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## **Educational structure of population in Montenegro**

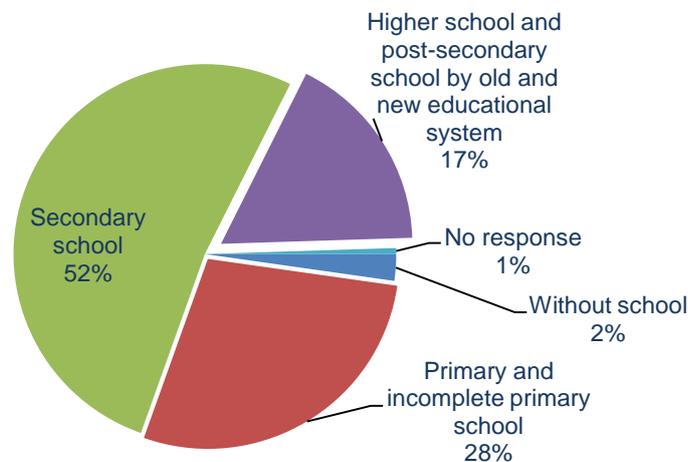
### **Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Montenegro in 2011**

The Census collected the data on the educational attainment for all persons, except for pre-school children and primary school pupils. Educational attainment is the highest level successfully completed in the educational system. The courses which do not provide certificates as a part of regular school are not considered to be 'the highest level successfully completed' (e.g. typing courses, accounting course, etc.), but the data on previously completed school are collected.

The response was collected on the basis of statement.

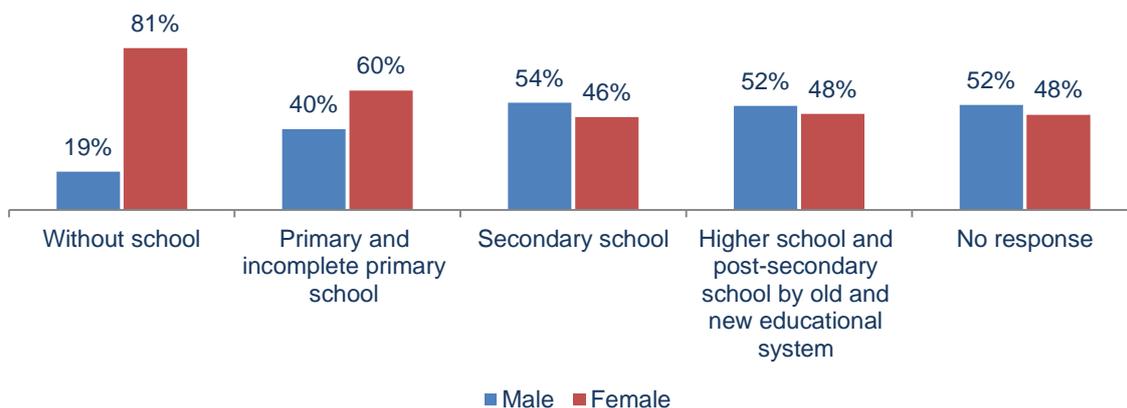
The data on the highest level completed refer to persons aged 15 years and over.

