

Popis stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova u Crnoj Gori 2011. godine
Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011

Stanovništvo prema poznavanju rada na računaru, po opštinama u Crnoj Gori
Population by computer literacy per municipalities in Montenegro

Uvodne napomene

Popisom stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova 2011. godine po prvi put su se prikupljali podaci o poznavanju rada na računaru.

Poznavanje rada na računaru se definiše kao mogućnost korišćenja osnovnih računarskih aplikacija za izvršenje svakodnevnih zadataka. U vezi sa tim prikupljani su podaci o poznavanju softverskih aplikacija word, excel, internet i korišćenje elektronske pošte.

Kompjuterski pismenim smatramo ono lice koje poznaje rad sa sve četiri navedene aplikacije (word, excel, internet i korišćenje elektronske pošte).

Lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru su ona lica koja poznaju jednu, dvije ili tri aplikacije, ali ne i sve četiri.

Lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru su ona koja ne poznaju niti jednu gore navedenu softversku aplikaciju.

Odgovor se prikupljao na bazi izjave lica.

Podaci u ovom Saopštenju odnose se na broj i strukturu stanovništva prema poznavanju rada na računaru. Ovo obilježje se ukršta sa već objavljenim, polom i starosti po opštinama.

Poznavanje rada na računaru se prikazuje za stanovništvo staro 15 i više godina, što je 501 278 stanovnika, od čega su 256 808 žene, a 244 470 muškarci.

Od ukupnog broja stanovništva starijeg od 15 godina, 35% je kompjuterski pismeno, 16% su lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru. Čak 48% lica ne poznaje rad na računaru, dok 1% lica nije dalo odgovor na ovo pitanje.

Polna struktura pokazuje da je podjednak broj kompjuterski pismenih žena i muškaraca.

Međutim, ako posmatramo samo žene starije od 15 godina 34% njih je kompjuterski pismeno, 15% djelimično poznaje rad na računaru, a 50% ne poznaje rad na računaru.

Struktura muškaraca starijih od 15 godina pokazuje da je 35% muškaraca kompjuterski pismeno, 17% djelimično poznaje rad na računaru, a 47% ne poznaju rad na računaru.

Posmatrano po opštinama najveći procenat kompjuterski pismenog stanovništva je u Budvi i to 46%, Tivtu i Kotoru 42%, u Podgorici 41% i Herceg Novom 40%, dok je najmanji u Šavniku gdje je svega 17% stanovništva kompjuterski pismeno, a zatim u Andrijevi i Plužinama 18%.

Kompjuterska pismenost je veća kod mlađeg stanovništva i ravnomjerno opada sa povećanjem starosti.

Preliminary notes

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011 collected for the first time data on computer literacy.

Computer literacy is defined as possibility of using basic computer applications for performing every day tasks. Related to that there are collected data in knowledge of software applications word and excel, as well application for usage of internet and electronic mail.

Computer literate is considered person knowing to apply all four mentioned application (word, excel application for usage of internet and electronic mail).

Persons partially computer literate are those who know one, two or three applications but no all four.

Persons who are not computer literate are those who are not familiar with none of mentioned applications.

Response was collected based on declaration of person.

Data in this Release are related to the number and the structure of population according to computer literacy.

Computer literacy is presented for population aged 15 and over and that is 501 278 inhabitants, from which 256 808 are women and 244 470 men.

From total number of population aged 15 and over, 35 % is computer literate and 16 % are persons who are partially literate .Even 48 % are not computer literate, while 1 % did not answer on this question.

Gender structure shows that there is equal number of computer literate women and men.

However, if we take into consideration only women older than 15, 34 % of them is computer literate, 15 % is partially literate and 50 % are computer illiterate.

Structure of men older than 15 indicates that 35 % of men is computer literate, 17 % is partially literate and 47% is computer illiterate.

Observing by municipalities the biggest percentage of computer literate population is in Budva 46 %, Tivat and Kotor 42%, in Podgorica 41 % and Herceg Novi 40% and the lest is in Savnik where only 17 % of population is computer literate and than in Andrijevi and Pluzine 18%.

Computer literacy is higher among younger population and that it declines evenly with the increase of age.

