

This subsection presents census-derived demographic statistics that illuminate the age, gender, and social composition of populations across study regions. It offers data on key structural indicators — such as population by gender, age groups, and ethnicity/nationality — alongside measures of generational dynamics like average age, number of live births, pension beneficiaries, and age dependency ratios. By integrating these metrics, the section provides a comprehensive quantitative backdrop for understanding demographic change and its societal implications in Southeastern Europe.

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1948–1991)