

**LOOKING AHEAD: THE USE OF PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS
TO HIGHLIGHT THE POPULATION AGEING
CONSEQUENCES**

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By using prospective analysis, the article researches dimensions of the population ageing and implications on the demographic and socio-economic development. The question raised is related to the way the demographic changes until 2030 will modify the social landscape or labour market, human capital and living conditions. Research was performed on the example of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region in Serbia, with idea to secure providing detailed and firmly grounded analyses of population ageing and its implications. Projections of the labour market, human capital and social needs of the population by 2030 are given based on the medium option for projection of the total population. All variants of population projections show significant increase in the participation of the elderly (65+ years) in the total population. According to the medium variant, their share was increased from 18.5 percent in 2011 to 25.7 percent in 2030. In the last two decades, the share of young people and the elderly in the total population are replaced, and according to projections by 2030 it is expected the number of old to be doubled.

Related to future challenges on the labour market, results have proven that aging of the population and the long-term decrease of fertility will affect decrease of the working population. Reduction of the working population will influence the lack of labour force that will lead to increase of the dependence on old ratio. Employment increase at the female population will be more intensive than the increase in employment between men, which is the result of strengthening of the service economy in the region of Sumadija and Pomoravlje.

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Contingent of older workers (55-64 years) will be increased from 42.8 to 48% in 2030 with intermediate-section in 2020 of 44.6%. There will be intense increase of female population of the same age: from 19.4% to 25.7% in 2020 and 34% higher in 2030. In the field of human capital, demographic changes will cause reduction of the number of pupils and students included in the primary and secondary education, and increase of number of students of university institutions. It is estimated that the school obliged contingent by 2030 will be reduce for more than 5,000 students. Unfavorable demographic effects will be more intensive in the period up to 2020 (the number of children will rapidly decrease, to about 4,000), while in the next decade will slowly decrease as a result of the projected recovery fertility. An improvement of the educational composition of the population and a shortage of adequate number of workers in specific occupations is expected.

Also, demographic changes are multi-reflected in all areas of social protection of the population. The share of very old people (aged 80 years) in the total population is increased (from 4.0 to 6.4%) and needs for increased contingent of old people become more complex. Regarding social protection in the future it can be expected that, due to demographic changes, the number of potential users will be increased, especially in the category of people who live in single-elderly households. In addition, economic migration resulted in the aging of families, especially in rural areas of the region. Elderly person's households became more vulnerable group, requiring more attention in the design of programs to support the family and respect the significant differences of an economic nature, but also cultural, ethnic and other specifics.

Keywords: Serbia, population ageing, population projections, labour market