Tabela 1. STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO OPŠTINAMA, POPIS 2011

Table 1. Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and municipalities, Census 2011

Opština / Municipality	Ukupno/ Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	501278	172829	79933	242388	6128
%	100.0%	34.5%	15.9%	48.4%	1.2%
Andrijevica	4168	748	569	2805	46
%	100.0%	17.9%	13.7%	67.3%	1.1%
Bar	34303	12377	6304	15328	294
%	100.0%	36.1%	18.4%	44.6%	0.9%
Berane	26827	6620	4481	15407	319
%	100.0%	24.7%	16.7%	57.4%	1.2%
Bijelo Polje	36443	9733	4902	21343	465
%	100.0%	26.7%	13.5%	58.5%	1.3%
Budva	15665	7251	2882	5277	255
%	100.0%	46.3%	18.4%	33.7%	1.6%
Cetinje	14291	4857	2231	7003	200
%	100.0%	34.0%	15.6%	49.0%	1.4%
Danilovgrad	15295	4490	2182	8434	189
%	100.0%	29.4%	14.3%	55.1%	1.2%
Herceg Novi	25765	10370	4497	10686	212
%	100.0%	40.2%	17.5%	41.5%	0.8%
Kolašin	7025	1793	966	4157	109
%	100.0%	25.5%	13.8%	59.1%	1.6%
Kotor	18849	7940	3258	7448	203
%	100.0%	42.1%	17.3%	39.5%	1.1%
Mojkovac	7074	1795	993	4138	148
%	100.0%	25.4%	14.0%	58.5%	2.1%
Nikšić	58929	20255	7699	30441	534
%	100.0%	34.4%	13.1%	51.6%	0.9%
Plav	10203	1983	2888	5115	217
%	100.0%	19.4%	28.3%	50.2%	2.1%
Pljevlja	26098	6957	3070	15741	330
%	100.0%	26.7%	11.8%	60.2%	1.3%
Plužine	2799	515	343	1924	17
%	100.0%	18.4%	12.3%	68.7%	0.6%
Podgorica	148102	60937	22434	63287	1444
%	100.0%	41.1%	15.1%	42.8%	1.0%
Rožaje	16939	3872	3569	9027	471
%	100.0%	22.9%	21.1%	53.2%	2.8%
Šavnik	1776	295	215	1238	28
%	100.0%	16.6%	12.1%	69.7%	1.6%
Tivat	11556	4873	2040	4509	134
%	100.0%	42.1%	17.7%	39.0%	1.2%
Ulcinj	16113	4356	3993	7301	463
%	100.0%	27.0%	24.8%	45.3%	2.9%
Žabljak	3058	812	417	1779	50
%	100.0%	26.6%	13.6%	58.2%	1.6%

Tabela 1a. ŽENSKO STANOVNIŠTVO, STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO OPŠTINAMA, POPIS 2011

Table 1a. Women population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and municipalities, Census 2011

Opština / Municipality	Ukupno/ Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	256808	86517	38134	128719	3438
%	100.0%	33.7%	14.8%	50.2%	1.3%
Andrijevica	2007	367	261	1354	25
%	100.0%	18.3%	13.0%	67.5%	1.2%
Bar	17711	6099	3086	8361	165
%	100.0%	34.4%	17.4%	47.3%	0.9%
Berane	13500	3169	2061	8082	188
%	100.0%	23.5%	15.3%	59.8%	1.4%
Bijelo Polje	18182	4681	2168	11088	245
%	100.0%	25.7%	11.9%	61.1%	1.3%
Budva	8282	3775	1445	2914	148
%	100.0%	45.6%	17.4%	35.2%	1.8%
Cetinje	7506	2497	1101	3794	114
%	100.0%	33.3%	14.7%	50.5%	1.5%
Danilovgrad	7268	2179	914	4060	115
%	100.0%	30.0%	12.6%	55.8%	1.6%
Herceg Novi	13465	5180	2287	5878	120
%	100.0%	38.5%	17.0%	43.6%	0.9%
Kolašin	3454	842	429	2118	65
%	100.0%	24.4%	12.4%	61.3%	1.9%
Kotor	9983	3918	1677	4270	118
%	100.0%	39.2%	16.8%	42.8%	1.2%
Mojkovac	3530	897	458	2075	100
%	100.0%	25.4%	13.0%	58.8%	2.8%
Nikšić	30178	10350	3776	15743	309
%	100.0%	34.3%	12.5%	52.2%	1.0%
Plav	5059	866	1243	2837	113
%	100.0%	17.1%	24.6%	56.1%	2.2%
Pljevlja	13347	3523	1394	8234	196
%	100.0%	26.4%	10.4%	61.7%	1.5%
Plužine	1368	268	156	934	10
%	100.0%	19.6%	11.4%	68.3%	0.7%
Podgorica	77154	31364	10970	34033	787
%	100.0%	40.7%	14.2%	44.1%	1.0%
Rožaje	8352	1675	1574	4840	263
%	100.0%	20.1%	18.8%	58.0%	3.1%
Šavnik	858	147	80	619	12
%	100.0%	17.1%	9.3%	72.2%	1.4%
Tivat	5939	2406	1019	2444	70
%	100.0%	40.5%	17.2%	41.1%	1.2%
Ulcinj	8138	1905	1850	4136	247
%	100.0%	23.4%	22.7%	50.9%	3.0%
Žabljak	1527	409	185	905	28
%	100.0%	26.8%	12.1%	59.3%	1.8%

