



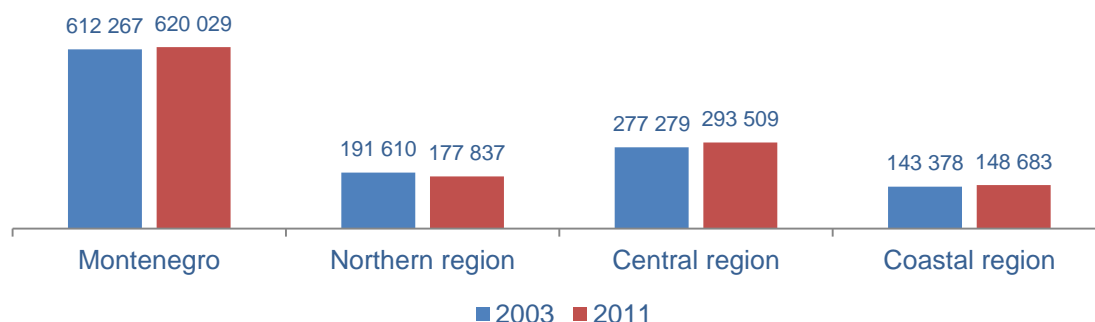
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Comparable review of number of population by gender and by age, and by municipalities, 2003 and 2011 Censuses

Statistical Office of Montenegro continues with publishing the data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011. In that sense, this release indicates that the methodology for the 2003 Census and the 2011 Census does not provide a complete comparability in the number of population, since the international definitions changed in relation with defining the population contingent. Due to this, Statistical Office of Montenegro has prepared a comparable review of number of population by municipalities, where the number of population from the 2003 Census is harmonised with the 2011 Census Methodology to a degree possible by the data collected in the 2003 Census.

The largest differences in applying the definitions were caused by the introduction of intention in the rule of presence of one year. The category of population causing the largest differences is students of Montenegro who study abroad. Namely, according to the methodology in 2003 this population category belonged to the population of Montenegro and can be identified through the questions collected by the census. Additional difference makes persons residing in Montenegro less than a year but with the intention to stay at least that long so that their stay is one year. This information was not collected by the 2003 Census, thus this category of population could not be identified and methodological harmonization could not be done.

Graph 1. Population from 2003 Census and 2011 Census, by regions



- Number of population in 2011 increased by 7 762 persons;
- Decrease in the number of population is present in the northern region. Central and coastal region indicate an increase in the number of population by 5.8% and 3.7% respectively.

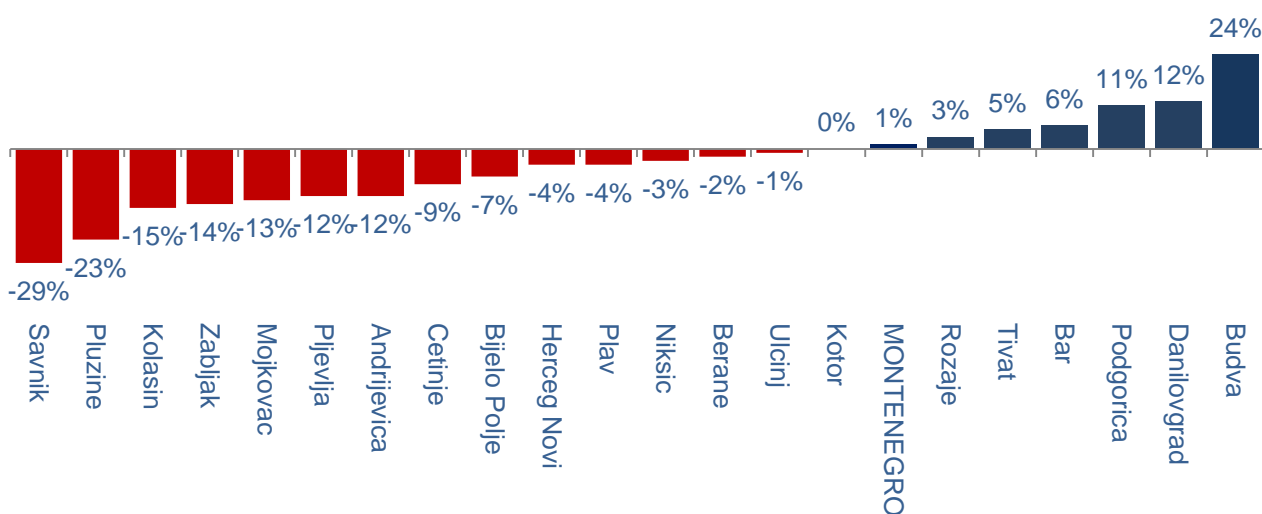
Table 1. Gender structure of population from 2003 Census and 2011 Census, by municipalities