#### **What is the level of education of Montenegrin citizens?**



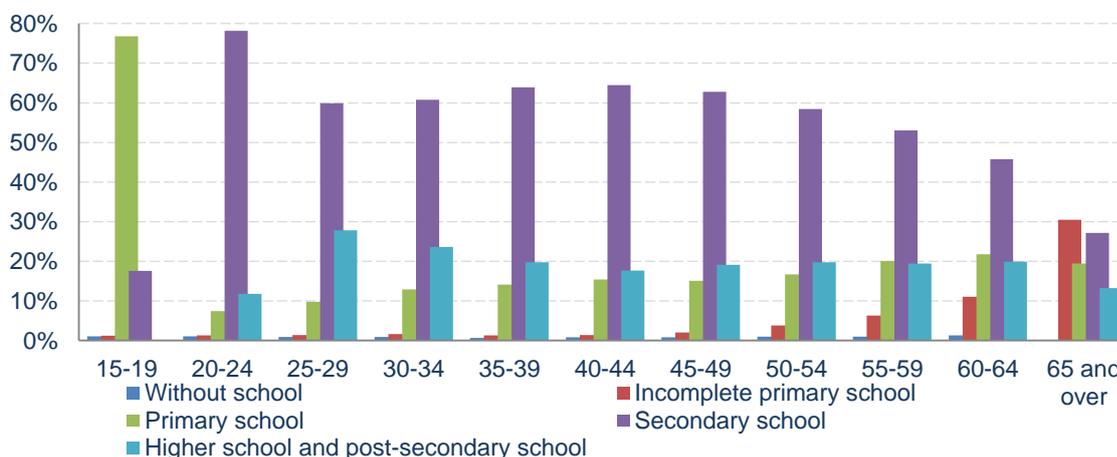
- Of the total number of population 15 years of age and over, there are 260 277, i.e. 52% of persons with secondary school completed. But, of that number, there are 27 285 persons currently attending the university.
- There are 17% of population in Montenegro with higher or high school attainment, both by old and new Bologna educational system.
- The average age of population with secondary school, and currently not attending school, is 44 years, and average age of persons with primary school as the highest level completed is 56.
- Persons with PhD (964) are in average 54 years old, and 3 713 persons with MSc is significantly younger, with average age of 41 years.

### Level of education by sex



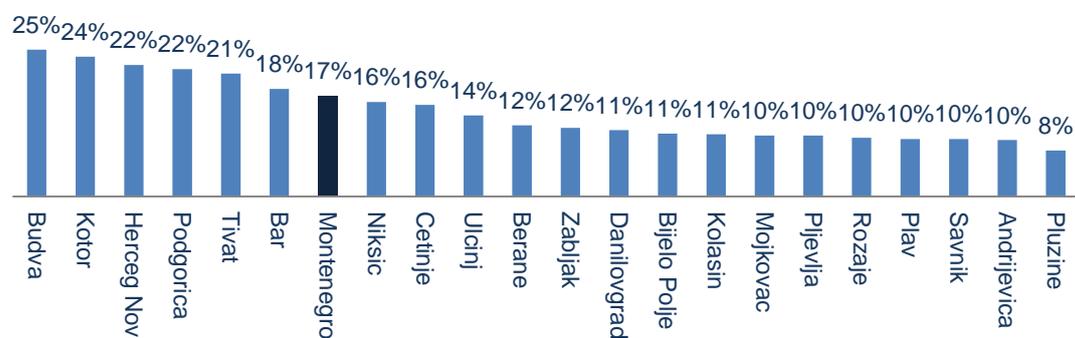
- The sex structure indicates that among the population without school and with primary and incomplete primary school there are more females. The majority in all other levels of education are males.

### Level of education by age structure



- The highest level of education is among the age group from 25 to 29 years, of which there are 28% of population with the university education.

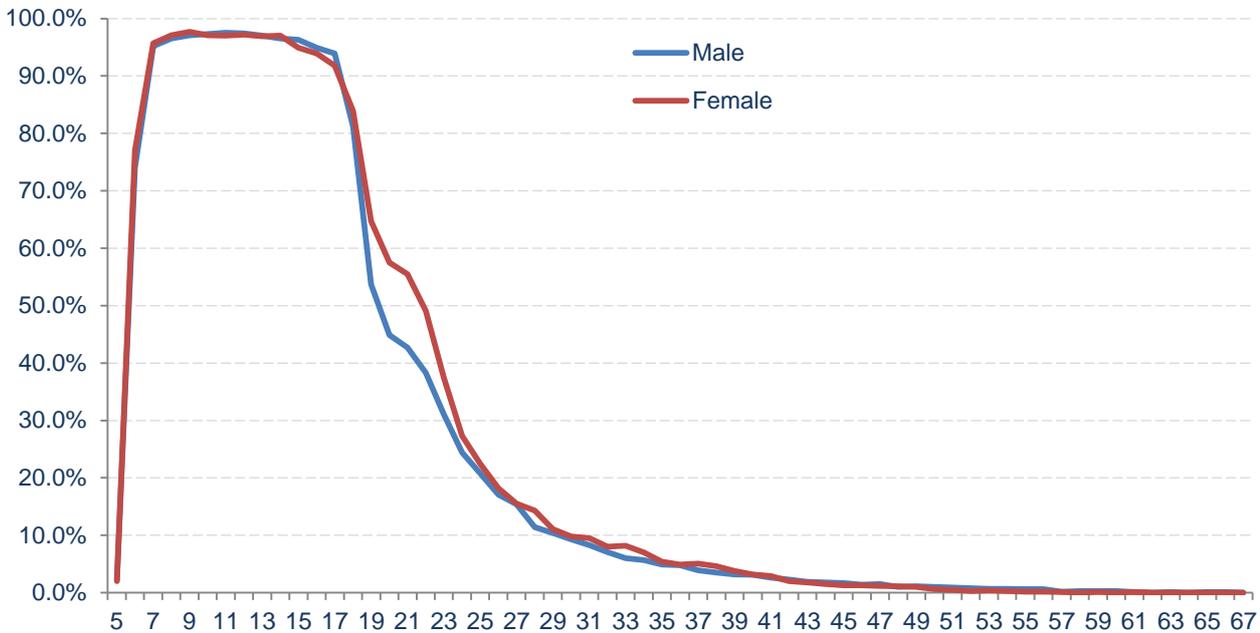
### Persons with higher education by municipalities



