

Izdavači | Publishers:

ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU CRNE GORE | STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO

Podgorica, IV proleterske br. 2

telefon: +382 (0)20 230 811

fax: +382 (0)20 230 814

e-mail: contact@monstat.org

www.monstat.org

MINISTARSTVO ZA LJUDSKA I MANJINSKA PRAVA CRNE GORE |

MINISTRY FOR HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS OF MONTENEGRO

Podgorica, Rimski trg 46

telefon: +382 (0)20 482 129

fax: +382 (0)20 234 198

e-mail: kabinet@mmp.gov.me

<http://www.minmanj.gov.me/>

Dizajn | Design

LUX PRINT, Podgorica

Štampa | Press

LUX PRINT, Podgorica

Tiraž | Circulation

200

ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU

CRNE GORE

STATISTICAL OFFICE

OF MONTENEGRO

MINISTARSTVO ZA LJUDSKA I MANJINSKA PRAVA

CRNE GORE

MINISTRY FOR HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS

OF MONTENEGRO

ŽENE I MUŠKARCI | **WOMEN AND MEN**
U CRNOJ GORI | **IN MONTENEGRO**

PODGORICA, 2018

SEDMO IZDANJE, SEVENTH EDITION

SADRŽAJ

CONTENT

UVOD INTRODUCTION	6		7
STANOVNIŠTVO POPULATION	8		9
ZDRAVLJE HEALTH	30		31
OBRAZOVANJE EDUCATION	40		41
PRAVOSUĐE JUSTICE	66		67
ZAPOSLENOST I PENZIONERI EMPLOYMENT AND PENSIONERS	78		79
POLITIKA I ODLUČIVANJE POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING	94		95
NASILJE U PORODICI DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	110		111

UVOD

Publikacija “Žene i muškarci u Crnoj Gori” da je kratak prikaz stanja žena i muškaraca u našem društvu. Nastala je kao odgovor na sve veće potrebe korisnika/ca da se stanje u društvu, između ostalog, prati i preko statističkih podataka prikazanih prema polu.

Publikacija je prvi put objavljena 2006. godine.

Publikacija “Žene i muškarci” se sastoji od tabela i grafikona bez dodatnih statističkih i socioloških analiza i može poslužiti kao izvor informacija korisnicima podataka koji su zainteresovani za položaj žena i muškaraca, kao i za jednakost polova u Crnoj Gori.

Rodna ravnopravnost znači da su žene i muškarci jednako prisutni u svim područjima javnog i privatnog života, imaju jednak status, jednake mogućnosti za ostvarivanje svojih prava i jednaku korist od ostvarenih rezultata.

Podaci koji su prikazani u ovoj publikaciji odnose se na sljedeće oblasti:

- Stanovništvo
- Zdravlje
- Obrazovanje
- Pravosuđe
- Zaposlenost i penzioneri
- Politika
- Nasilje u porodici

Osim apsolutnih podataka prikazanih po polu data je i polna raspodjela u procentima kojom se prati položaj žena i muškaraca.

Većina podataka prikazanih u ovoj publikaciji i rezultati su istraživanja koja sprovodi Zavod za statistiku, i ovaj izvor nije posebno naveden. Manji dio podataka preuzet je od drugih državnih institucija čija su imena navedena ispod tabela ili grafikona.

Publikacija je podržana od strane Ministarstva za ljudska i manjinska prava i Odjeljenja za rodnu ravnopravnost.

INTRODUCTION

The publication “Women and men in Montenegro” gives short insight into the status of women and men in our society. It appeared as the response to numerous needs of users to monitor the society by sex disaggregated data. Publication was published for the first time in 2006. The publication contains tables and graphs without additional statistical and sociological analysis of data and it may serve

as the source of information to all data users interested in the situation of women and men, as well as for the gender equality in Montenegro.

Gender equality means that woman and men are equally represented in all areas of public and private life, have equal status, equal opportunities to

exercise their rights and equal benefit of the results achieved.

Data presented in this publication refer to following topics:

- Population
- Health
- Education
- Justice
- Employment and pensioners
- Politics
- Domestic violence

Beside the absolute data presented regarding sex, the publication contains sex distribution in percentage which monitors the position of women and men.

Most of presented data in this publication is the result of the research conducted by Montenegrin Statistical Office, and this source is not particularly mentioned. A smaller amount of data is downloaded from other government institutions, which are listed below the tables and graphs.

Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, Gender Equality Department, supported the publication.

STANOVNIŠTVO

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

Stanovništvo prema polu i starosti predstavlja broj lica određenog pola, grupisanih po starosti, prema navršenim godinama života.

Projekcije stanovništva predstavljaju projektovan broj stanovnika za posmatranu godinu.

Koeficijent maskuliniteta predstavlja broj muškog na hiljadu ženskog stanovništva;

Koeficijent feminiteta predstavlja broj ženskog na hiljadu muškog stanovništva;

Koeficijent starosti predstavlja učešće stanovništva starijeg od 60 godina u ukupnom stanovništvu;

Indeks starenja predstavlja odnos između stanovništva starijeg od 60 godina i mlađeg od 19 godina.

Migracije ili preseljavanje stanovništva jeste prostorno kretanje stanovništva iz jednog mjesta u drugo mjesto.

Primorski region čine opštine: Bar, Budva, Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat i Ulcinj.

Središnji region čine: Glavni grad Podgorica, Prijestonica Cetinje i opštine Danilovgrad, Nikšić.

Sjeverni region čine opštine: Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Gusinje, Kolašin, Mojkovac, Petnjica, Plav, Pljevlja, Plužine, Rožaje, Šavnik i Žabljak.

POPULATION

Population represents persons with usual residence in Montenegro. Usual residence represents the place where a person usually spends a day, regardless of temporary leave due to recreation, vacation, visits to the friends and relatives, business trips, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage, as well as the place where he/she resides permanently, at least a year or has arrived later but intends to stay at least one year.

Population by sex and age is the number of persons of particular sex, grouped by age, according to years of life.

Projections of the population represent projected number of population for the observed year.

Masculinity coefficient is a number of male per one thousand of female population;

Femininity coefficient represents a number of female per one thousand of male population;

Age coefficient represents the participation of population older than 60 years of age in the total population;

Ageing index represents the relation between population older than 60 years of age and younger than 19.

Migrations are related to the movement of population from one place to another.

Coastal region consists of the following municipalities: Bar, Budva, Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat and Ulcinj.

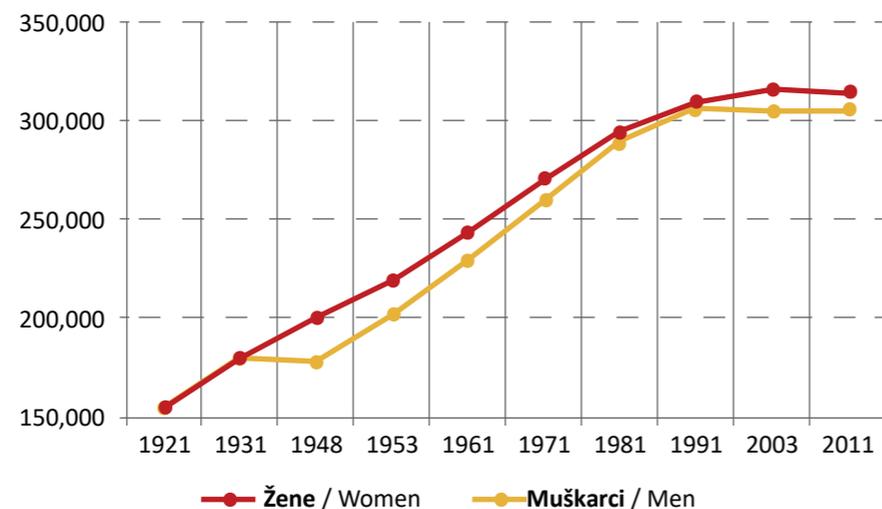
Central region consists of the following municipalities: Capital Podgorica, Old Royal Capital Cetinje and municipalities Danilovgrad, Nikšić.

Northern region consists of the following municipalities: Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Gusinje, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Petnjica, Plav, Pljevlja, Pluzine, Rozaje, Savnik and Zabljak.

Od dvadesetih godina prošlog vijeka, kada je na teritoriji današnje Crne Gore živjelo 311 341 stanovnika, do posljednjeg sprovedenog popisa 2011. godine, (620 029), broj stanovnika se skoro udvostručio. Ovakav rast jednim dijelom može se pripisati relativno visokom prirodnom priraštaju, iako su na demografske promjene značajan uticaj imala i migraciona kretanja.

Since twenties of last century, when 311 341 inhabitants have lived in the territory of Montenegro, by the last conducted census 2011 (620029) number of inhabitants are almost doubled. This increase can partly be attributed to the relatively high natural increase, but also Migrations have had a large impact on demographic change.

Polna struktura stanovništva prema popisima u Crnoj Gori, Popis 2011.
Population structure by sex, Census 2011



Promjene u polnoj strukturi su se uglavnom kretale u smjeru povećanja udjela ženskog stanovništva.

Changes in the gender structure are generally moving in direction of increasing the share of female populatio.

