

Structure of households in Montenegro

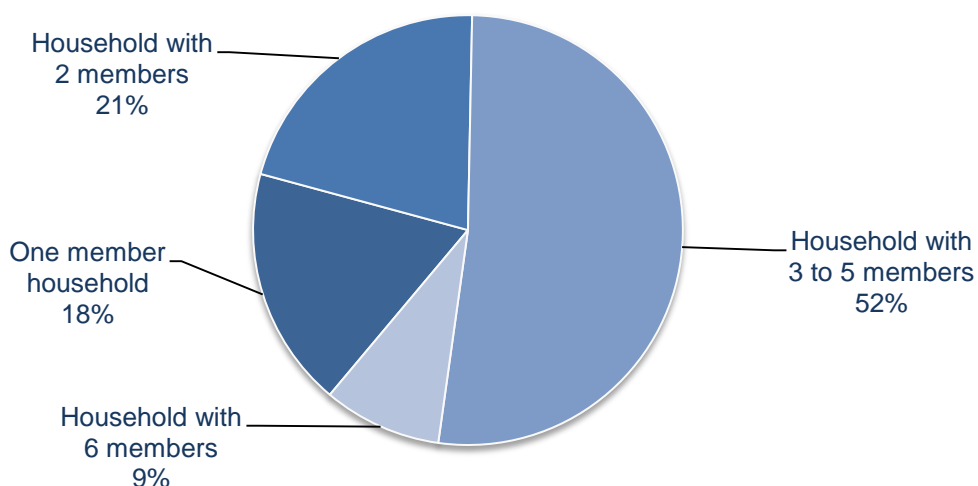
Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011 collected data related to number and structure of households and this is the subject of release.

Household

Household is a family or a group of persons who live together and spend their income to meet their basic needs (housing, food, etc.)

Chart 1. Structure of households by number of members, Census 2011



- 52% of households in Montenegro have three to five members.
- There are 34 847 one member household that is 18% from the total number of households.
- Six and over members have 9% of households in Montenegro.

Table 1. Households by number of members by municipality, Census 2011

	Total number of household	One member household	Two members household	Household with three to five members	Household with six and over members
Montenegro	192 242	34 847	40 476	99 732	17 187
Andrijevica	1 666	393	373	754	146
Bar	13 789	2 733	3 055	7 099	902
Berane	9 764	1 629	1 927	4 879	1 329
Bijelo Polje	13 082	1 969	2 606	6 732	1 775
Budva	7 042	1 827	1 622	3 388	205
Cetinje	5 697	1 322	1 256	2 826	293
Danilovgrad	5 477	1 090	1 168	2 710	509
Herceg Novi	11 090	2 550	2 820	5 309	411
Kolasin	2 836	697	658	1 262	219
Kotor	7 604	1 606	1 768	3 880	350
Mojkovac	2 775	533	637	1 385	220
Niksic	21 538	3 427	4 199	11 618	2 294
Plav	3 601	628	696	1 591	686
Pljevlja	10 627	2 164	2 806	5 078	579
Pluzine	1 137	298	306	445	88
Podgorica	56 847	9 468	11 162	31 513	4 704
Rozaje	5 455	446	730	3 015	1 264
Savnik	690	176	171	273	70
Tivat	4 834	963	1 179	2 472	220
Ulcinj	5 440	592	1 058	2 959	831
Zabljak	1 251	336	279	544	92

- As in the level of Montenegro, in all Montenegrin municipalities, most households have from three to five members. The participation of these households is the lowest in Pluzine 39% and the highest in Podgorica and Rozaje and 55%.
- The structure of households by number of members by municipalities show that the highest proportion of one-person households in the total number of households is recorded in Zabljak 27%, and the lowest in Rozaje 8%.
- The highest percentage of two-members households are in Pluzine 27%, while in Rozaje there are only 13%.
- Of the total number of households in Rozaje, 23% have six or more members, while the share of such households in Budva is only 3%.

