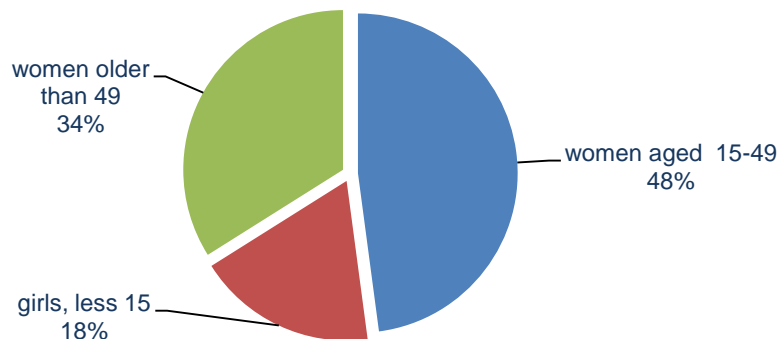


Female population and number of live-born children in Montenegro

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011

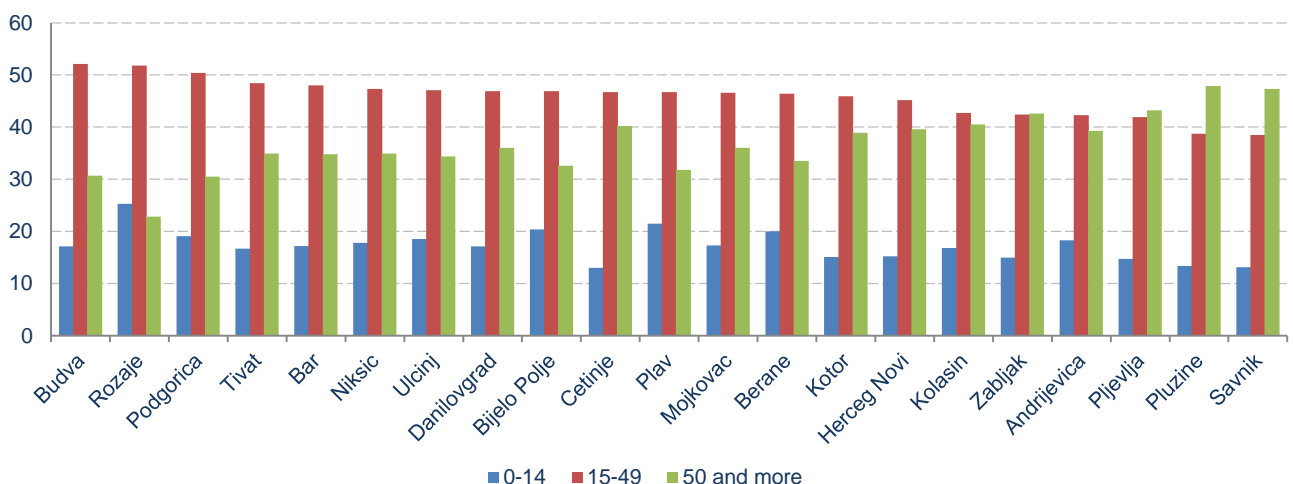
Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011 collected data related to number of live born children. The response was collected based on statement.

Graph 1 What is the age structure of women according to fertility?



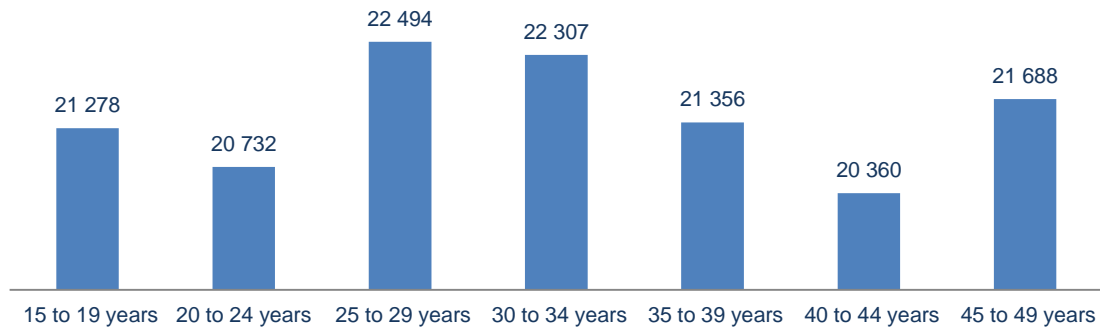
- In Montenegro there are 313 793 women;
- In fertile age there are 150 215, that makes 48% of total participation of women. Fertile age is period in woman's life when she is able to have birth and in science it is defined as period from 15-49 years.