Stanovništvo, indikatori po polu, Crna Gora, 1921-2011 Popisi
Population indicators by sex, Montenegro 1921-2011 Censuses

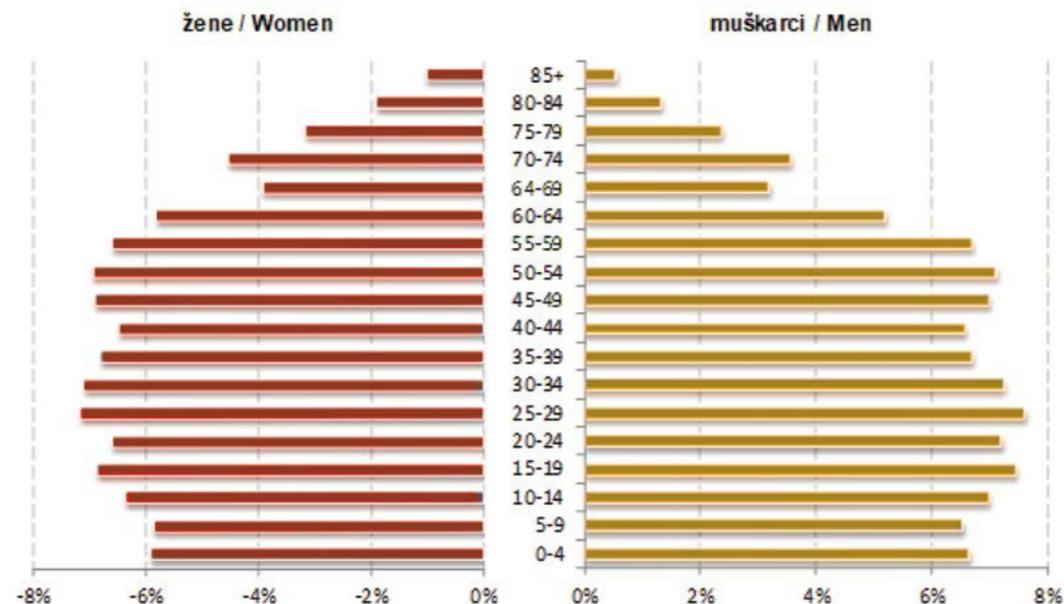
Godina popisa / Year of census	Ukupno / Total	Žene / Women	Muškarci / Men	Žene% / Women	Stopa rasta / Growth rate 1921=100	Koeficijent maskuliniteta / Coefficient of masculinity	Koeficijent feminiteta / Coefficient of femininty
1921	311 341	156 040	155 301	50,12	100,00	100,00	995,26
1931	360 044	180 279	179 765	50,07	115,53	115,75	997,15
1948	377 189	199 111	178 078	52,79	127,60	114,67	894,37
1953	419 873	218 155	201 718	51,96	139,81	129,89	924,65
1961	471 894	242 620	229 274	51,41	155,49	147,63	944,99
1971	529 604	270 395	259 209	51,06	173,29	166,91	958,63
1981	584 310	294 571	289 739	50,41	188,78	186,57	983,60
1991	615 035	309 104	305 931	50,26	198,09	196,99	989,73
2003	620 145	314 920	305 225	50,78	201,82	196,54	969,21
2011	620 029	313 793	306 236	50,60	201,09	197,18	975,92

Najmanja stopa maskuliniteta, u posljednjih pedeset godina, zabilježena je 2003. godine kada je iznosila 969 muškaraca na 1 000 žena.

The lowest masculinity rate in the last fifty years, was recorded in 2003 when it was 969 males per 1 000 women.

Stanovništvo po petogodišnjim starosnim grupama i polu, Popis 2011.

Population by sex and age groups, Census 2011



Usljed porasta prosječnog životnog vijeka u Crnoj Gori i pada stope nataliteta broj i učešće **starije populacije** raste.

Due to the increase in life expectancy in Montenegro and decreasing of birth rate, the participation of **older population** is growing.

Stanovništvo, po starosnim grupama i polu, Popis 2011.

Population by age groups, Census 2011

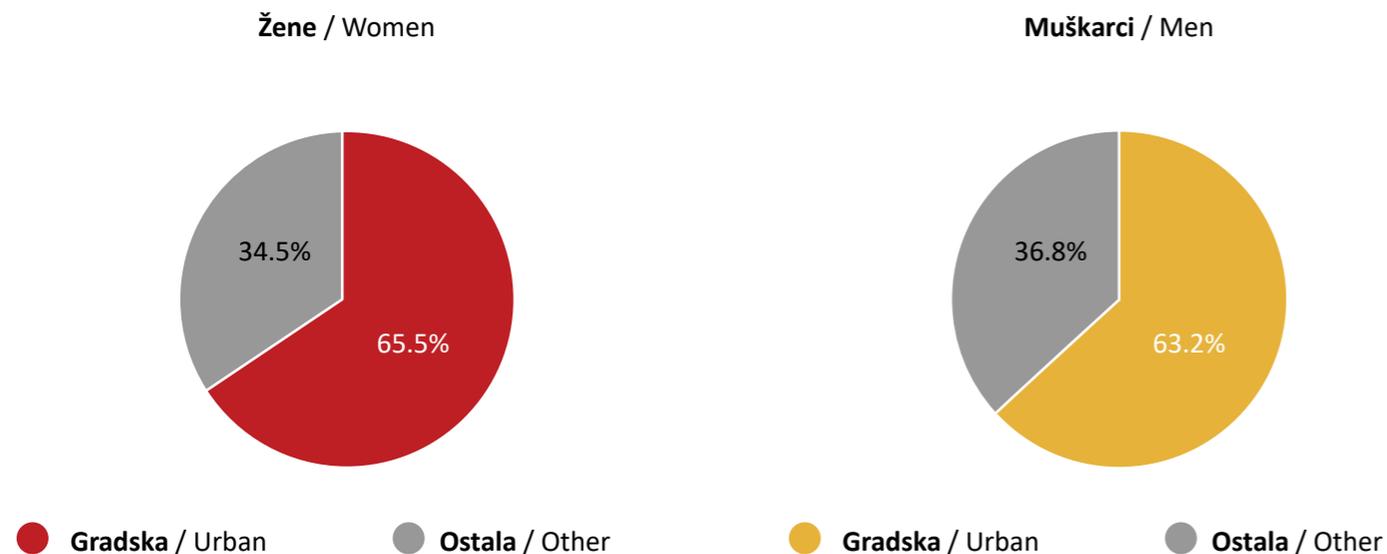
Starosne grupe Age group	Broj stanovnika Population number		U procentima In %	
	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women
CRNA GORA MONTENEGRO	306 236	313 793	49,4	50,6
0-5	24 123	21 991	52,3	47,7
6-15	42 334	39 366	51,8	48,2
15-19	22 815	21 278	51,7	48,3
0-17	75 367	69 759	51,9	48,1
18 +	230 777	243 878	48,6	51,4
0-14	61 766	56 985	52,0	48,0
15-64	210 713	210 980	50,0	50,0
65 +	33 665	45 672	42,4	57,6
Nepoznato / Unknown	92	156	37,1	62,9

Prema Popisu iz 2011. godine, u najmlađoj grupi stanovništva ima više dječaka (52%), dok u najstarijoj grupi stanovništva preko 65 godina, ima više žena, čak 57,6%.

According to 2011 Census, in youngest group of the population there are more boys (52%), while in the oldest group of the population over 65 years, there are more women (57.6%).

Žene i muškarci prema tipu naselja u kome žive, Popis 2011.

Women and men by type of settlements where they live, Census 2011



Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, od ukupnog broja žena, njih 65,5% živi u gradskoj sredini, dok je kod muškarca taj procenat 63,2.

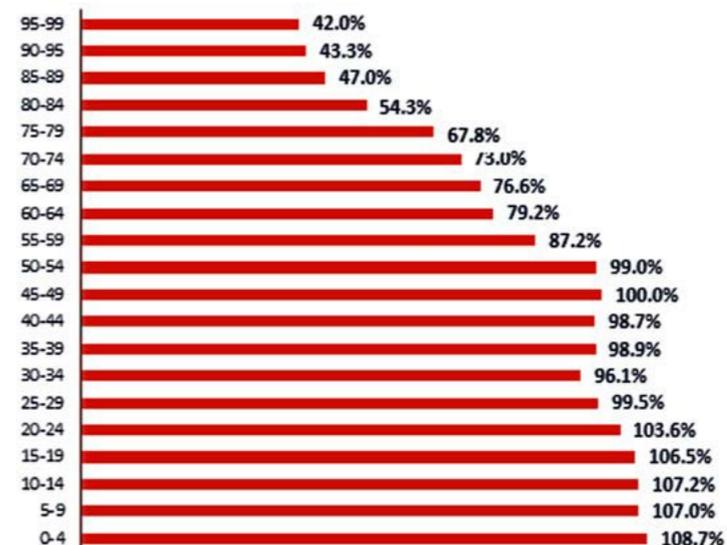
According to 2011 Census, out of total number of women 65.5% live in urban area, while for man this percentage is 63.2.

Broj muškaraca na 100 žena prema starosnim grupama, Popis 2011.

Number of per 100 women by age groups, Census 2011

Analiza polne strukture stanovništva prema starosti pokazuje dominaciju muške populacije sve do starosti od 20-24 godina. Za starije dobne grupe, usljed razlika u nivou smrtnosti prema starosti i polu i strukture migranata po polu i starosti, žene postaju brojnije.

Analysis of sex distribution of population by age shows the dominance of male population to the age of 20-24. For older age group due to differences in the level of mortality by age and sex structure of migrants and by sex and age, women become majority.



Stanovništvo, Popis 2011.

Population, Census 2011

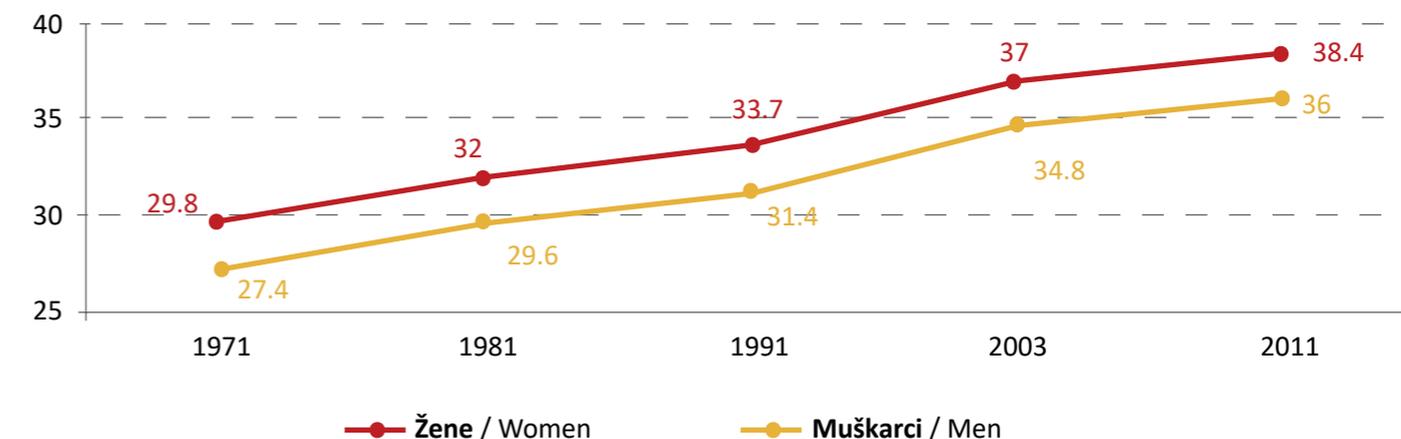
Stanovništvo / Population	1971	1981	1991	2003	2011
Prosječna starost stanovništva muškarci Average age of population Men	27,4	29,6	31,4	34,8	36,0
Žene Women	29,8	32,0	33,7	37,0	38,4
Indeks starenja muškarci Aging index Men	22,3	23,4	31,8	49,7	58,6
Žene /Women	29,6	33,9	44,8	67,8	81,7
Koeficijent starosti muškarci Coefficient of age Men	10,0	9,1	10,9	14,9	16,2
Žene Women	12,0	12,2	14,6	18,4	20,4

Prema Popisu iz 2011. godine, indeks starenja kreće se u smjeru konstantnog smanjenja učešća mladih uz istovremeno povećanje učešća starih lica. Ovakav trend je naročito izražen kod ženskog dijela populacije.