Chart 2. Structure of households by number of members by municipality, Census 2011

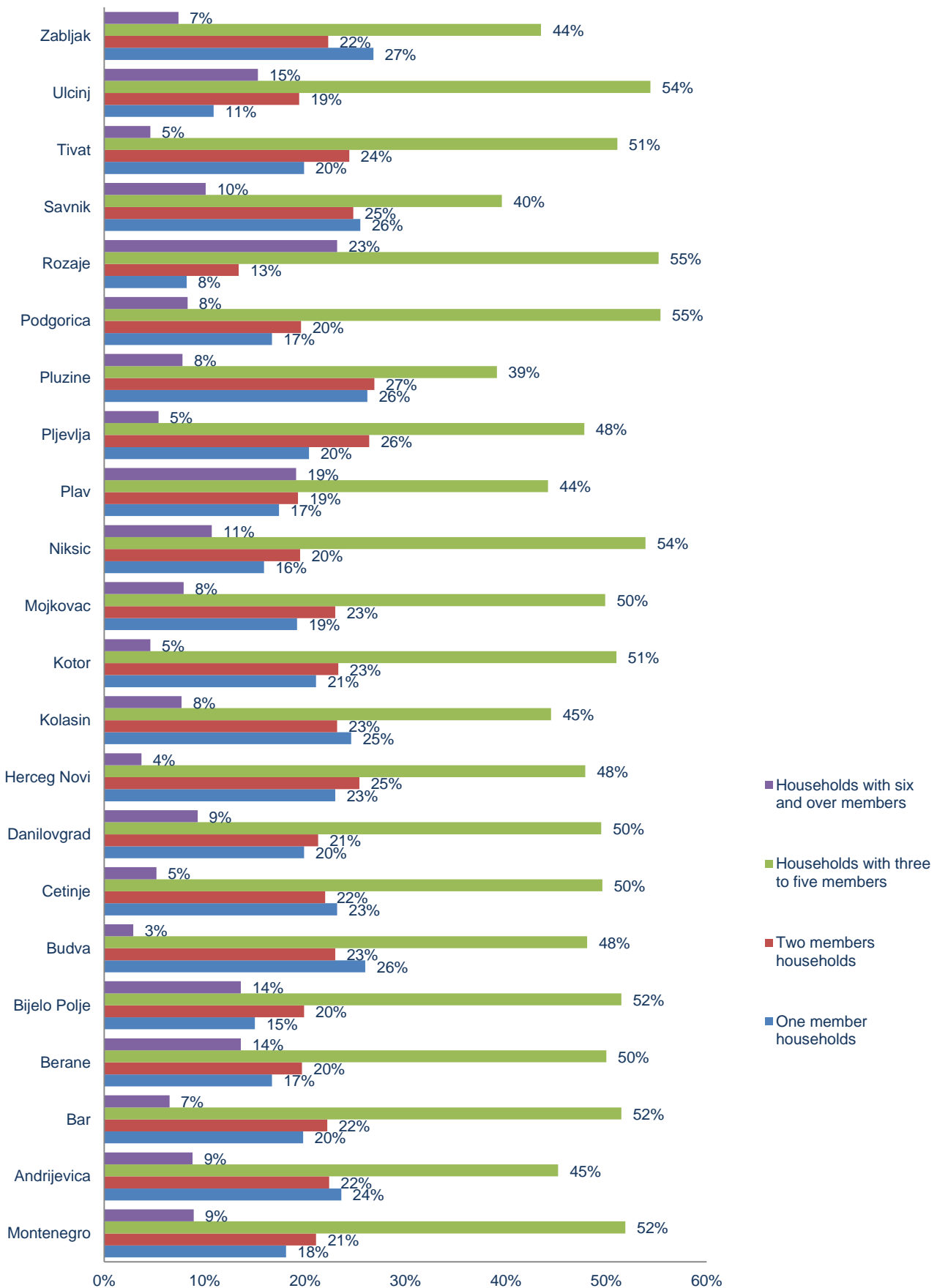
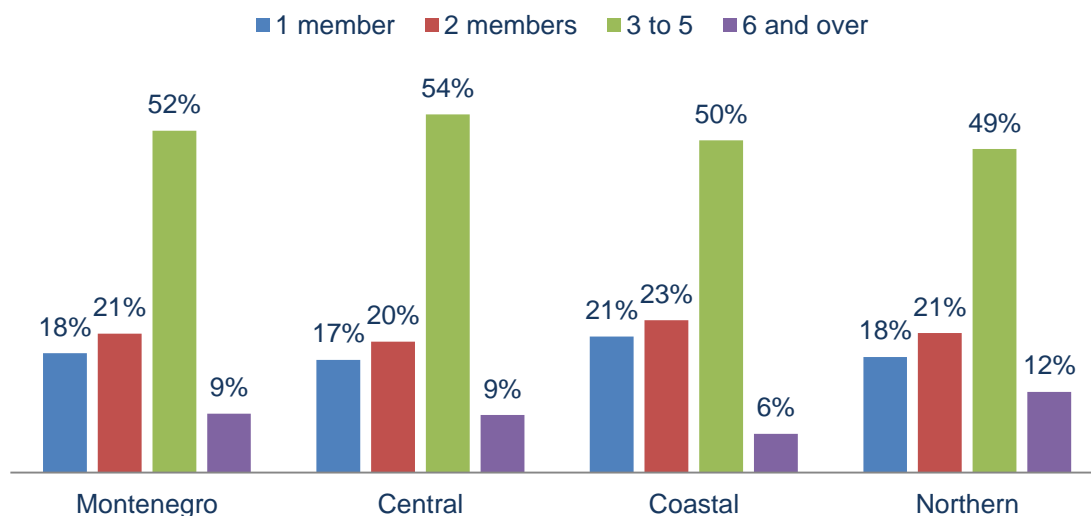
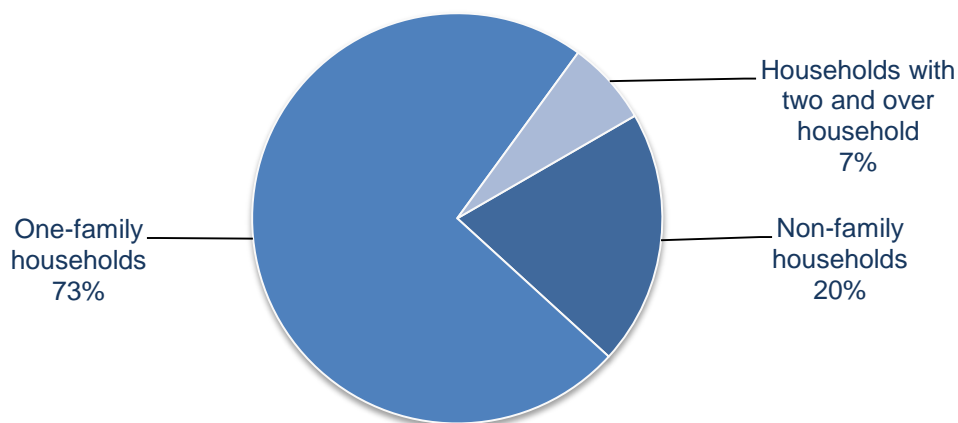