Graph 2 What is biological potential for having birth by municipalities?



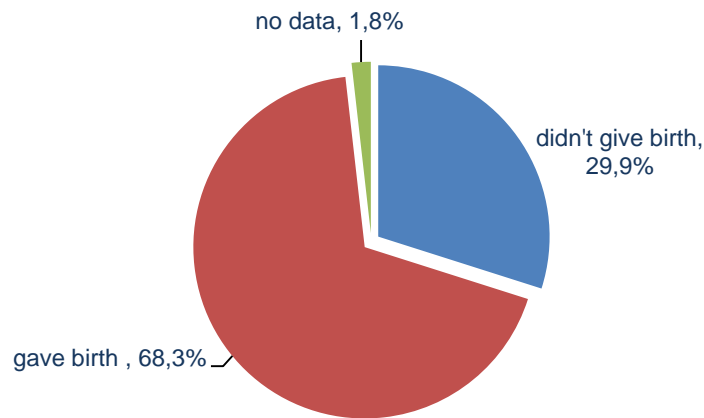
- Participation of women in fertile period in total number of women from over 50% is in Budva, Rozaje and Podgorica;
- The least biological potential for reproduction of population is in municipalities Savnik, Pluzine and Pijevlja, where there is more women older than 50 then women from 15-49 years old;
- 156 of women have unknown age and they are not included into graph review.

Graph 3 What is age structure of women in fertile age?



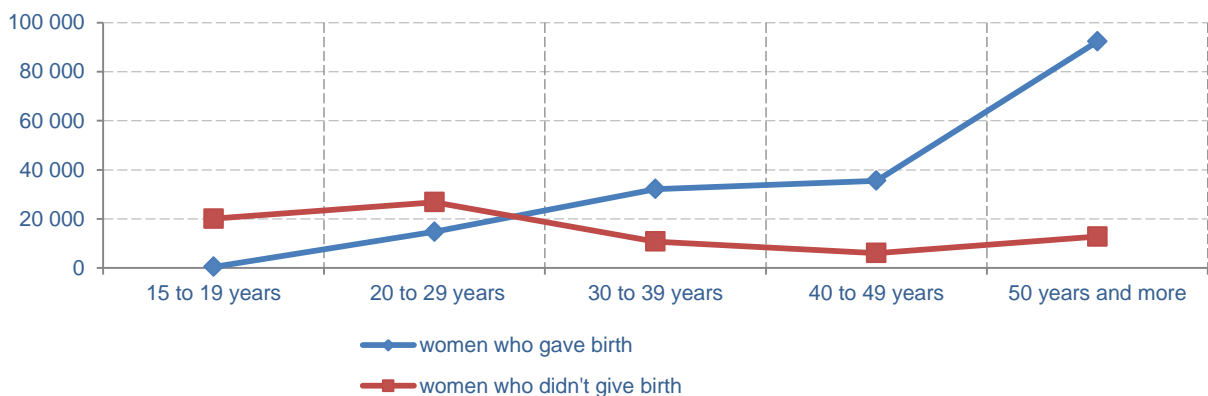
- Majority of women aged 25 to 29 and minority from 40 to 44.

Graph 4 How many women gave birth?