Tabela 1b. MUŠKO STANOVNIŠTVO, STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO OPŠTINAMA, POPIS 2011

Table 1b. Men population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and by municipalities, Census 2011

Opština / Municipality	Ukupno/ Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	244470	86312	41799	113669	2690
%	100.0%	35.3%	17.1%	46.5%	1.1%
Andrijevica	2161	381	308	1451	21
%	100.0%	17.6%	14.3%	67.1%	1.0%
Bar	16592	6278	3218	6967	129
%	100.0%	37.8%	19.4%	42.0%	0.8%
Berane	13327	3451	2420	7325	131
%	100.0%	25.9%	18.2%	54.9%	1.0%
Bijelo Polje	18261	5052	2734	10255	220
%	100.0%	27.7%	15.0%	56.1%	1.2%
Budva	7383	3476	1437	2363	107
%	100.0%	47.1%	19.5%	32.0%	1.4%
Cetinje	6785	2360	1130	3209	86
%	100.0%	34.8%	16.7%	47.2%	1.3%
Danilovgrad	8027	2311	1268	4374	74
%	100.0%	28.8%	15.8%	54.5%	0.9%
Herceg Novi	12300	5190	2210	4808	92
%	100.0%	42.2%	18.0%	39.1%	0.7%
Kolašin	3571	951	537	2039	44
%	100.0%	26.6%	15.0%	57.2%	1.2%
Kotor	8866	4022	1581	3178	85
%	100.0%	45.4%	17.8%	35.8%	1.0%
Mojkovac	3544	898	535	2063	48
%	100.0%	25.3%	15.1%	58.2%	1.4%
Nikšić	28751	9905	3923	14698	225
%	100.0%	34.5%	13.6%	51.1%	0.8%
Plav	5144	1117	1645	2278	104
%	100.0%	21.7%	32.0%	44.3%	2.0%
Pljevlja	12751	3434	1676	7507	134
%	100.0%	26.9%	13.1%	58.9%	1.1%
Plužine	1431	247	187	990	7
%	100.0%	17.3%	13.1%	69.1%	0.5%
Podgorica	70948	29573	11464	29254	657
%	100.0%	41.7%	16.2%	41.2%	0.9%
Rožaje	8587	2197	1995	4187	208
%	100.0%	25.6%	23.2%	48.8%	2.4%
Šavnik	918	148	135	619	16
%	100.0%	16.1%	14.7%	67.5%	1.7%
Tivat	5617	2467	1021	2065	64
%	100.0%	43.9%	18.2%	36.8%	1.1%
Ulcinj	7975	2451	2143	3165	216
%	100.0%	30.7%	26.9%	39.7%	2.7%
Žabljak	1531	403	232	874	22
%	100.0%	26.3%	15.2%	57.1%	1.4%

Tabela 2. STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO STAROSTI, POPIS 2011

Table 2. Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and age, Census 2011

Starost/ Age	Ukupno / Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	501278	172829	79933	242388	6128
%	100.0%	34.5%	15.9%	48.4%	1.2%
15-19	44093	30610	9672	3057	754
%	100.0%	69.5%	21.9%	6.9%	1.7%
20-24	42816	28785	8328	5262	441
%	100.0%	67.2%	19.5%	12.3%	1.0%
25-29	45793	27175	9155	8971	492
%	100.0%	59.3%	20.0%	19.6%	1.1%
30-34	44495	22072	9280	12659	484
%	100.0%	49.5%	20.9%	28.5%	1.1%
35-39	41879	17283	8995	15177	424
%	100.0%	41.3%	21.5%	36.2%	1.0%
40-44	40496	13346	8339	18424	387
%	100.0%	33.0%	20.6%	45.4%	1.0%
45-49	43089	11996	8132	22578	383
%	100.0%	27.8%	18.9%	52.4%	0.9%
50-54	43613	9959	6996	26252	406
%	100.0%	22.8%	16.0%	60.3%	0.9%
55-59	41223	6680	5214	28887	442
%	100.0%	16.2%	12.6%	70.1%	1.1%
60-64	34196	3448	3493	26836	419
%	100.0%	10.1%	10.2%	78.5%	1.2%
65-69	22121	844	1251	19688	338
%	100.0%	3.8%	5.7%	89.0%	1.5%
70-74	25141	413	721	23596	411
%	100.0%	1.6%	2.9%	93.9%	1.6%
75 i više / 75 and over	32075	197	348	30859	671
%	100.0%	0.6%	1.1%	96.2%	2.1%
nepoznato / unknown	248	21	9	142	76
%	100.0%	8.5%	3.6%	57.3%	30.6%