	2003 Census according to 2011 methodology					2011 Census				
	Population			Population structure by sex (%)		Population			Population structure by sex (%)	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
MONTENEGRO	612 267	301 218	311 049	49.2	50.8	620 029	306 236	313 793	49.4	50.6
Andrijevica	5 727	2 913	2 814	50.9	49,1	5 071	2 614	2 457	51.6	48.5
Bar	39 539	19 262	20 277	48.7	51.3	42 048	20 670	21 378	49.2	50.8
Berane	34 511	17 246	17 265	50.0	50.0	33 970	17 087	16 883	50.3	49.7
Bijelo Polje	49 297	24 712	24 585	50.1	49.9	46 051	23 204	22 847	50.4	49.6
Budva	15 488	7 430	8 058	48.0	52.0	19 218	9 224	9 994	48.0	52.0
Cetinje	18 335	8 807	9 528	48.0	52.0	16 657	8 031	8 626	48.2	51.8
Danilovgrad	16 470	8 212	8 258	49.9	50.1	18 472	9 704	8 768	52.5	47.5
Herceg Novi	32 254	15 652	16 602	48.5	51.5	30 864	14 990	15 874	48.6	51.4
Kolasin	9 859	4 936	4 923	50.1	49.9	8 380	4 229	4 151	50.5	49.5
Kotor	22 599	10 744	11 855	47.5	52.5	22 601	10 837	11 764	48.0	52.1
Mojkovac	9 953	4 981	4 972	50.1	50.0	8 622	4 352	4 270	50.5	49.5
Niksic	74 459	36 722	37 737	49.3	50.7	72 443	35 751	36 692	49.4	50.7
Plav	13 659	6 733	6 926	49.3	50.7	13 108	6 664	6 444	50.8	49.2
Pljevlja	34 968	17 154	17 814	49.1	50.9	30 786	15 138	15 648	49.2	50.8
Pluzine	4 213	2 113	2 100	50.2	49.9	3 246	1 666	1 580	51.3	48.7
Podgorica	168 015	82 272	85 743	49.0	51.0	185 937	90 614	95 323	48.7	51.3
Rozaje	22 382	11 196	11 186	50.0	50.0	22 964	11 776	11 188	51.3	48.7
Savnik	2 914	1 440	1 474	49.4	50.6	2 070	1 071	999	51.7	48.3
Tivat	13 422	6 635	6 787	49.4	50.6	14 031	6 903	7 128	49.2	50.8
Ulcinj	20 076	10 031	10 045	50.0	50.0	19 921	9 938	9 983	49.9	50.1
Zabljak	4 127	2 027	2 100	49.1	50.9	3 569	1 773	1 796	49.7	50.3

Table 2. Difference in number of population between 2011 Census and 2003 Census (according to 2011 Census Methodology), by municipalities

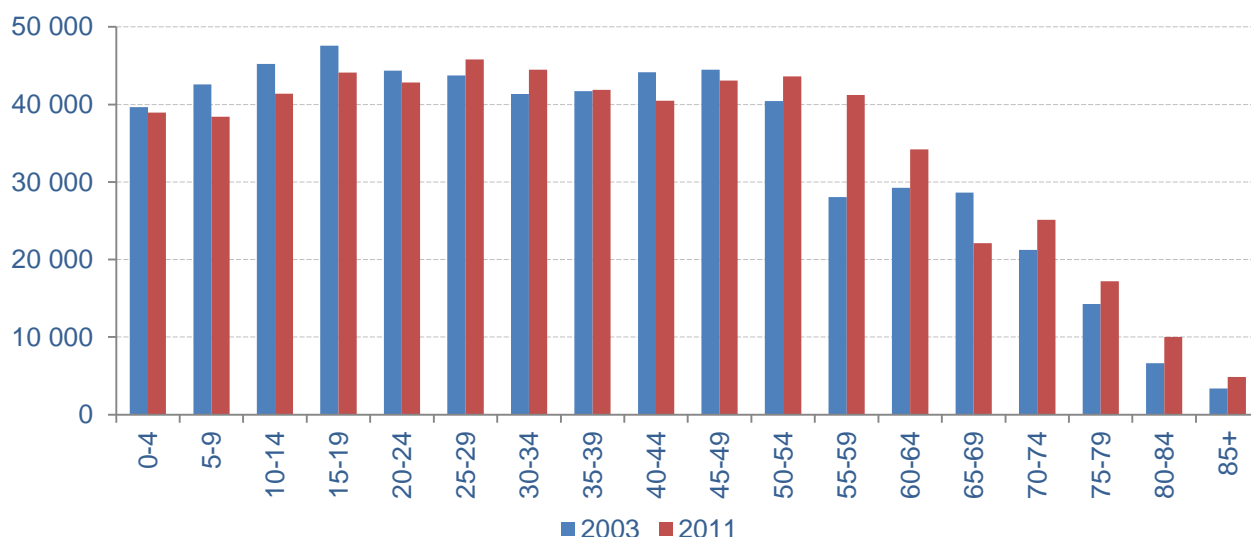
	Difference in number of population 2011 - 2003			Increase/decrease in %
	Total	Male	Female	
MONTENEGRO	7 762	5 018	2 744	1.3
Andrijevica	-656	-299	-357	-11.5
Bar	2 509	1 408	1 101	6.3
Berane	-541	-159	-382	-1.6
Bijelo Polje	-3 246	-1 508	-1 738	-6.6
Budva	3 730	1 794	1 936	24.1
Cetinje	-1 678	-776	-902	-9.2
Danilovgrad	2 002	1 492	510	12.2
Herceg Novi	-1 390	-662	-728	-4.3
Kolasin	-1 479	-707	-772	-15.0
Kotor	2	93	-91	0.0
Mojkovac	-1 331	-629	-702	-13.4
Nikšić	-2 016	-971	-1 045	-2.7
Plav	-551	-69	-482	-4.0
Pljevlja	-4 182	-2 016	-2 166	-12.0
Pluzine	-967	-447	-520	-23.0
Podgorica	17 922	8 342	9 580	10.7
Rozaje	582	580	2	2.6
Savnik	-844	-369	-475	-29.0
Tivat	609	268	341	4.5
Ulcinj	-155	-93	-62	-0.8
Zabljak	-558	-254	-304	-13.5