- The highest share of persons with higher education and post-secondary education completed, i.e. 25% are recorded in Budva, meaning that every fourth citizen of Budva is with higher educational level completed.
- Except for Budva, municipalities: Kotor, Herceg Novi, Podgorica, Tivat, and Bar have higher share of persons with higher education than the average at the country level.

The Census also collected the data on '**School attendance**'. School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education.

### Percentage of persons attending school by individual age



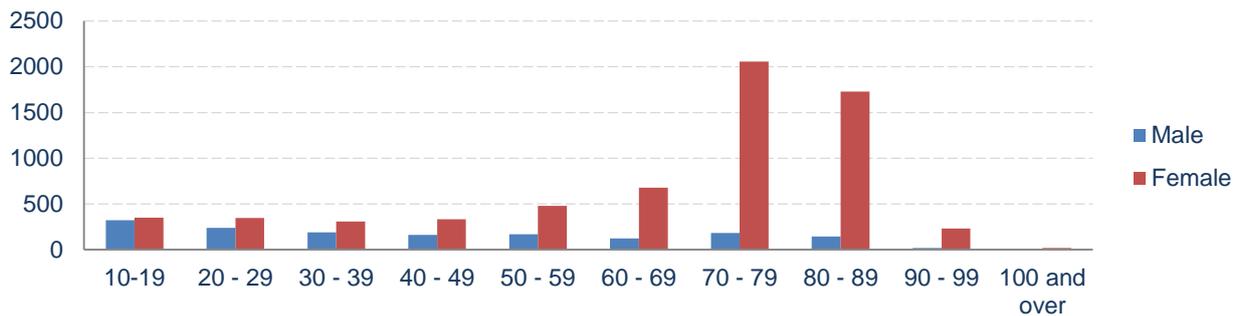
- Sex structure of persons attending school indicates that there are more males aged 18 years that attend school. Among the age from 19 to 41 years, there are more females, and over this age, there are more males again than females that attend school.
- School attendance is the highest among children of primary school age, i.e. children aged from 6 to 14 years. There are approx. 97% of children that attend school with this age.
- The percentage of children attending school of age similar to secondary school is somewhat less, and this percentage falls as age increases, i.e. from 96%, among fifteen years aged persons to 82% among persons 18 years.
- There is a significant fall in the number of persons who continue the education after reaching 18 years, hence 59% of persons that reached 19 years attend school, both secondary school and university.
- Around a half of population aged 20 years is enrolled at the university, but this percentage decreased as age increased, and leaving university among the population aged 22 years is approx. 10%.
- Around 10% of population 30 years attend higher educational institution.
- The average age of persons that attend higher educational institutions is 25.5 years. According to the Eurostat data, the average age in the EU27 is 22.1.

Literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write. A person who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life is literate. The data on literacy were collected for persons of age 10 years and over.