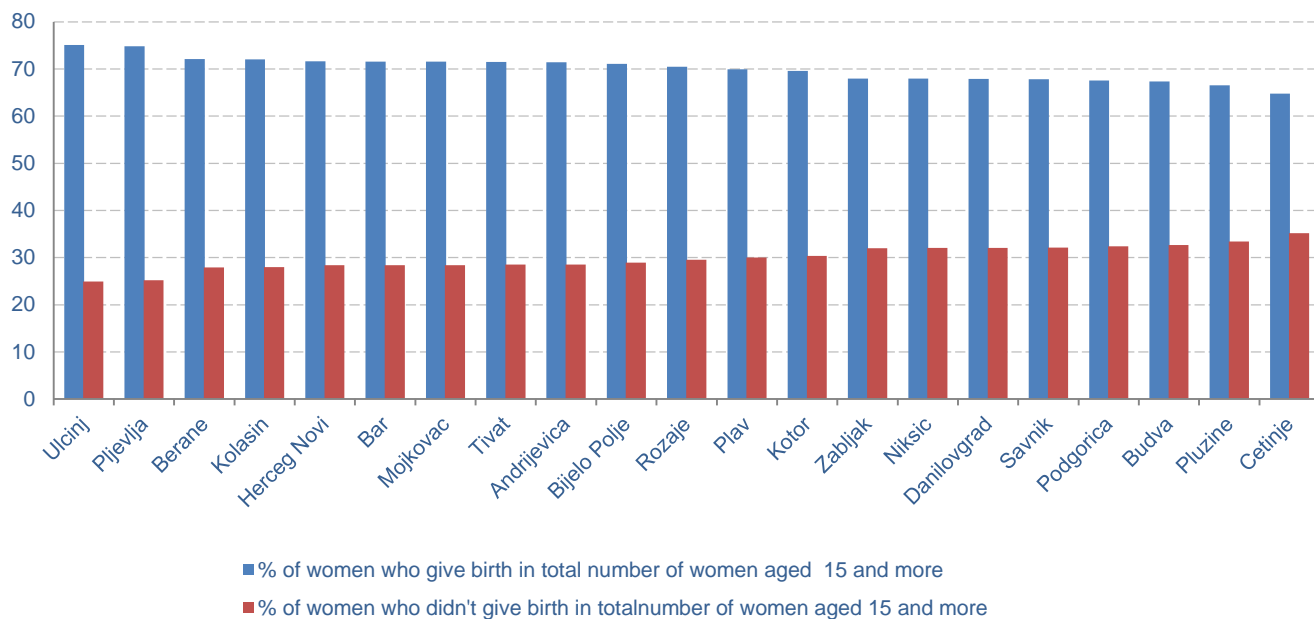
- In Montenegro from total number of women aged 15 and more 175 400 of them gave birth, which makes 68.3%.

Graph 5 Age structure of women who gave birth and who didn't



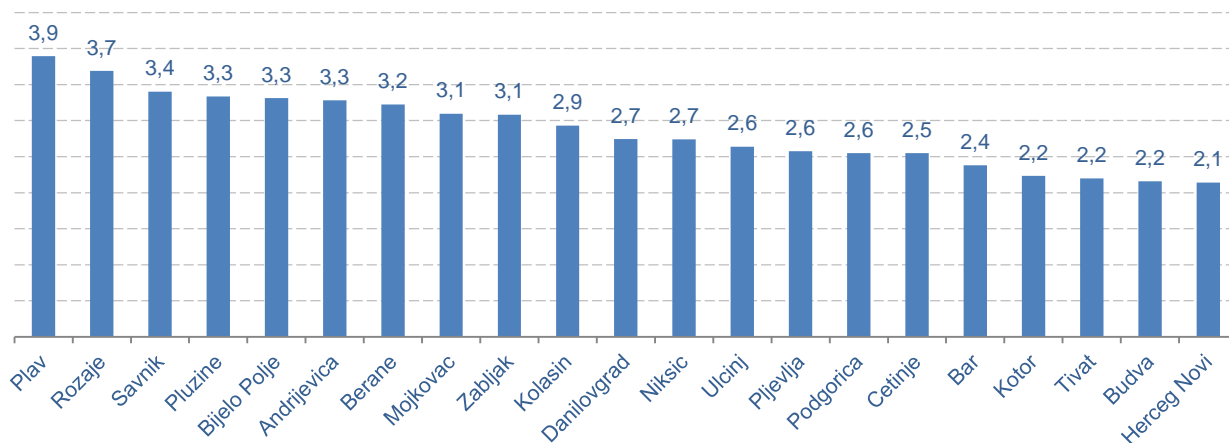
- With increase of age of women it is increased number of women who gave birth and it decreased number of women who didn't give birth;
- In group of women aged 28-29 years it is equal number of women who gave birth and those who didn't.