Chart 3. Structure of households by number of members by regions, Census 2011



- In Montenegro the most households have 3-5 members. It's the same situation by the regions.
- In the northern region, 12% of households are consisted of six or more members. That's double higher than in the coastal region.

Chart 4. Structure of households by number of family, Census 2011

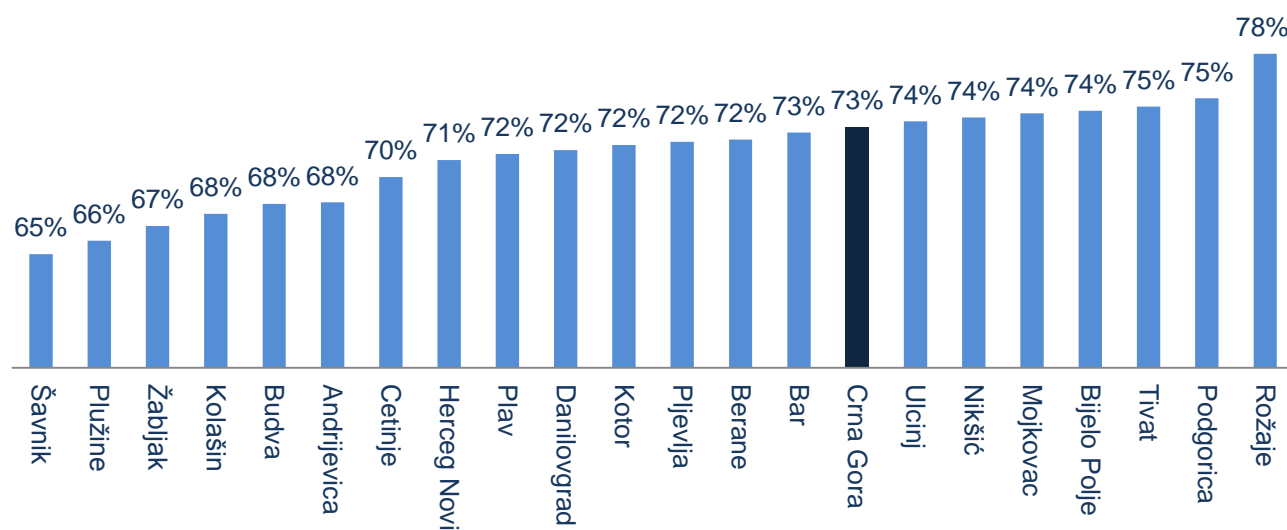


- The highest numbers of households in Montenegro are consisted of one family; this is 73% of the total number of households.
- Only 7% of households were made up of two or more families, and even 20% are non-family households. It is important to note that from the 38 650 non-family households 90% are one-person households, and 10% are multi-member non-family households.