Tabela 2a. ŽENSKO STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO STAROSTI, POPIS 2011

Table 2a. Women population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and age, Census 2011

Starost/ Age	Ukupno / Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	256808	86517	38134	128719	3438
%	100.0%	33.7%	14.8%	50.2%	1.3%
15-19	21278	14626	4697	1574	381
%	100.0%	68.7%	22.1%	7.4%	1.8%
20-24	20732	14020	3795	2699	218
%	100.0%	67.6%	18.3%	13.0%	1.1%
25-29	22494	13682	4200	4379	233
%	100.0%	60.8%	18.7%	19.5%	1.0%
30-34	22307	11470	4466	6133	238
%	100.0%	51.4%	20.0%	27.5%	1.1%
35-39	21356	9034	4447	7645	230
%	100.0%	42.3%	20.8%	35.8%	1.1%
40-44	20360	6892	4114	9148	206
%	100.0%	33.9%	20.2%	44.9%	1.0%
45-49	21688	6294	4019	11172	203
%	100.0%	29.0%	18.5%	51.6%	0.9%
50-54	21796	5232	3369	12958	237
%	100.0%	24.0%	15.5%	59.4%	1.1%
55-59	20714	3263	2492	14705	254
%	100.0%	15.8%	12.0%	71.0%	1.2%
60-64	18255	1525	1652	14827	251
%	100.0%	8.4%	9.0%	81.2%	1.4%
65-69	12347	307	523	11304	213
%	100.0%	2.5%	4.2%	91.6%	1.7%
70-74	14232	120	264	13585	263
%	100.0%	0.8%	1.9%	95.5%	1.8%
75 i više / 75 and over	19093	40	92	18491	470
%	100.0%	0.2%	0.5%	96.8%	2.5%
nepoznato / unknown	156	12	4	99	41
%	100.0%	7.7%	2.6%	63.5%	26.3%

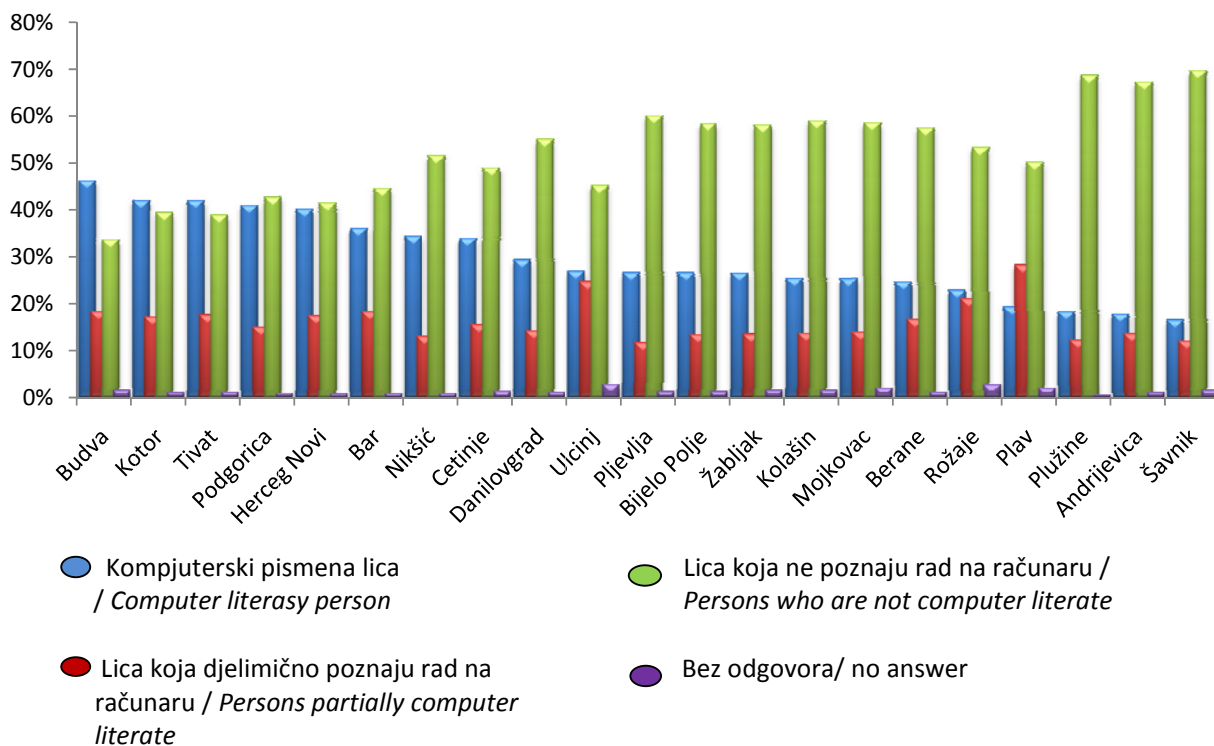
Tabela 2b. MUŠKO STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO STAROSTI, POPIS 2011