According to 2011 Census the aging index moves in the direction of the constant decrease of youth participation while simultaneously increases in old people participation. This trend is particularly expressed in a female population.

Prosječna starost stanovništva, 1921-2011 Popisi

Average age of population, 1921-2011 Censuses

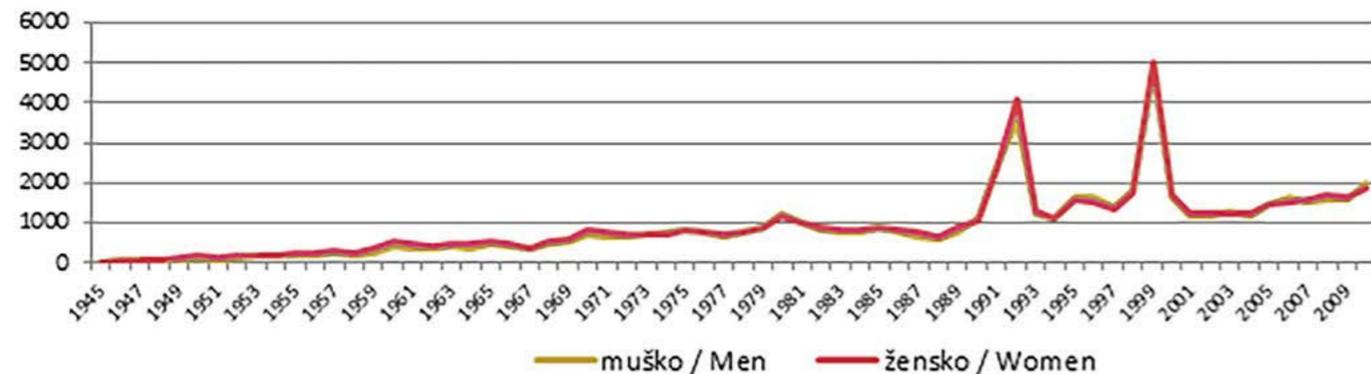


Prema Popisu iz 2011. godine, prosječna starost muškaraca je konstantno niža od prosječne starosti žena. Prosječna starost i muškaraca i žena raste i 2011 godine iznosi 38,4 godine za žene i 36 godina za muškarce.

According to 2011 Census, the average age of men are constantly lower than average age of man. The average age of women and men increase and in 2011 it is 38.4 for women and 36 for men.

U kojim godinama se najviše lica doselilo u Crnu Goru? Popis 2011.

In which years the majority of people immigrated to Montenegro? Census 2011

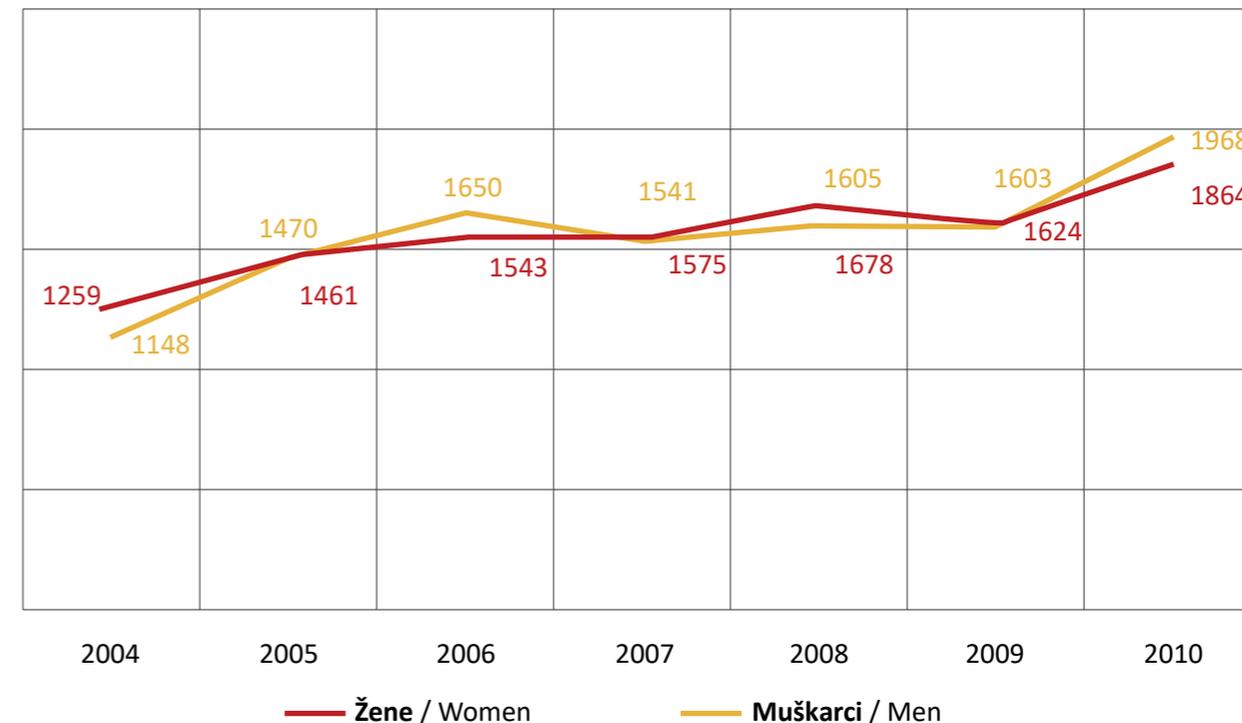


Oko 80 odsto stanovnika Crne Gore, prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, od rođenja živi u Crnoj Gori, dok su petina doseljenici iz drugih zemalja. U posljednjih pola vijeka najveći broj migranata zabilježen je devedesetih godina prošlog vijeka, s obzirom da se od 1990. do 1999. godine doselilo gotovo 42 hiljade sadašnjih stanovnika Crne Gore.

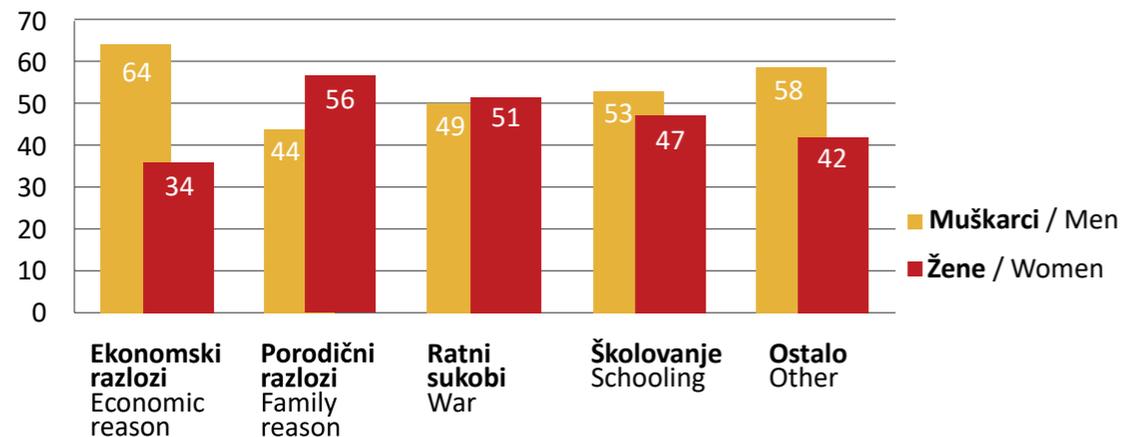
About 80 percent of the Montenegrin population, according to 2011 Census, are living in Montenegro since birth, while one fifth of population came from other countries. In the last half century, the largest number of migrants is recorded in the nineties of last century, given that since 1990 to 1999. From current citizens almost 42 thousands moved to Montenegro.

Broj migranata u periodu od 2004. do 2011. godine, Popis 2011.

The number of migrants in period from 2004 to 2011. Census 2011



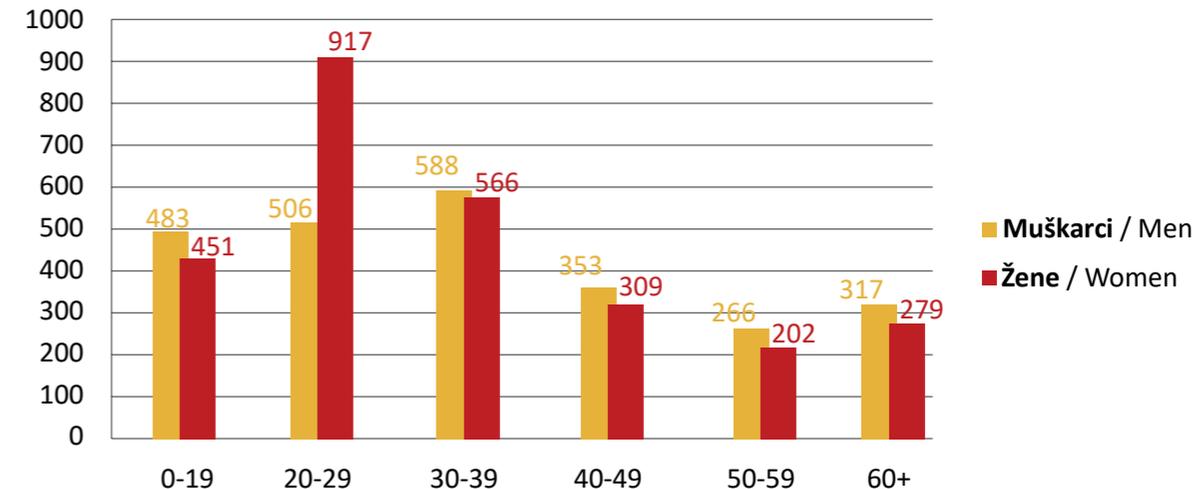
Kakva je polna struktura migranata prema razlogu doseljenja (u %), Popis 2011.?
 What is the sex structure of migrants by reason of settlement (in %), Census 2011?



Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, zbog porodičnih razloga doselio se više žena nego muškaraca dok je najveća polna razlika zabilježena kod migranata iz ekonomskih razloga, 64 odsto muškaraca navelo je to kao razlog napuštanja prethodnog mjesta boravka.

According to 2011 Census due to family reasons in Montenegro moved more women than men, while the largest gender difference was noted with migrants for economic reasons, 64% of men cited this as a reason for leaving previous residence.

Kretanje stanovništva unutar Crne Gore po starosti i polu, 2017.
 Internal migrations by age and sex, 2017



Ukupan broj stanovnika koji se selio unutar Crne Gore u 2017. godini iznosi 5 237, od toga 52% su žene a 48% čine muškarci. Žene ovu većinu ostvaruju najviše zahvaljujući populaciji od 20 do 29 godina starosti.

Total internal migration of population in Montenegro in 2017 is 5 237, out of which 52% are women and 48% are men. Women advantage is due to population aged from 20 to 29.

Migracioni saldo po regionima u 2017. godini

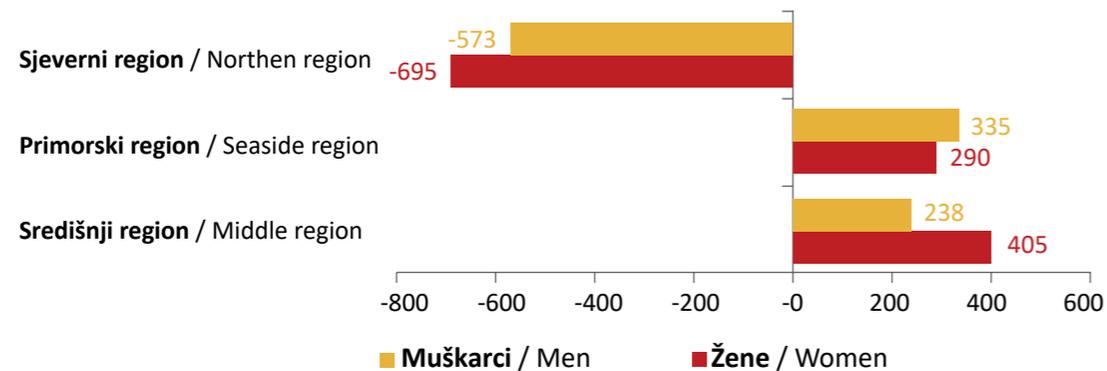
Net migrations by region in 2017

Pozitivan migracioni saldo je evidentiran u dva crnogorska regiona, s tim što je veći u središnjem i iznosi 643 lica, dok u primorskom regionu iznosi 625 lica.

U sjevernom regionu Crne Gore je evidentiran negativan migracioni saldo i iznosi 1 268 lica.

Positive net migration is recorded in two Montenegrin regions, and it is higher in the Middle region and the amount is 643 persons, while in Seaside region it is 625 persons.

In north region of Montenegro is recorded net negative migration and it is 1 268 persons.



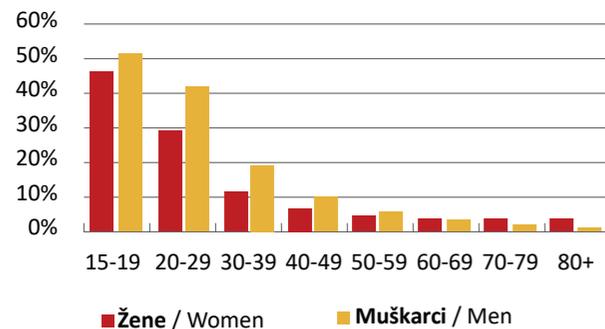
Najčešća ženska i muška imena, Popis 2011.

The most frequent female and male names, Census 2011

Redni broj Rank	Ženska imena Female names	Muška imena Male names
1	Jelena	Nikola
2	Milica	Marko
3	Marija	Dragan
4	Ivana	Miloš
5	Milena	Zoran
6	Ana	Milan
7	Dragana	Aleksandar
8	Radmila	Ivan
9	Vesna	Petar
10	Ljiljana	Luka

Učešće neudatih žena i neoženjenih muškarca iznad 15 godina po starosnim grupama, Popis 2011.

Shares of single women and single men aged 15 and over, by age groups, Census 2011



Prema Popisu stanovništva 2011. godine, unutar subpopulacije stanovništva starijeg od 15 godina preko polovina lica su u braku (55%) a jedna trećina nikad nije stupila u brak (33%).

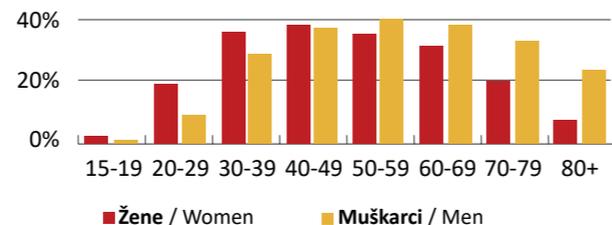
According to the population Census (2011), within the subpopulation of the population older than 15 years over half of people are married (55%) and one third had never entered into marriage (33%).

Učešće udatih žena i oženjenih muškaraca iznad 15 godina po starosnim grupama, Popis 2011.

Shares of married men and married women aged 15 and over, by age groups, Census 2011

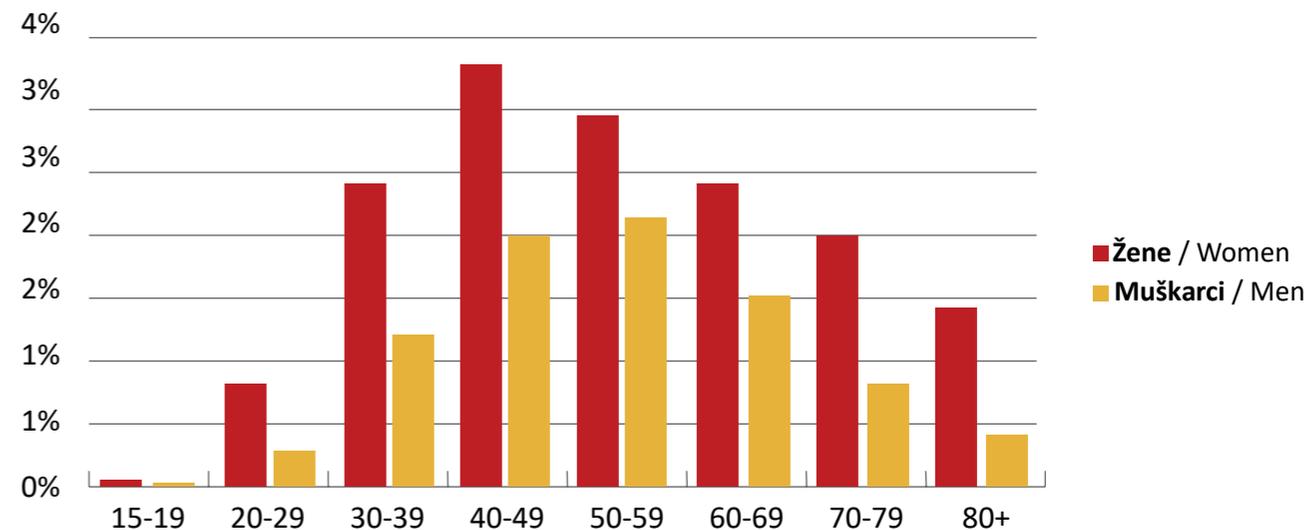
Podjednak procenat udatih i oženjenih je u starosnoj grupi od 40 do 49 godina dok kod stanovništva starijeg od 50 godina većinu čine oženjeni muškarci.

Equal percentage of married women and married men is in the age group of 40 to 49 years, while the population older than 50 years makes the majority of married men.



Učešće razvedenih žena i muškaraca iznad 15 godina, po starosnim grupama, Popis 2011.

Shares of divorced women and men aged 15 years and over, by age groups, Census 2011

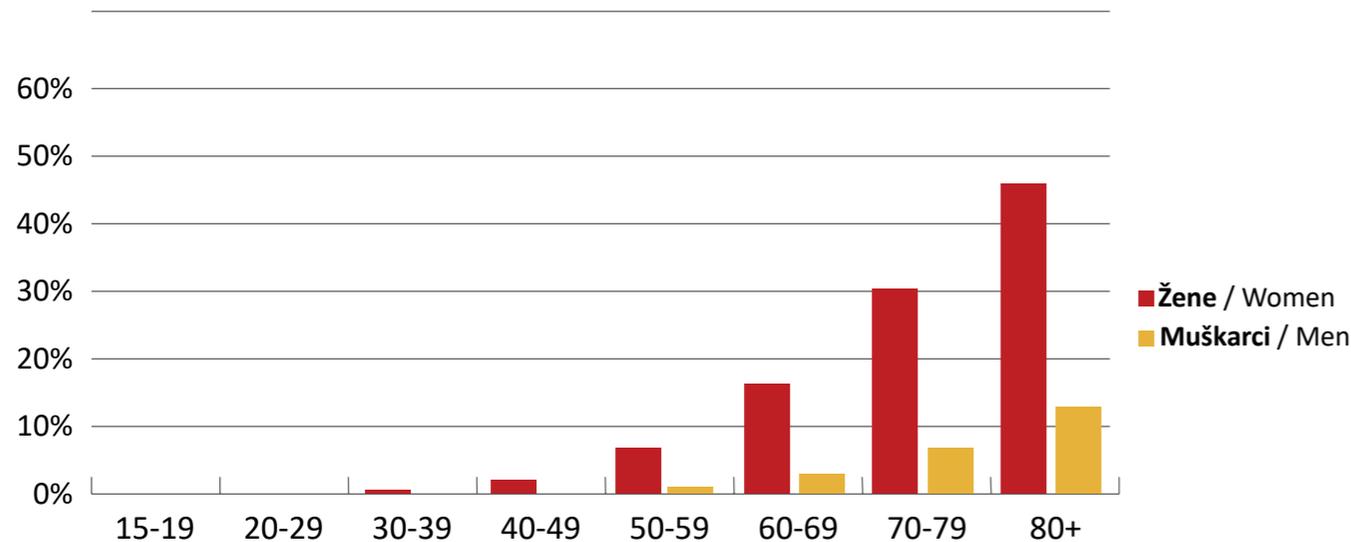


Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, svaki trideseti stanovnik je razveden.

According to 2011 Census, every thirtieth inhabitant was divorced.

Učešće udovica i udovaca, iznad 15 godina, po starosnim grupama, Popis 2011.