Table 2. Households by number of families, Census 2011

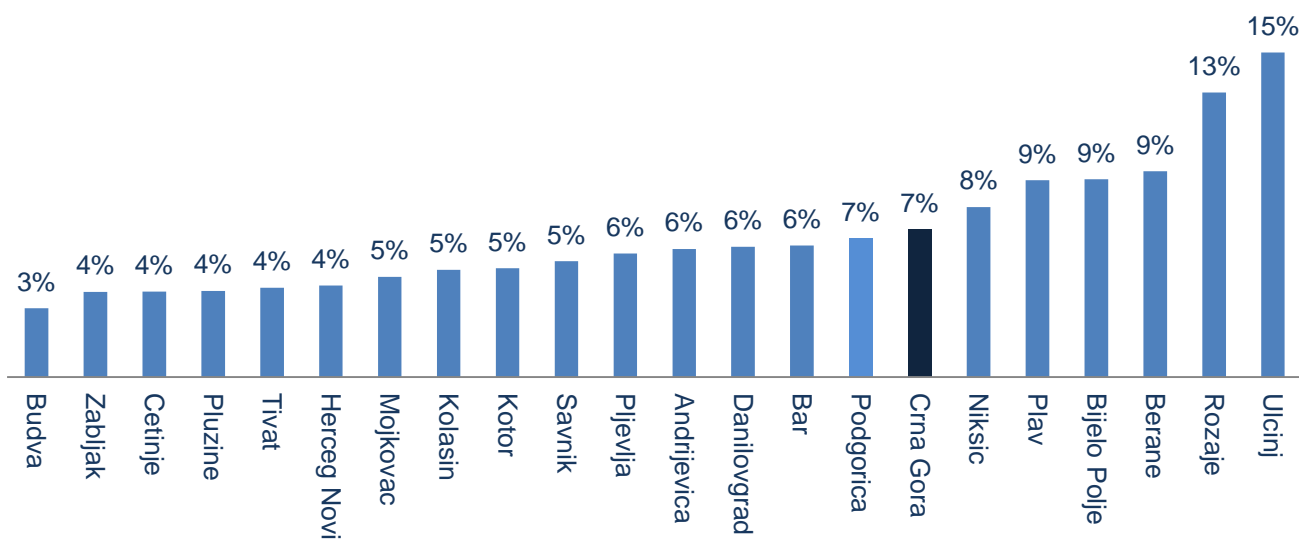
Municipality	Total number of households	Non-family households			One family households	Households with two and over families
		Total	One member households	Multiperson households		
Montenegro	192 242	38 650	34 847	3 803	140 845	12 747
Andrijevica	1 666	429	393	36	1 141	96
Bar	13 789	2 919	2 733	186	10 054	816
Berane	9 764	1 783	1 629	154	7 076	905
Bijelo Polje	13 082	2 197	1 969	228	9 719	1 166
Budva	7 042	2 008	1 827	181	4 816	218
Cetinje	5 697	1 484	1 322	162	3 994	219
Danilovgrad	5 477	1 223	1 090	133	3 933	321
Herceg Novi	11 090	2 739	2 550	189	7 894	457
Kolasin	2 836	777	697	80	1 922	137
Kotor	7 604	1 748	1 606	142	5 484	372
Mojkovac	2 775	593	533	60	2 057	125
Niksic	21 538	3 979	3 427	552	15 909	1 650
Plav	3 601	705	628	77	2 577	319
Pljevlja	10 627	2 350	2 164	186	7 686	591
Pluzine	1 137	342	298	44	751	44
Podgorica	56 847	10 623	9 468	1 155	42 685	3 539
Rozaje	5 455	506	446	60	4 250	699
Savnik	690	204	176	28	450	36
Tivat	4 834	1 036	963	73	3 604	194
Ulcinj	5 440	640	592	48	4 005	795
Zabljak	1 251	365	336	29	838	48

Chart 5. One family households, Census 2011



- Of the total number of households in Šavnik, 65% are one family households, while in Rožaje that percentage is much higher 78%.

Chart 6. Households with two and over families by municipality, Census 2011



- The lowest share of households with two or more families is recorded in Budva 3% and a the highest in Ulcinj 15%.

METODOLOGICAL 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. Interviews 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.

Definition of household

Household is every family or other community of persons living and spending together their income for living (dwelling, food, etc.), regardless whether if all members are in place where the household is settled down or some of them staying longer in another settlement, i.e. abroad for the purposes of work studying or other reasons.

Household is also a person who lives alone in the place of enumeration ("one-member household"), and does not have his/her household in another place. Such household can be in a separate dwelling or in a separate room/rooms of a dwelling, regardless if he/she lives with one or more persons, but does not spend his/her income together with them.

Household is also so called collective household, i.e. household composed of persons living in institutions for permanent care of children and adults, in hospitals for incurable patients, monasteries, priories, and other religious institutions.

Household can be composed of one or more families, and additionally to have members not belonging neither to one family within the household enumerated; also there are households with no family (one-member households, as well as households composed of brothers and sisters; grandmother and grandchildren, etc., as well as non-relatives spending together their income for living).

Definition of family

Basic family is defined as the community of two or more persons living in the same household and representing husband and wife, cohabiting partners or as parent and child. Family can comprise the following:

- Married couple/couple living in consensual union without children,
- Married couple/couple living in consensual union with children that are not married, and
- One of parents with children who are not married.

Regional division

Coastal Region consists of municipalities: Bar, Budva, Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat and Ulcinj.

The central region consists of: Capital city Podgorica, Old Capital city Cetinje and municipalities Danilovgrad and Niksic.

The northern region consists of municipalities: Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Plav, Pljevlja, Pluzine, Rozaje, Savnik and Zabljak.

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