Table 2b. Men population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and age, Census 2011

Starost/ Age	Ukupno / Total	Poznavanje rada na računaru / Computer literacy			
		kompjuterski pismena lica / Computer literacy persons	lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons partially computer literate	lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru/ Persons who are not computer literate	bez odgovora / No answer
Crna Gora / Montenegro	244470	86312	41799	113669	2690
%	100.0%	35.3%	17.1%	46.5%	1.1%
15-19	22815	15984	4975	1483	373
%	100.0%	70.1%	21.8%	6.5%	1.6%
20-24	22084	14765	4533	2563	223
%	100.0%	66.9%	20.5%	11.6%	1.0%
25-29	23299	13493	4955	4592	259
%	100.0%	57.9%	21.3%	19.7%	1.1%
30-34	22188	10602	4814	6526	246
%	100.0%	47.8%	21.7%	29.4%	1.1%
35-39	20523	8249	4548	7532	194
%	100.0%	40.2%	22.2%	36.7%	0.9%
40-44	20136	6454	4225	9276	181
%	100.0%	32.1%	21.0%	46.0%	0.9%
45-49	21401	5702	4113	11406	180
%	100.0%	26.6%	19.2%	53.4%	0.8%
50-54	21817	4727	3627	13294	169
%	100.0%	21.7%	16.6%	60.9%	0.8%
55-59	20509	3417	2722	14182	188
%	100.0%	16.7%	13.3%	69.1%	0.9%
60-64	15941	1923	1841	12009	168
%	100.0%	12.1%	11.5%	75.3%	1.1%
65-69	9774	537	728	8384	125
%	100.0%	5.5%	7.4%	85.8%	1.3%
70-74	10909	293	457	10011	148
%	100.0%	2.7%	4.2%	91.7%	1.4%
75 i više / 75 and over	12982	157	256	12368	201
%	100.0%	1.2%	2.0%	95.3%	1.5%
nepoznato / unknown	92	9	5	43	35
%	100.0%	9.8%	5.4%	46.8%	38.0%

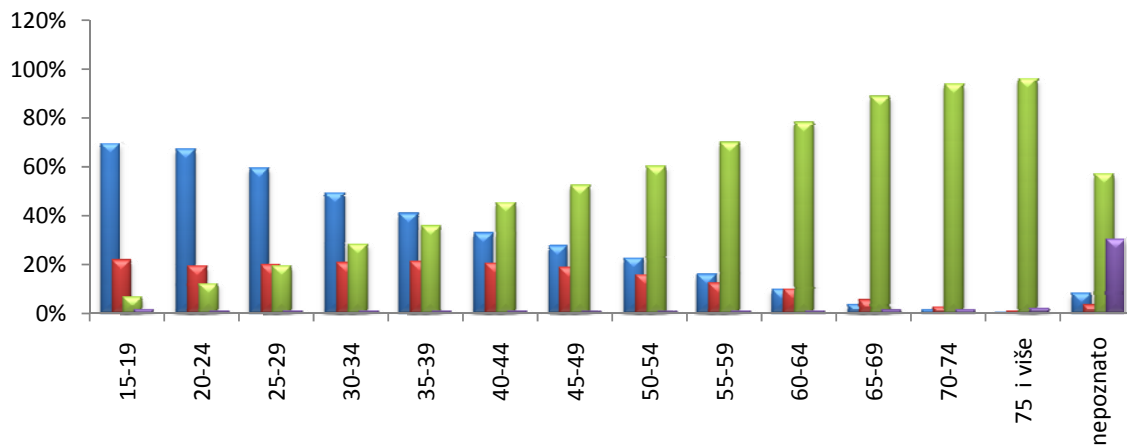
Grafikon 1. STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO OPŠTINAMA, POPIS 2011