Graph 6 Women who gave birth and those who didn't, by municipalities



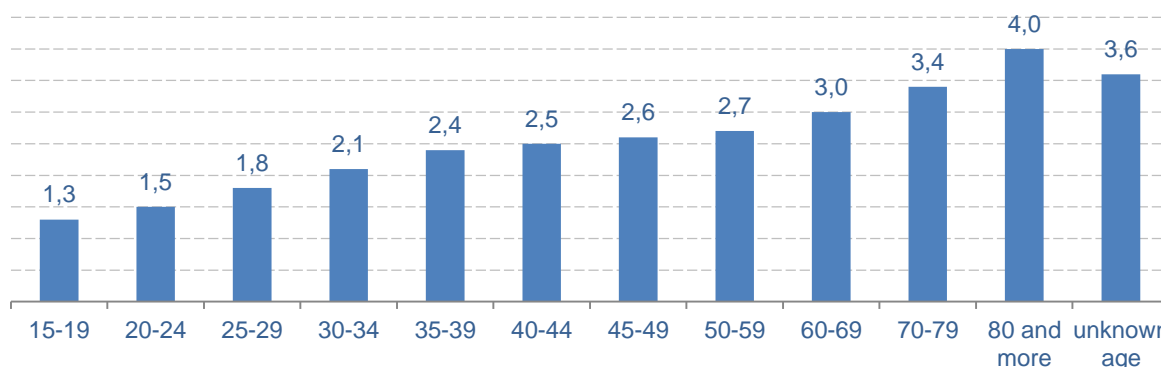
- *The highest percentage of women who gave birth in total number of women aged 15 and more is in Ulcinj and Pljevlja 75%, while the minority is in Cetinje where 65% of women gave birth.*

Graph 7 Average numbers of children per woman who gave birth, by municipalities



- *average number of children per woman who gave birth is highest in municipalities Plav and Rozaje where women in average give birth 3.9 and 3.7 children.*
- *less than 2.5 children in average, gave birth women in Herceg Novi, Budva, Tivat, Kotor and Bar;*
- *in urban settlements average number of children per woman is 2.5, while in other settlements is 3.1;*
- *in Montenegro in average one woman who gave birth is 2.7 children.*

Graph 8 How many children woman had gave birth to before and now- average number of children according to age group of women

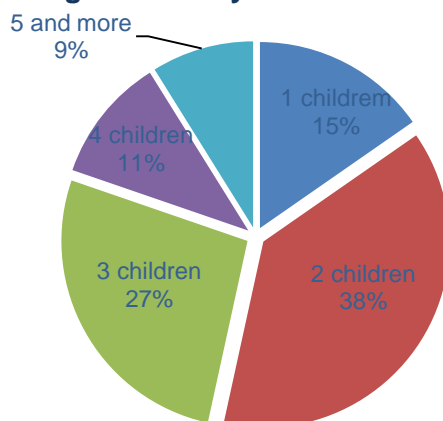


- Average number of children with increase of age. The least is in women aged 15-19 years and it is 1.3 children per woman who gave birth, while the highest is among older women who are less represented but they gave birth to more children than younger women