Share of widows and widowers aged 15 year and over, by age groups, Census 2011

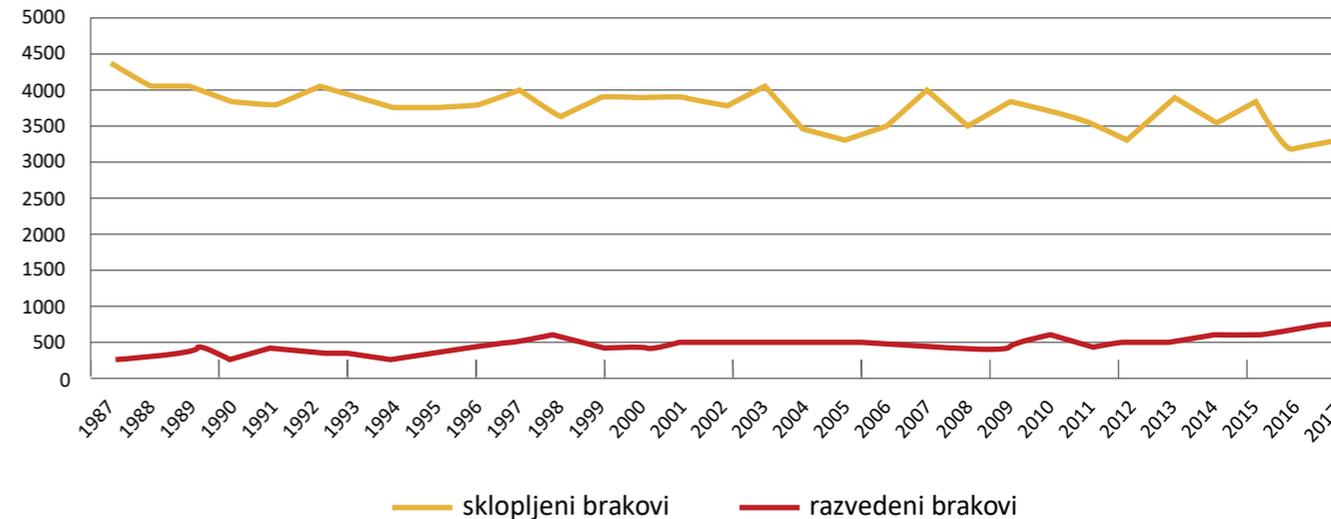


Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, udovica starosne dobi od 60 i više godina ima trostruko više nego udovaca.

According to 2011 Census, widows aged 60 and over are three times more than widowers.

Sklopljeni i razvedeni brakovi, 1987-2017.

Marriages and divorces, 1987-2017

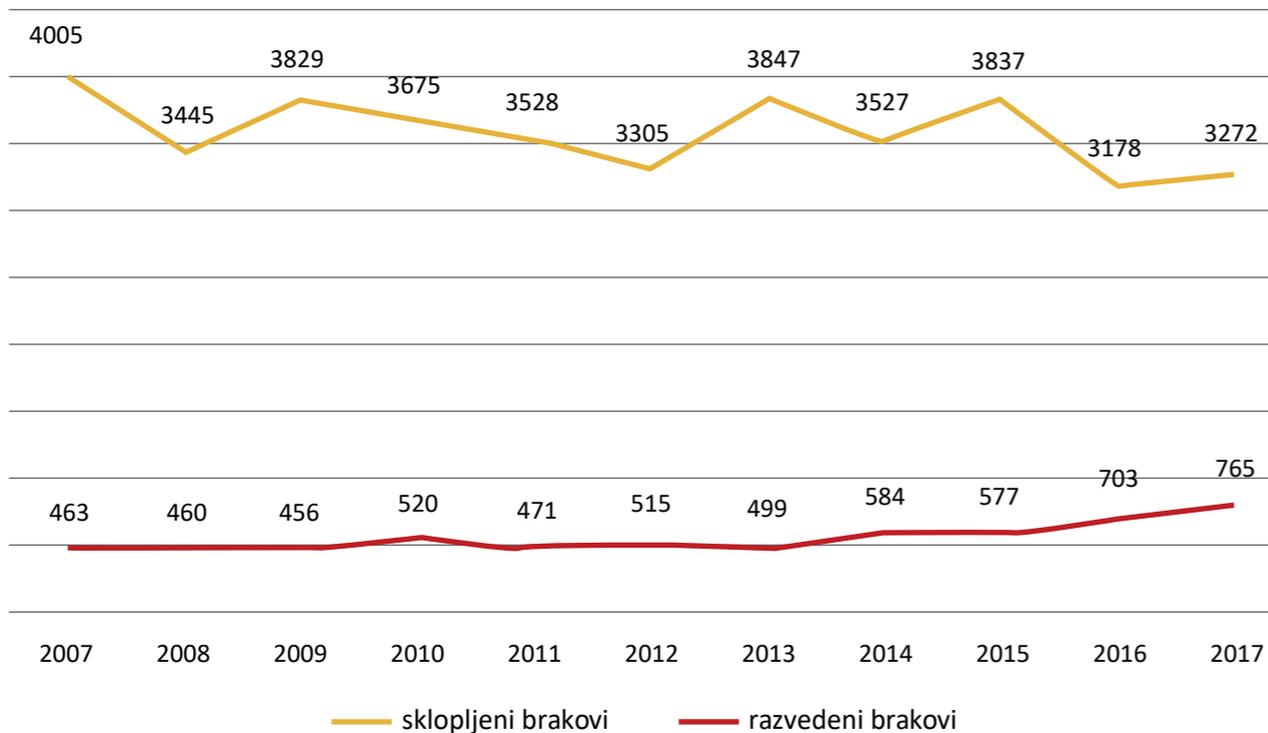


U posljednje tri decenije, najveći broj sklopljenih brakova zabilježen je 1987. godine (4358) a razvedenih brakova 2017. godine (765).

In the last three decades, the highest number of married couples was recorded in 1987 (4358) and divorced marriages in 2017 (765).

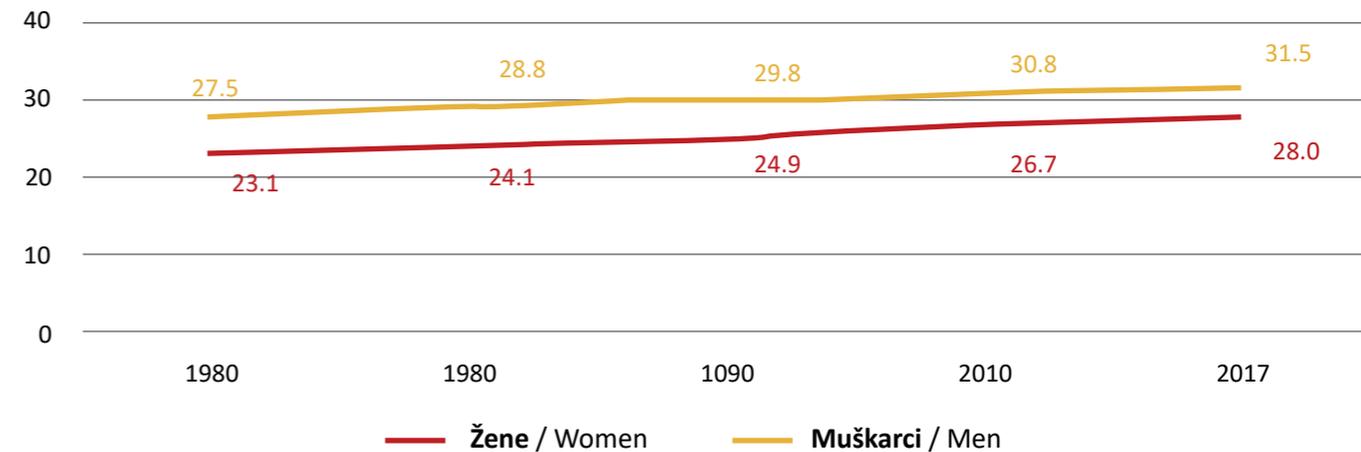
Sklopljeni i razvedeni brakovi, 2007-2017.

Marriages and divorces, 2007-2017



Prosječna starost pri sklapanju prvog braka

Average age at first marriage



Prosječna starost žena i muškaraca, pri sklapanju prvog braka, konstantno raste i 2017. godine iznosi 28 godina za žene i 31,5 godina za muškarce.

The average age of women and men getting married for the first time is constantly increasing and in 2017 it is 28 age for women and 31 for men.

ZDRAVLJE

Živorodeno dijete je dijete koje poslije rođenja, čak i za najkraće vrijeme pokazuje znake života (disanje odnosno kucanje srca).

Umrli je lice kod kojeg je bilo kada nakon rođenja došlo do prestanka svih znakova života.

Prirodni priraštaj predstavlja razliku u broju živorođenih i umrlih u određenom periodu. Prirodni priraštaj može biti pozitivan (broj živorođenih je veći od broja umrlih), negativan (broj živorođenih je manji od broja umrlih) ili nulti (broj živorođenih je jednak broju umrlih).

Stopa mortaliteta (smrtnosti) ili opšta stopa mortaliteta predstavlja broj umrlih u određenom periodu podijeljen

sa prosječnim brojem stanovnika u tom periodu. Obično se računa godišnja ili prosječna godišnja stopa mortaliteta, izražena u promilima (na 1000 stanovnika).

Očekivano trajanje života žene/muškarca pokazuje starost koju će u prosjeku doživjeti živorođeno dijete u posmatranoj godini.

Stopa smrtnosti odojčadi predstavlja broj umrle djece mlađe od jedne godine u odnosu na 1000 živorođene djece u posmatranoj godini.



HEALTH

Live born baby is the one who, at birth, showed signs of life (breathing and heartbeat) even for a short period of time.

Dead person is the one who at any time after birth has showed no signs of life.

Natural increase represents the difference between the number of live born and dead in certain period of time. It can be positive (number of life born is greater than dead), negative (number of live born lower than dead) or zero (number of live born is equal to dead).

Death rate (mortality) or general mortality rate represent the number of dead in certain period of time divided to

average number of population in that period of time. Annual or average annual mortality rate is calculated, expressed in per mile (on 1000 habitants).

Life expectancy of male/female shows the average age that a live born baby will experience in the observed year.

Infant death rate is ratio of the number od died infants and live born children expressed in per mile (per 1000 live born).