Graph 1. Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and municipalities, Census 2011



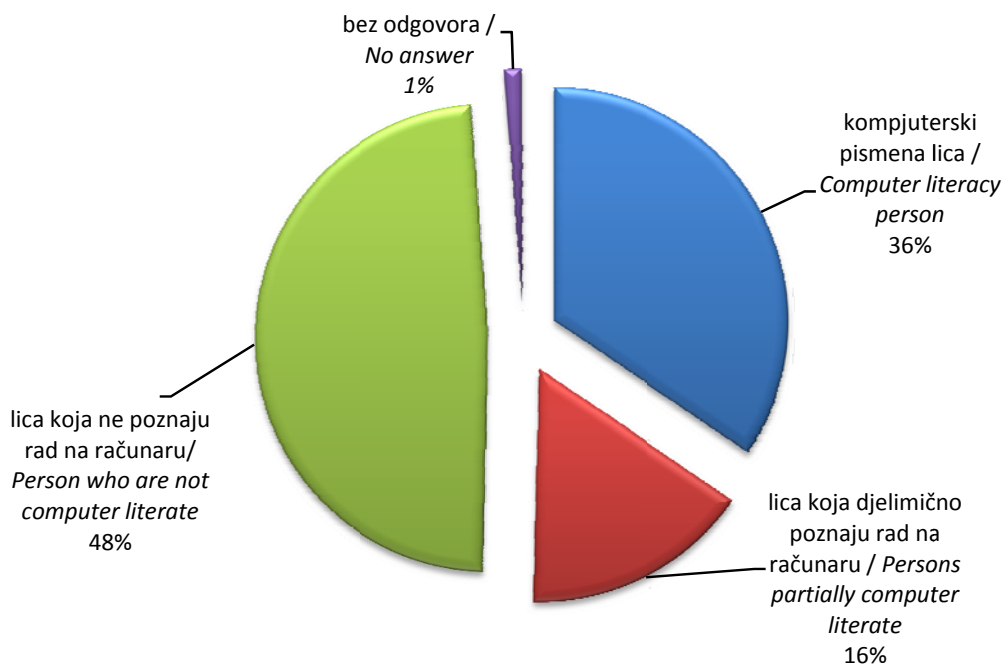
Grafikon 2. STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU PO STAROSTI, POPIS 2011

Graph 2. Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy and age, Census 2011



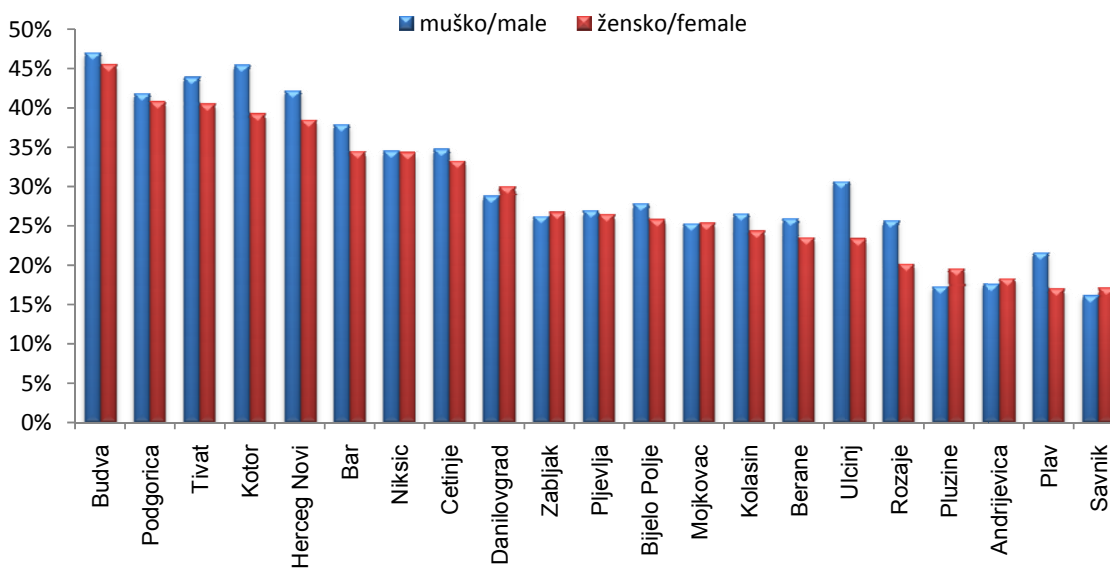
Grafikon 3. STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA PREMA POZNAVANJU RADA NA RAČUNARU, POPIS 2011

Graph 3. Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy, Census 2011



Grafikon 4. KOMPJUTERSKI PISMENO STANOVNIŠTVO STAROSTI 15 I VIŠE GODINA, PREMA POLU PO OPŠTINAMA, POPIS 2011

Graph 4. Computer literate population aged 15 and over by sex and municipalities, Census 2011



Osnovne definicije i objašnjenja

Metodološka objašnjenja

U Crnoj Gori, u periodu od 1. do 15. aprila 2011. godine, sproveden je Popis stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova (u daljem tekstu: popis).