Table 1 Review of the number of live- born children by age of woman

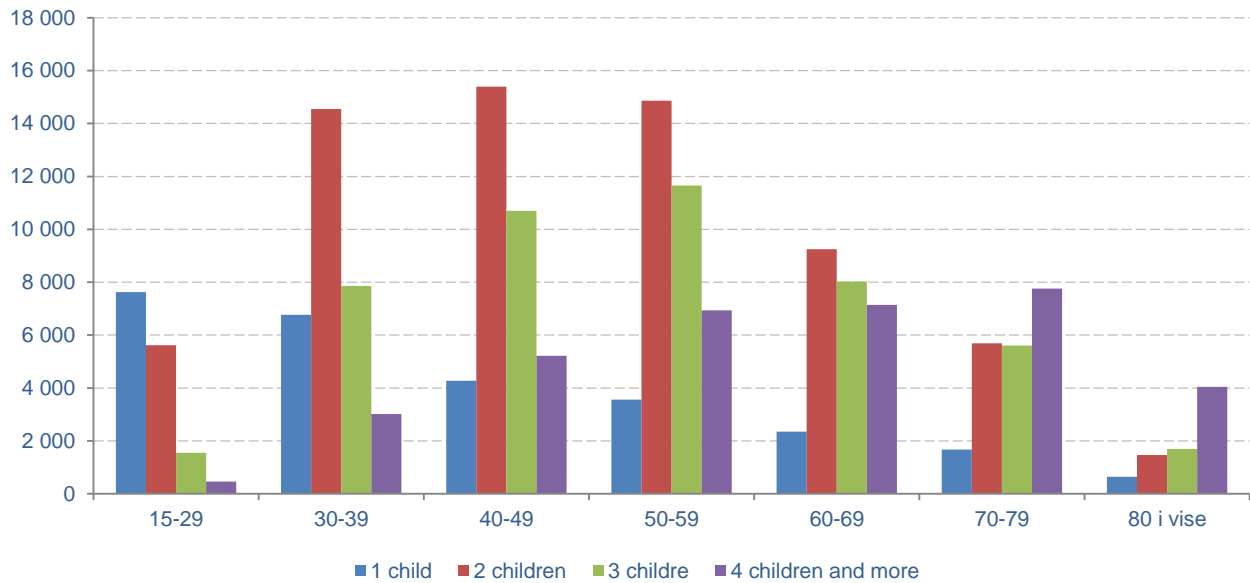
| Women who gave birth by number of live-born children | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Age | total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 i vise |
| Montenegro | 175 400 | 26 889 | 66 822 | 47 086 | 19 038 | 7 605 | 3 642 | 1 928 | 2 390 |
| 15-19 | 479 | 367 | 95 | 16 | 1 | | | | |
| 20-29 | 14 782 | 7 261 | 5 525 | 1 532 | 337 | 72 | 36 | 11 | 8 |
| 30-39 | 32 174 | 6 762 | 14 547 | 7 852 | 2 129 | 530 | 180 | 87 | 87 |
| 40-49 | 35 583 | 4 272 | 15 395 | 10 695 | 3 537 | 1 001 | 359 | 136 | 188 |
| 50-59 | 37 004 | 3 558 | 14 857 | 11 656 | 4 344 | 1 487 | 569 | 274 | 259 |
| 60-69 | 26 759 | 2 346 | 9 242 | 8 029 | 3 798 | 1 678 | 792 | 395 | 479 |
| 70-79 | 20 707 | 1 667 | 5 684 | 5 599 | 3 445 | 1 867 | 1 048 | 631 | 766 |
| 80 and more | 7 850 | 646 | 1 465 | 1 691 | 1 440 | 963 | 655 | 392 | 598 |
| unknown age | 62 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 |

Graph 9 Women who gave birth by number of live-born children



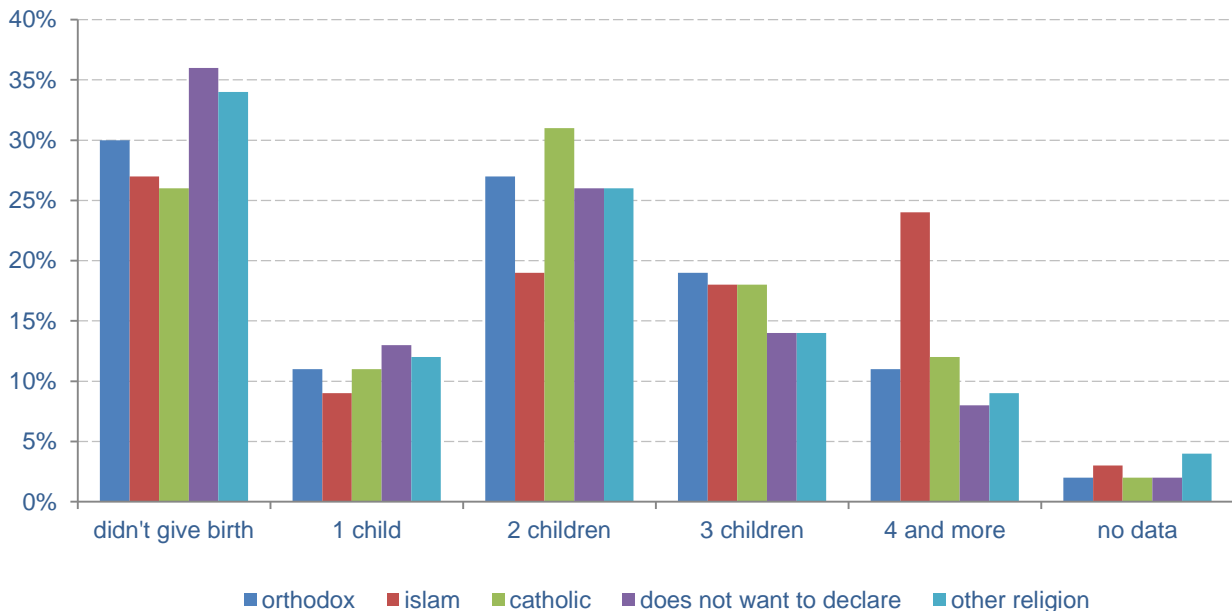
- Majority of women, 38% gave birth to two children, and then 27% of women gave birth to three children. With one child is 15% of women, while with four and more live-born children there is 11% of women.