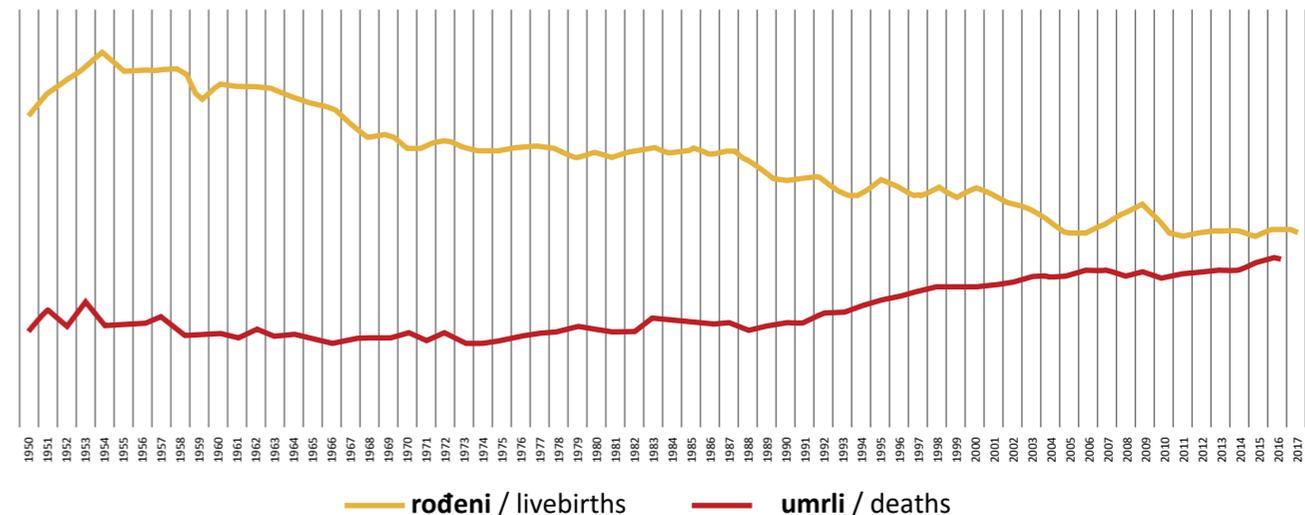
Prirodno kretanje stanovništva Natural change in population

	Živorodeni Live births			Umrli Deaths			Prirodni priraštaj Natural increase
	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	
1950	11904	52.2%	47.8%	3682	50.7%	49.3%	8222
1960	13 127	49.1%	50.9%	3 583	51.1%	48.9%	9 544
1970	10 636	48.7%	51.3%	3 516	50.4%	49.6%	7 120
1980	10 542	49.1%	50.9%	3 703	48.6%	51.4%	6 839
1990	9 380	47.5%	52.5%	3 936	45.6%	54.4%	5 444
2000	9 184	48.1%	51.9%	5 412	48.2%	51.8%	3 772
2010	7 418	48.7%	51.3%	5 633	47.9%	52.1%	1 785
2011	7 215	48.0%	52.0%	5 847	47.2%	52.8%	1 368
2012	7 459	47.9%	52.1%	5 922	49.5%	50.5%	1 537
2013	7 475	48.1%	51.9%	5 917	47.9%	52.1%	1 558
2014	7 529	47.5%	52.4%	6 014	47.9%	52.1%	1 515
2015	7 386	47.6%	52.3%	6 329	49.3%	50.7%	1 057
2016	7 569	49.1%	50.9%	6 464	47.6%	52.4%	1 105
2017	7 432	47.9%	52.1%	6 523	47.3%	52.7%	909

U Crnoj Gori se, od kako se vodi statistika rođenih i umrlih po polu rađa manje djevojčica nego dječaka. Tako je i u 2017. godini od ukupnog broja rođenih 47.9% su djevojčice, i od ukupnog broja umrlih 47.3% su žene.

In Montenegro, since the statistics of births and daths introduced, fewer girls than boys are born. Thus, in 2017, 47.9% of total births were girls, and 47.3% of the total number of deaths are women.

Prirodno kretanje stanovništva, 1950-2017. Natural change in population, 1950-2017

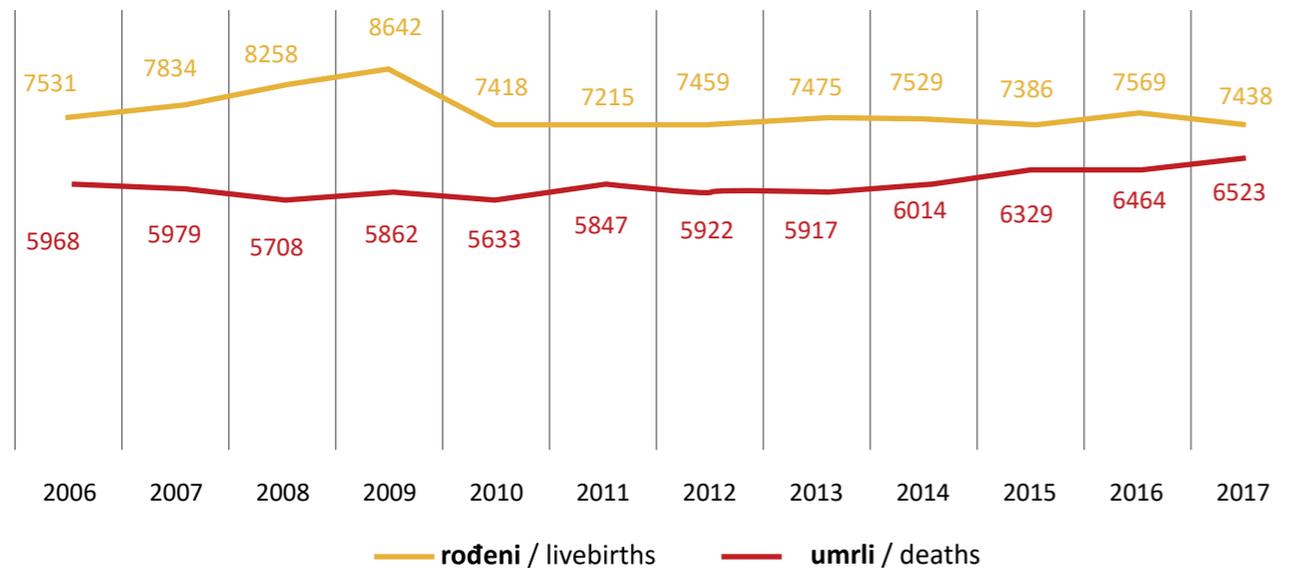


Prirodni priraštaj u Crnoj Gori je pozitivan. U posmatranom periodu najveći prirodni priraštaj zabilježen je 1954. godine, i iznosi 10 566, a najniži i to 909 zabilježen je u 2017. godini.

Natural increase in Montenegro is positive. During the reporting period, the highest natural increase recorded in 1954, and it was 10 566 and the lowest was 909, recorded in 2017.

Prirodno kretanje stanovništva, 2006-2017.

Natural change in population, 2006-2017



U posmatranom periodu najveći prirodni priraštaj zabilježen je 2009. godine, i iznosi 2 780, a najniži i to 909 zabilježen je u 2017. godini.

In the observed period, the highest natural increase was recorded in 2009 (2 780), and the lowest was 909, recorded in 2017.

Očekivano trajanje života

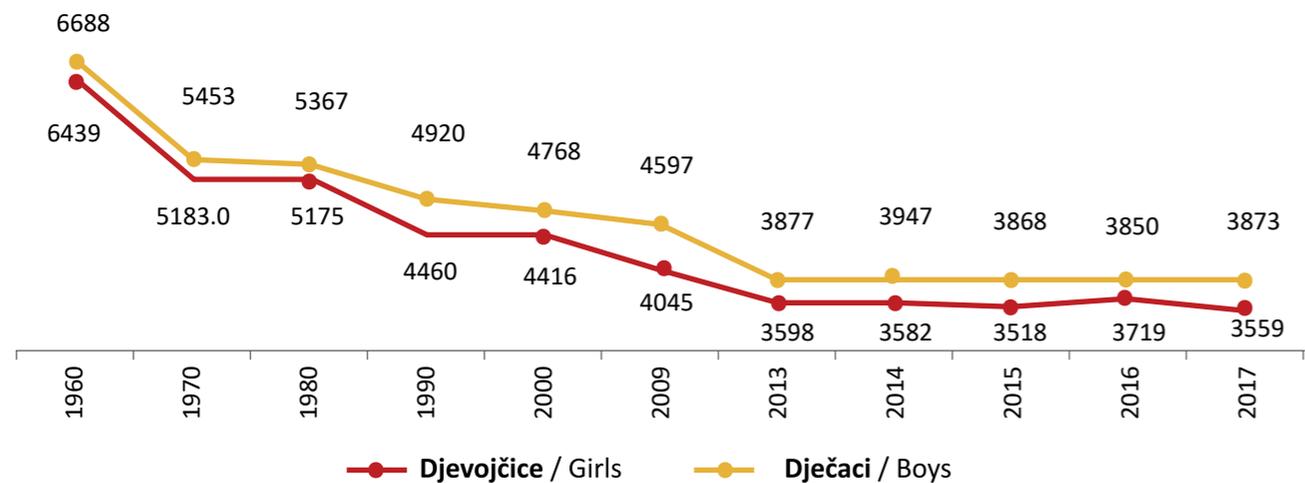
Life expectancy

Godine Year	Očekivano trajanje života na rođenju Life expectancy at birth	
	Muško Men	Žensko Women
2005	70,3	74,9
2006	70,6	74,8
2007	71,2	76,1
2008	71,2	76,1
2009	71,7	76,5
2010	73,6	78,5
2011	73,4	78,9
2012	74,3	78,4
2013	74,1	79,0
2014	73,9	78,9
2015	74,7	78,6
2016	74,2	79,0
2017	74,1	79,4

Djevojčica rođena u Crnoj Gori u 2017. godini može očekivati da će živjeti **79,4**, dok će dječak rođen iste godine živjeti **74,1** godina.

Girl born in Montenegro in 2017 can expect to live **79.4** years, while the boy born the same year can expect to live **74.1** years.