Popis je sproveden prema stanju na dan 31. mart 2011. godine u 24:00 časa, što se smatra referentnim momentom popisa. Neposredno po završetku popisa, izvršena je kontrola kvaliteta popisa, na reprezentativnom uzorku popisnih krugova, radi ocjenjivanja obuhvata i kvaliteta podataka prikupljenih popisom. Prvi rezultati kontrole ukazuju na potpun obuhvat jedinica popisa.

Popis se sproveo na tradicionalan način, metodom intervjua, koristeći princip od vrata do vrata. Intervju sa ispitanicima su obavili popisivači.

Popis koji se prema međunarodnim preporukama sprovodi svakih deset godina, proces je prikupljanja, obrade i objavljivanja demografskih, ekonomskih, obrazovnih, migracionih, etničko kulturoloških i socijalnih podataka koji se odnose na stanovništvo zemlje u određeno vrijeme. Takođe, popisom se dobijaju podaci o broju domaćinstava i stanova kao i o njihovim karakteristikama.

Priprema, organizacija i sprovođenje popisa zasniva se na načelima: relevantnosti, nepristrasnosti, pouzdanosti, transparentnosti, blagovremenosti, profesionalne nezavisnosti, racionalnosti, konzistentnosti, javnosti, statističke povjerljivosti i upotrebe ličnih podataka isključivo za statističke svrhe.

Popis je sproveden u skladu sa Zakonom o popisu stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova u 2011. godini ("Sl. list Crne Gore", br. 41/10, 44/10, 75/10) i Metodologijom za pripremu, organizaciju i sprovođenje popisa (u daljem tekstu: Metodologija). Metodologija je u potpunosti usklađena sa međunarodnim standardima kojima se utvrđuju zajednička pravila u prikupljanju podataka o stanovništvu, od kojih su za Popis 2011 najvažnija:

Preporuke Konferencije evropskih statističara za Popise stanovništva i stanovanja 2010. godine, a pripremljene u saradnji sa Ekonomskom komisijom UN-a za Evropu i Statističkom kancelarijom Evropske unije – EUROSTAT-om;

- Regulativa 763/2008 Evropskog parlamenta i Savjeta Evropske unije o popisima stanovništva i stanovanja, kao i Regulativa 1201/2009 koja implementira Regulativu 763/2008 Evropskog parlamenta i Savjeta Evropske unije o popisima stanovništva i stanovanja u pogledu tehničkih specifikacija obilježja i njihova raščlanjivanja.

Jedinice popisa su stanovništvo, domaćinstva i stanovi.

Stanovništvo

Popisom su obuhvaćeni državljani Crne Gore, državljani Crne Gore i strani državljani, strani državljani i lica bez državljanstva, koja imaju prebivalište (stalno ili privremeno) u Crnoj Gori, bez obzira da li se u vrijeme popisa nalaze u Crnoj Gori ili u inostranstvu, bez obzira da li u vrijeme popisa posjeduju lična identifikaciona dokumenta i bez obzira da li žive u stanu, drugim objektima ili na javnim površinama.

Stanovništvo predstavljaju lica sa uobičajenim mjestom boravka u Crnoj Gori. Uobičajeno mjesto boravka predstavlja mjesto gdje lice uobičajeno provodi dan, bez obzira na privremenu odsutnost iz razloga rekreacije, odmora, posjete prijatelja ili rođaka, poslovne odsutnosti, kao i odsutnosti usljed medicinskog tretmana ili

Main definitions and explanations

Methodological explanations

Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings (hereinafter referred to as the "Census") was carried out in Montenegro from 1 to 15 April 2011.

The Census was carried out with referent period dated 31 March 2011 at 0.00h. Immediately after the Census, the quality control of the Census was performed on the representative sample of enumeration areas in order to evaluate coverage and quality of data collected by Census. The first results of the control indicate the full coverage of Census units.

The Census was conducted in the traditional way, using interview method, with door-to-door method. Enumerators made interviews with respondents.