Graph 10 Women according to number of live-born children and by age



- Women who gave birth aged 15-29 years mostly have one child, while all other age groups are characterised by majority of women with two children ;
- Only women aged more than 70 mostly have four and more children.

Graph 11 Participation of children according to number of live-born children and by religion

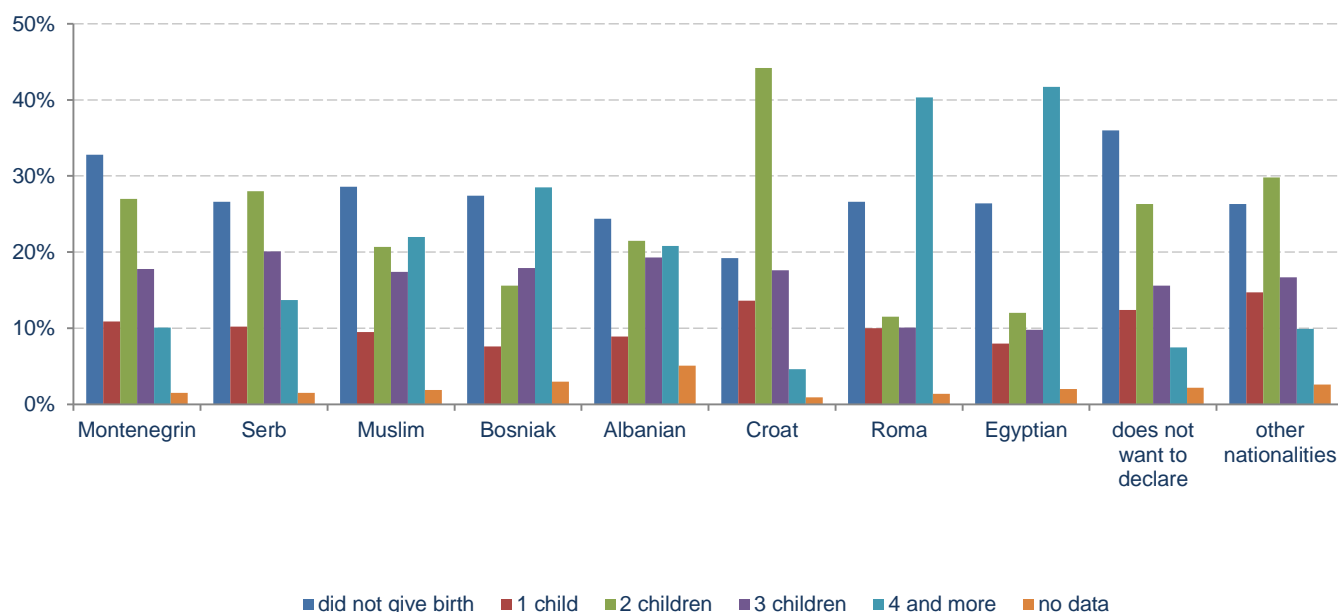


- apart from biological factor that makes reproduction material of one community and other specific factors have influence on the real picture of fertility of one society. These are: marriage, customs, culture, religion, education and others. In the above presented graph there is structure of women according to number of live-born children by religions they belong to.

Table 2. Women according to number of live-born childre and nationality

| National affiliation | Did not give birth | Women who gave birth according to number of live-born children | | | | No data |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 and more | |
| Montenegrin | 39 198 | 13 019 | 32 253 | 21 345 | 12 038 | 1 824 |
| | 32.8% | 10.9% | 27.0% | 17.8% | 10.1% | 1.5% |
| Serb | 19 386 | 7 417 | 20 418 | 14 688 | 9 987 | 1 060 |
| | 26.6% | 10.2% | 28.0% | 20.1% | 13.7% | 1.5% |
| Muslim | 2 375 | 786 | 1 716 | 1 443 | 1 823 | 154 |
| | 28.6% | 9.5% | 20.7% | 17.4% | 22.0% | 1.9% |
| Bosniak | 5 457 | 1 507 | 3 102 | 3 558 | 5 667 | 605 |
| | 27.4% | 7.6% | 15.6% | 17.9% | 28.5% | 3.0% |
| Albanian | 2 900 | 1 059 | 2 549 | 2 292 | 2 474 | 602 |
| | 24.4% | 8.9% | 21.5% | 19.3% | 20.8% | 5.1% |
| Croat | 607 | 429 | 1 396 | 557 | 145 | 27 |
| | 19.2% | 13.6% | 44.2% | 17.6% | 4.6% | 0.9% |
| Roma | 457 | 171 | 197 | 174 | 692 | 24 |
| | 26.6% | 10.0% | 11.5% | 10.1% | 40.3% | 1.4% |
| Egyptian | 145 | 44 | 66 | 54 | 229 | 11 |
| | 26.4% | 8.0% | 12.0% | 9.8% | 41.7% | 2.0% |
| Does not want to declare | 4 561 | 1 576 | 3 331 | 1 975 | 954 | 281 |
| | 36.0% | 12.4% | 26.3% | 15.6% | 7.5% | 2.2% |
| Other nationalities | 1 579 | 881 | 1 794 | 1 000 | 594 | 155 |
| | 26.3% | 14.7% | 29.8% | 16.7% | 9.9% | 2.6% |