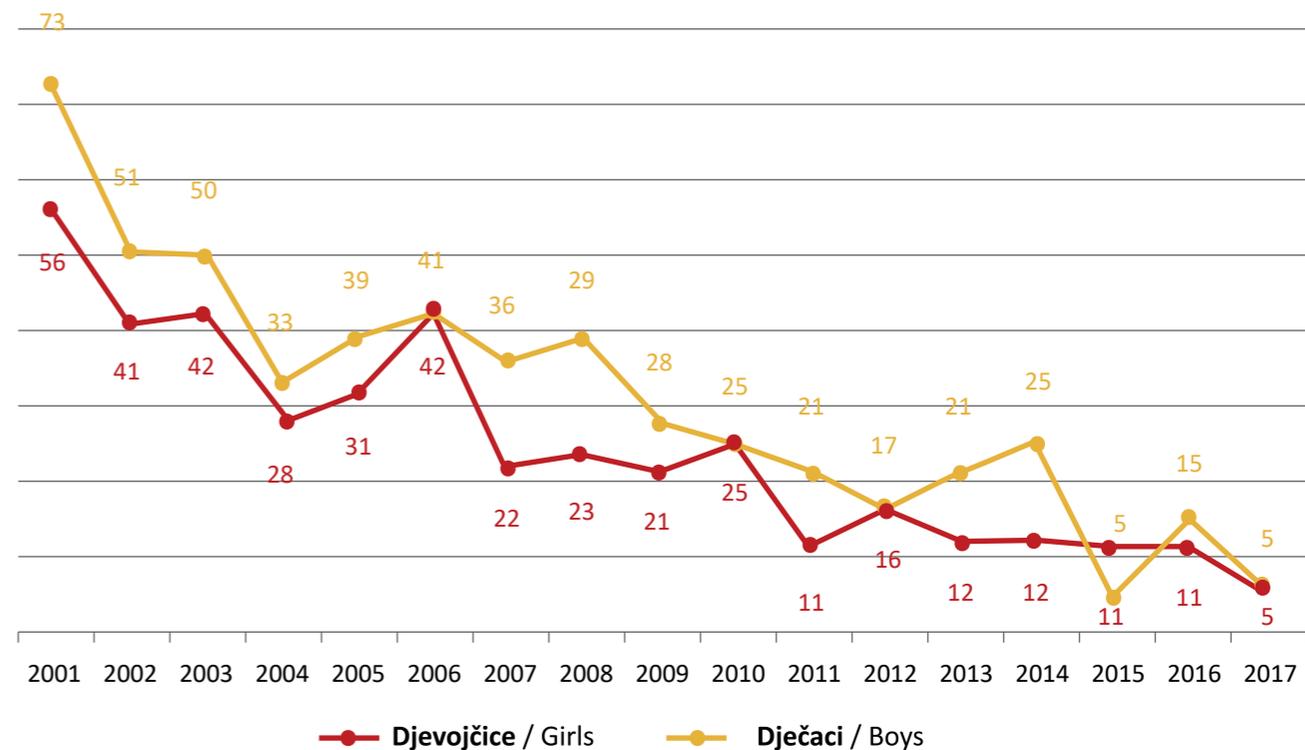
Živorodeni prema polu Live births by sex



Ukupan broj živorođene djece opada, s tim da učešće dječaka u broju živorođenih blago raste.

The total number of live births decreased, while participation of boys in total number of live births rise slightly.

Umrla odojčad, 2001-2017 Infant mortality rate, 2001-2017



Umrli prema polu i starosti, 2006. i 2017.

Deaths by sex and age, 2006 and 2017

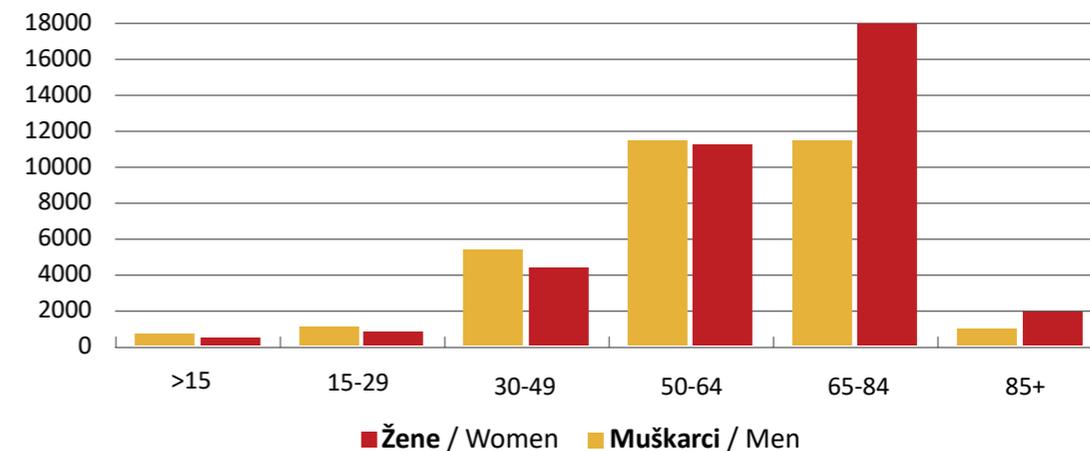
Starosne grupe	2006			2017		
	Ukupno Total	u % In %		Ukupno Total	u % In %	
		Žene Women	Muškarci Men		Žene Women	Muškarci Men
0 - 9	99	49.5%	50.5%	24	45.8%	54.2%
10 - 19	26	34.6%	65.4%	19	42.1%	57.9%
20 - 29	76	19.7%	80.3%	46	23.9%	76.1%
30 - 39	85	34.1%	65.9%	95	30.5%	69.5%
40 - 49	281	31.0%	69.0%	211	36.5%	63.5%
50 - 59	674	34.6%	65.4%	502	30.9%	69.1%
60 - 69	1107	38.3%	61.7%	1254	35.2%	64.8%
70 - 79	1987	49.9%	50.1%	1690	47.1%	52.9%
80+	1633	63.6%	36.4%	2682	58.2%	41.8%
Ukupno / Total	5986	48.3%	51.7%	6523	47.3%	52.7%

Analiza polne strukture umrlih lica pokazuje da je veće učešće muškaraca nego žena u ukupnom broju umrlih.

Analysis of the gender structure of dead persons shows greater participation by men than women in the total number of deaths.

Stanovništvo koje ima smetnje u obavljanju svakodnevni aktivnosti, Popis 2011.

Population with disability in everyday activities, Census 2011



U Crnoj Gori, prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, živi 11% osoba koje imaju smetnje pri obavljanju svakodnevni aktivnosti zbog dugotrajne bolesti, invaliditeta ili starosti. Od ukupnog broja žena 12% ima smetnje tokom obavljanja svakodnevni aktivnosti, dok taj procenat kod muškaraca iznosi 10%.

In Montenegro, according to Census 2011, there are 11% of people who have difficulties in performing daily activities due to long-term illness, disability or age. Out the total number of women, 12% had problems in performing daily activities, while this percentage for men is 10%.

OBRAZOVANJE

Djeca u predškolskim ustanovama, koja su dnevno zbrinuta, imaju obezbijeđenu njegu, ishranu i vaspitanje do polaska u školu.

Pod pojmom škole podrazumijeva se obrazovno-vaspitna ustanova ili jedinica koja obavlja obrazovno-vaspitnu djelatnost ostvarivanjem nastavnog plana i programa.

Učenici prvog razreda redovnih osnovnih škola su djeca stara 6 godina i više upisana u prvi razred osnovne škole.

Učenici prvog razreda redovnih srednjih škola su djeca stara 14 godina i više koja upisuju gimnaziju, srednje stručne ili umjetničke škole u trajanju od tri ili četiri godine.

U srednjim školama stiče se treći, četvrti i peti stepen stručne spreme.

Status studenta osnovnih studija stiče se upisom u visokoškolsku ustanovu. Lica koja imaju odgovarajuće srednje obrazovanje imaju pravo upisa na prvu godinu osnovnih studija.

Nastavno osoblje osnovnih i srednjih škola predstavlja stručni nastavnički kadar koji, primjenjujući nastavni plan i program u obrazovno-vaspitnim ustanovama, učestvuje u pripremi, organizaciji i izvođenju nastave.

Nastavno osoblje visokoškolskih ustanova obuhvata akademsko osoblje (lica koja neposredno realizuju studijski program) i stručno osoblje (koje pomaže u realizaciji nastave), bilo da rade puno radno vrijeme ili kraće od punog radnog vremena.

Diplomirani student je lice koje dobija diplomu o završenoj višoj školi,

visokoj školi, fakultetu ili akademiji umjetnosti.

Magistar nauka je lice koje je odbranilo magistarsku tezu, koja je rezultat samostalnog naučnog rada studenta koji sistematizuje postojeća naučna znanja i daje doprinos novim naučnim saznanjima.

Doktor nauka je lice koje je već steklo naziv magistra nauka, a koje je odbranom doktorske disertacije steklo i naučno zvanje doktora nauka.

Kompjuterski pismenim smatramo ono lice koje poznaje rad sa aplikacijama Word, Excel, internet i korišćenje elektronske pošte.

EDUCATION

Children in preschool education are those who are looked after daily, have been provided with care, nutrition and education before beginning of school.

The term school refers to an educational institution or unit that performs educational activities following the curriculum.

Pupils of the first class of primary schools are children aged 6 and above enrolled in the first class of the primary school.

Pupils of the first class of secondary schools are children aged 14 who enroll in gymnasium schools, secondary vocational training schools or art schools that last 3 or 4 years.

Secondary schools provide third, fourth and fifth level of professional qualification.

Student status is acquired by enrolling in a university institution. Persons who finished a corresponding secondary school have right to enroll in the first year of studies.

Teachers of primary and secondary schools represent the educational staff who takes part in the preparation, organization and holding of lessons, following the curriculum.

Teachers of post-secondary schools and faculties include persons who directly realize the curriculum and have scientific titles: regular professors, associate professors, docents, lecturers, lecturers at secondary and postsecondary schools, scientific advisor, senior scientific advisor, scientific associate, assistants and lecturers in teaching and associates for researches,

The academic staff is assisted by competent persons titled as senior lecturer, lecturer, senior competent associate and laboratory technician.