The Census that is in accordance with the international recommendations conducted every ten years is a process of collection, processing and publishing demographic, economic, educational, migration, ethno-cultural, and social data related to population of country in certain period. Also, the Census covers data on the number of households and dwellings, and their characteristics.

Preparation, organisation and conducting the Census are based on principles of: relevance, impartiality, transparency, timeliness, professional independence, rationality, consistency, publicity, statistical confidentiality, and usage of personal data exclusively for the statistical purposes.

The Census was conducted in accordance with the Law on Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in 2011 (Official Gazette of Montenegro 41/10, 44/10, 75/10), and Methodology for preparation, organisation, and conducting the Census (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"). The Methodology is fully harmonised with the international standards defining common rules for collecting the population data, and for the Census 2011 the most important are:

- Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, prepared in cooperation with the UN Economic Commission for Europe and Statistical Office of the European Communities - EUROSTAT;

- Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as well as Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics, and of their breakdowns.

Units of census are population, households, and dwellings.

Population

The Census covers citizens of Montenegro, citizens of Montenegro and foreign citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who have residence (permanent or temporary) in Montenegro, no matter whether they are at the moment of Census in Montenegro or in abroad, no matter do they in the moment of Census possess personal identification documents and no matter do they live in apartment, other objects or in public areas.

Population represents persons with usual place of residence in Montenegro. Usual place of residence is place where a person usually resides regardless of temporary absence for the purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business,

religijskog hodočašća, kao i mjesto u kome lice boravi neprekidno, najmanje od 1. aprila 2010. godine ili je stiglo u to mjesto kasnije, ali ima namjeru da ostane tu najmanje jednu godinu.

Metodologija je pripremljena tako da je osigurano da svako lice ima samo jedno uobičajeno mjesto boravka. U međunarodnom kontekstu ovo je važno kako bi se izbjeglo da lica budu uključena u ukupan broj stanovnika u više zemalja, ili da ne budu nigdje uključena. Upravo osnovni cilj popisa jeste da se utvrdi tačan broj lica koja žive i koriste infrastrukturu nekog geografskog područja.

Uporedivost podataka o broju stanovnika iz Popisa 2011. godine i ranijih popisa nije potpuna zbog primjene međunarodnih preporuka za odgovarajuće runde popisa. Ovdje se prvenstveno misli na namjeru, u definiciji uobičajenog mjesta boravka koja nije bila svojstvena ranijim metodologijama popisa.

Poznavanje rada na računaru

Poznavanje rada na računaru se definiše kao mogućnost korišćenja osnovnih računarskih aplikacija za izvršenje svakodnevnih zadataka. U vezi sa tim prikupljeni su podaci o poznavanju softverskih aplikacija word, excel, internet i korišćenje elektronske pošte.

Kompjuterski pismenim smatramo ono lice koje poznaje rad sa sve četiri navedene aplikacije (word, excel, internet i korišćenje elektronske pošte).

Lica koja djelimično poznaju rad na računaru su ona lica koja poznaju jednu, dvije ili tri aplikacije, ali ne i sve četiri.

Lica koja ne poznaju rad na računaru su ona koja ne poznaju niti jednu gore navedenu softversku aplikaciju.

Odgovor se prikupljao na bazi izjave lica.

medical treatment or religious pilgrimage; as well as place where a person resides continuously, at least from 1 April 2010, or he/she has arrived in that place later but with intention of stay there at least for one year;

The Methodology is prepared in the way that ensures that every person has only one usual place of residence. In international context this is important in order to avoid that persons are included in total number of population in more countries or not to be included at all. Actually, the main objective of the Census is to determine the exact number of persons who live and use the infrastructure of some geographic area.

Comparability of data on the number of inhabitants form Census 2011 and previous censuses is not complete because of international recommendations used for each round of Census. Here it is primarily related intention within the definition of usual place of residence which was not characteristic of earlier methodologies.

Computer literacy

Computer literacy is defined as possibility of using basic computer applications for performing every day tasks. Related to that there are collected data in knowledge of software applications –word and excel, as well application for usage of internet and electronic mail.

Computer literate is considered person knowing to apply all four mentioned application (word, excel application for usage of internet and electronic mail).

Persons partially computer literate are those who know one, two or three applications but no all four.

Persons who are not computer literate are those who are not familiar with none of mentioned applications.

Response was collected based on declaration of person.

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**Issued and published by Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT
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**Tiraž: 50 primjeraka
Monstat e-mail contact@monstat.org
Ovo saopštenje je objavljeno na web sajtu: www.monstat.org.**

**Print: 50 copies
Monstat e-mail contact@monstat.org
This release are also published at the website: www.monstat.org**