Graph 2. Decrease or increase in number of population compared with 2003 Census, by municipalities



- The highest decrease in the number of population is present in Savnik, i.e. 29%, and Pluzine 23%;
- The highest increase is present in Budva, i.e. 24%;
- Increase of 12% is present in Danilovgrad. This increase is caused, among other things, by applying the methodological rule that prisoners who are serving a term for over a year are included in the population of municipality where the Institution for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions is situated.

Graph 3. Comparable data by age, 2003 Census and 2011 Census



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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

The Census was carried out according to the situation as on 31 March 2011, 0:00, considering it as a reference moment of the Census. Immediately after the Census was finished, there were conducted post-enumeration survey (PES) on the representative sample of enumeration areas for the purpose of assessing both coverage and data quality collected by the census. First results of PES indicate a complete coverage of census units.

The Census was conducted at the traditional way by interview approach, and using door-to-door principle. Interviews with respondents were carried out by enumerators.

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, reliability, 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 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 of 30 November 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 the Census are population, households, and dwellings.

Population

Enumerated population is considered to be citizens of Montenegro, citizens of Montenegro and foreign citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons, having a residence (permanent or temporary) in Montenegro regardless if they are in Montenegro or abroad at the time of the Census, regardless if they possess personal identification documents, and regardless if they live in dwelling, other buildings or in public areas;

Population represent 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, 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;

Usual population of certain geographic or administrative unit is only persons that:

- On the eve of reference moment of census live continuously in their place of usual residence at least 12 months or,
- During 12 months have arrived on the eve of reference moment of census in their place of usual residence with the intention of stay at least for one year.

The general rule regulating the criterion of place of usual residence is that this is place where a person resides the most of his/her daily/night rest. Application of this rule will not cause major difficulties for most of persons. But, the difficulties can arise in some extreme cases, when the reactions should be as following:

- For persons working and residing away from their households during the week, and coming back to their households once in a week, the place of usual residence should be place where these persons live with their household regardless of whether they work in Montenegro or out of Montenegro;
- For pupils of primary schools and students of secondary schools that are away from their households during a school year, the place of usual residence is place where they live with their household regardless of whether they are on studies in Montenegro or out of Montenegro;
- Students going on studies away of their households are enumerated in the place where they live with their household regardless of whether they are on studies in Montenegro or out of Montenegro
- Institutions for accommodation of persons should be regarded as the usual place of residence for all persons residing, or they are expected to reside, 12 or more months in the appropriate institution at the time of census. Persons in hospitals, home for pensioners, institutions for recovery, prisons or juvenile institutions are covered here;
- In cases where a person continuously lives in more than one place of residence during a year, place where he/she spends most of his/her time should be taken as the place of usual residence, regardless of whether it is in Montenegro or out of Montenegro;
- Place of enumeration should be considered the place of usual residence for homeless persons, vagrants, and persons without usual address (these persons should be enumerated exclusively during the first two days of census);
- For children living in two households successively (for ex. after the divorce of their parents), the place of usual residence should be a household where they spend most of their time. If a child spends the equal amount of time with both of parents, the place of usual residence should be a place where the child was at the reference moment of census.

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