. Promoting quality may well be the most effective response to the dual demographic challenge that Europe is facing (Nimwegen and Erf, ***).

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