Graph 12 Participation of women according to number of live-born children by national affiliation



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

In Montenegro, in period from 1 to 15 of April 2011, it was conducted Census of Population, Households and Dwellings (hereinafter referred to as : Census). Census was conducted according to situation on 31 March 2011 in 24:00 hours that is considered referent moment of the Census. Immediately after Census was finished it was performed control of quality of Census, in representative sample of enumeration areas in order to estimate coverage and quality of data collected by Census. The first results of the control indicated on total coverage of Census units. Census was conducted in traditional way.using interview method and door to door principle.IntyervIEWS were performed by enumerators.

The Census which is conducted, according to international recommendation every ten years is process of collecting, processing and publishing of demographic, economic, education, migration, ethnic ,cultural and social data related to population of a country in certain period. Further, Census provides data on the number of households and dwellings and their characteristics.

Preparation, organization and conduction of Census is based on following principles: relevance, impartiality, reliability, transparency, timeliness, professional independence, rationality, consistence, publicity, statistical confidentiality and usage of personal data exclusively for statistical purposes.

It was conducted in accordance with Law on Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011 ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", 41/10, 44/10, 75/10) and Methodology for Preparation, Organization and Conducting of the Census (hereinafter referred as to: Methodology). Methodology is fully harmonized with international standards that define common rules on collecting data on population and for Census 2011 the most important were:

-Recommendation of Conference of European Statisticians for Censuses of Population and Dwellings in 2010 and there were prepared in cooperation with Economic Commission of UN and statistical office of European Union– EUROSTAT;

- Regulation 763/2008 of European parliament and Council of European Union on censuses of population and dwellings, as well as Regulation 1201/2009 implementing Regulation 763/2008 of European Parliament and EU Council on censuses of population and dwelling regarding technical specification, characteristics and their separating.

Census units are population, households and dwellings.

Population

Census covered citizens of Montenegro, citizens of Montenegro and foreign citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who have residence (permanent or temporary) in Montenegro, regardless they were present in the time of Census in Montenegro or in abroad and regardless do they have in the time of Census identification document and regardless they live in dwelling, other facilities or in public areas.

Population means persons with usual place of residence in Montenegro. Usual place of residence is place where person usually spends day, regardless temporary absence because of recreation, holiday., visit to friends or cousins, absence because of business, as well as absence because of medical treatment of religious visits and place where person lives without interrupting at least form 1 April 2010 or came to that place later, but has intention to stay there at least one year.

Methodology was prepared in a way that it was taken care that each person has only one usual place of residence. In international context this is important in order to avoid persons to be included in total numebr of population in more countries or not to be included anywhere. The main goals of the Census is to confirm the accurate number of persons who live and use infrastructure of some geographic area.

Comparability of data on number of inhabitants from Census 2011 and earlier censuses is not complete because of implementation of international recommendation for certain census rounds. Here it mostly about definition of usual place of residence that was not included in earlier census methodologies.

Women in fertile period

Fertility is general presented and well known idea coming from Latin word "fertilities" and it means "fertility, ability to give birth". Fertile age is age in life of woman when she is biologically able to give birth and it is defined in science as period from 15-49 years. Certainly, there is a woman who can give birth and do give birth before 15 and those who can give birth after 49 years.

The Census collected data on total number of live-born children including children who were not alive in the moment of Census. This question referred only to female persons aged 15 years and more, regardless on their marriage status.

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