### Number of illiterate persons in Montenegro

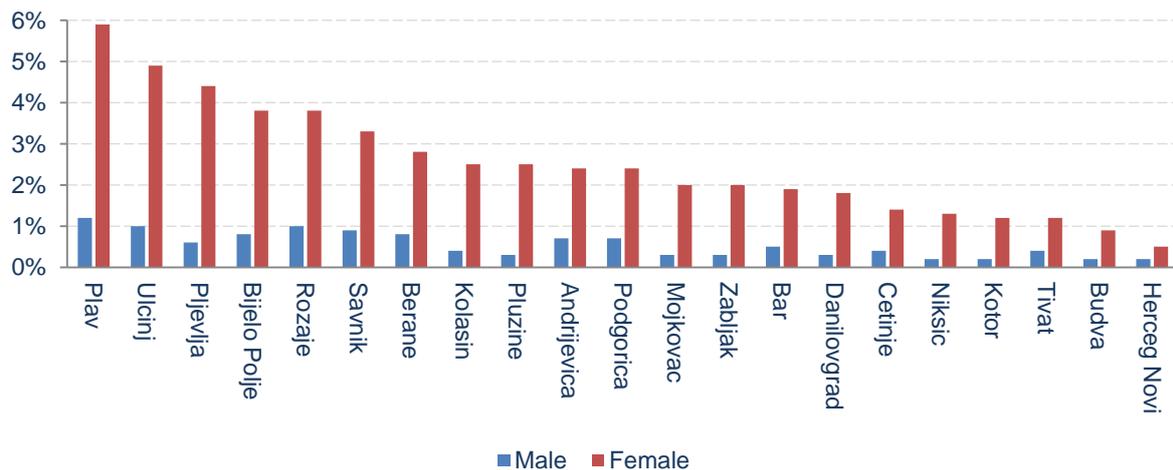
In Montenegro there are 542 649 persons of age 10 years and over, of which 8 149 are illiterate persons, i.e. 1.5%. The average age of illiterate person is 62 years.

### Illiterate persons by age and sex



- There are more illiterate females, than males.
- Illiteracy rate among males is 0.6%, and among females 2.4%.
- Illiterate female is in average 66 years old, and illiterate male is in average 44 years of old.

### Municipality with the highest rate of illiteracy



- There is less than 1% of illiterate population in Herceg Novi, Budva, Kotor, Niksic, Tivat and Cetinje.
- The highest rate of illiteracy, i.e. 3.6%, is in Plav, and 3% in Ulcinj. Pljevlja, Rozaje, Bijelo Polje and Savnik appear with the illiteracy rate from 2.1% to 2.5%

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The 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 reference period dated 31 March 2011 at 24.00. 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 regardless if they live in dwelling, other facilities 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, 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 from 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.

### Education

The term education refers to all deliberate, systematic and organised communication designed to bring about learning. While most of this is likely to be undertaken at schools or universities (or their equivalents), it is possible that education can be provided outside these institutions.

The Census collected the data on 'Educational attainment' for any person, except for pre-school children and primary school pupils. Educational attainment refers to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country. It is the education providing degrees, diplomas, certificates, etc. which have been conferred on a person by regular school, school for adult education or special school.

The courses which do not provide certificates as a part of regular school are not considered to be 'the highest level successfully completed' (e.g. typing courses, accounting course, etc.), but the data on previously completed school are collected.

The Census collected the data on '*School attendance*'. School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education.

Instruction in a particular skill which is not part of the recognised educational structure of the country (for example in-service training courses in factories) is not considered '*school attendance*' for census purposes. The data on school attendance refer to the time of the census, i.e. 31 March 2011.

The concept of school attendance is different from, but complementary to, that of enrolment as normally covered by school statistics. Attendance means the day-to-day presence of participants at an institution of learning. Enrolment refers to the formal registration of the participant at the start of the course, for example the registration of a school pupil at the start of the school year. A person may be enrolled but does not attend, for example, due to illness. The definition of attendance as day-to-day presence at an institution of learning is most relevant to primary and secondary education which a person can complete by infrequent attendance.

'Literacy' is defined as the ability to read and to write. A person who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on his everyday life is literate. On the other hand, person is illiterate.

The collection and tabulation of statistics on literacy during the population census should not be based on assumed inferences between literacy, school attendance and educational attainment. There are circumstances in which people may leave school with only partial literacy skills and may lose these if they are not regularly required to read and write. The language or languages in which a person can read and write is not a factor in determining literacy and is not a subject matter of census. It is suggested that data on literacy be collected for all persons ten years of age and over.

In order to permit international comparisons of data on literacy, however, any tabulations of literacy not cross-classified by detailed age should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years and those 15 years and over.

The response is collected on the basis of statement.

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