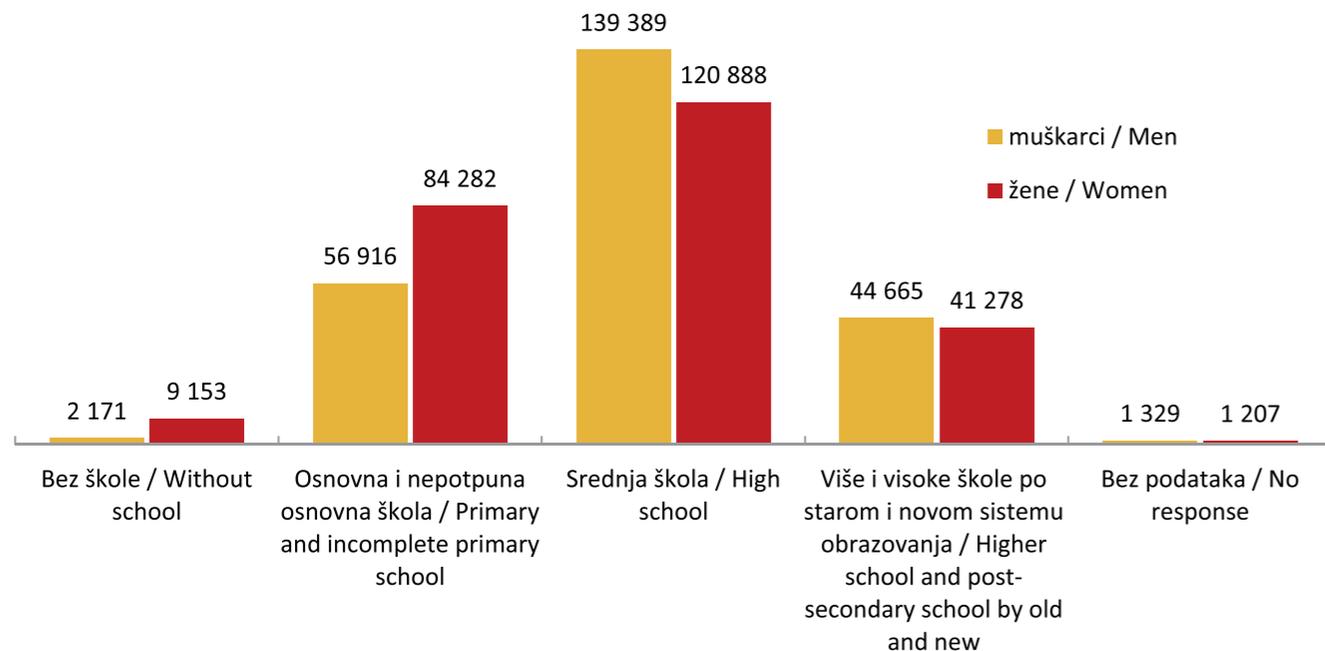
Graduate student is a person who receives a degree after finished post-secondary school, university or art academy.

Master of Science is a person who defended his/her Master thesis which was the result of his/her independent scientific work. The student thus classified and extended the existing scientific knowledge.

Doctor of Science is a person who has earned a Master degree, and after defending the doctorate thesis, he/she earned a PhD.

Computer literate are persons who are able to use applications such as Word, Excel, internet and e-mail.

Stanovništvo staro 15 godina i više prema najviše završenoj školi po polu, Popis 2011.
Population aged 15 and over, by highest completed education and sex, Census 2011



Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, veće učešće žena zabilježeno je u populaciji bez škole i to 81%.
According to 2011 Census, greater participation of women was reported in a population with no education (81%).

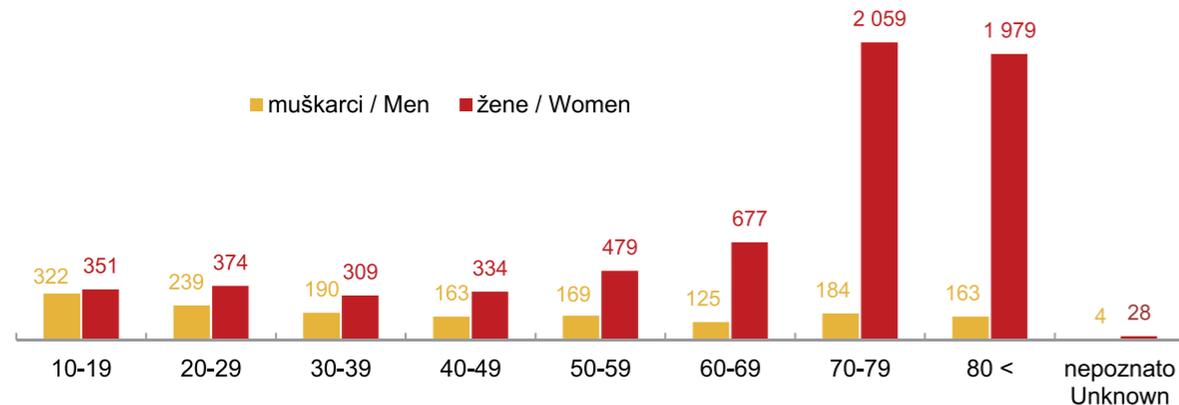
Stanovništvo staro 15 i više godina prema najviše završenoj školi po polu u %, Popis 2011.
Population aged 15 and over by highest completed education by sex in %, Census 2011

Najviše završena škola / Highest completed school	Muškarci / Men	Žene / Women
Bez škole / No school	19,2%	80,8%
Nepotpuna osnovna škola / Incomplete primary school	27,0%	73,0%
Osnovna škola / Basic school	45,0%	55,0%
Srednja škola / High school	53,6%	46,4%
Viša škola i prvi stepen fakulteta / College and first University degree	57,5%	42,5%
Visoka škola, fakultet / akademija / High school, university / academy	50,0%	50,0%
Postdiplomske magistarske studije / Postgraduate master studies	52,4%	47,6%
Doktorat / PhD	73,7%	26,3%
Diploma stečena po novom sistemu / Diploma obtained by the new system (Bolonjska deklaracija)		
Osnovne akademske studije / Undergraduate studies	42,6%	57,4%
Osnovne primijenjene studije / Basic studies	48,3%	51,7%
Postdiplomske specijalističke studije / Specialist studies	33,0%	67,0%
Postdiplomske magistarske studije / Master studies	38,4%	61,6%
Bez podataka / No data	52,4%	47,6%

Kod populacije koja je diplomu stekla po novom sistemu visokog obrazovanja žene su većina u odnosu na muškarce.
Within population who finished one of the high level of education by new system women are majority related to men.

Nepismeni prema starosti po polu, Popis 2011. godine

Illiterate by age by sex, Census 2011



Prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, u Crnoj Gori ima 1 559 nepismenih muškaraca i 6 590 nepismenih žena. U dobnim grupama preko 70 godina nepismenih žena je deset puta više nego nepismenih muškaraca. Prosječna starost nepismene žene je 66, a muškarca 44 godine.

According to 2011 Census, there are 1 559 illiterate men and 6 590 illiterate women in Montenegro. In the age groups over 70 years there are ten times more illiterate women than illiterate men. Average age of illiterate women is 66, a man 44 years.

Djeca korisnici predškolskih ustanova

Children in kindergartens

Školska godina School year	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	U procentima / In %	
				Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys
2014/2015	17 091	7 978	9 113	46,7	53,3
2015/2016	16 972	7 851	9 121	46,3	53,7
2016/2017	18 957	9 061	9 896	47,8	52,2
2017/2018	20 769	9 364	11 405	45,1	54,9

Zaposleni/e u predškolskim ustanovama

Employees in kindergartens

Školska godina School year	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima / In %	
				Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2014/2015	1 802	1 720	82	95,5	4,6
2015/2016	2 061	1 980	81	96,1	3,9
2016/2017	2 180	2 096	84	96,1	3,9
2017/2018	2 485	2 385	100	96,0	4,0

Redovni/e učenici/ce u osnovnim školama
Full-time students in primary schools

Školska godina School year	Osnovne škole (I – IX) Primary schools (I- IX)				
	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	U procentima / In %	
				Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys
2014/2015	68 442	32 847	35 595	48,0	52,0
2015/2016	68 108	32 458	35 650	47,7	52,3
2016/2017	68 276	32 579	35 697	47,7	52,3
2017/2018	67 998	32 043	35 955	47,1	52,9

Nastavno osoblje u osnovnim školama
Teachers in primary schools

Školska godina School year	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima/ In %	
			Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2014/2015	3 760	1 207	75,7	24,3
2015/2016	3 668	1 080	77,3	22,7
2016/2017	3 722	1 092	77,3	22,7
2017/2018	3 728	1 075	77,6	22,4

Učenici sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali osnovno obrazovanje
Pupils with special education needs who entered basic schools

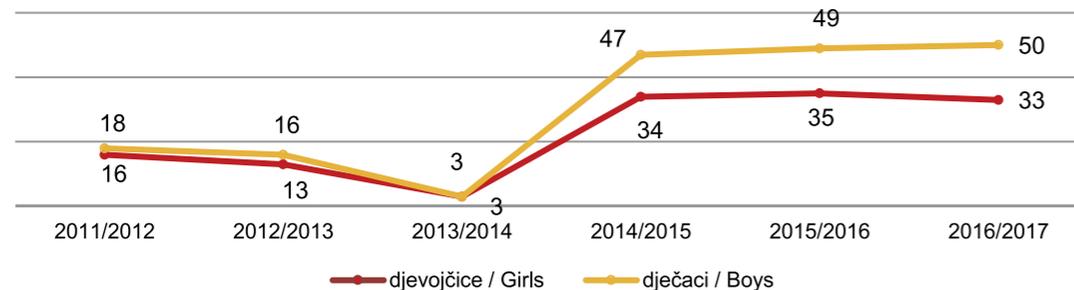
Školska godina School year	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	U procentima/ In %	
				Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys
2014/2015	183	64	119	35,0	65,0
2015/2016	733	265	468	36,2	63,8
2016/2017	893	309	584	34,6	65,4
2017/2018	880	311	569	35,3	64,7

Do školske 2015/2016 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali osnovno obrazovanje bila su uključena djeca koja su pohađala posebna odjeljenja u osnovnim školama i resursnim centrima. Od školske 2015/2016 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali osnovno obrazovanje, uključena su djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koja su pohađala redovna i posebna odjeljenja osnovnih škola kao i resursne centre.

Until 2015/2016 school year in total number of pupils with special education needs who entered basic education, data was given for the pupils with special education needs who entered primary education in special classes in primary schools and resource centers. From 2015/2016 school year total numbers include pupils with special education needs who entered primary education in regular and special classes within primary schools and resource centers.

Učenici sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli osnovno obrazovanje

Pupils with special education needs who completed basic education



Do školske 2013/2014 godine, u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli osnovno obrazovanje, bila su uključena djeca koja su završila školu u posebnim odjeljenjima u osnovnim školama i resursnim centrima. Školske 2014/2015 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli osnovno obrazovanje, uključena su djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koja su završila školu u redovnim i posebnim odjeljenjima osnovnih škola kao i resursnim centrima. Od školske 2015/2016 godine obuhvaćena su samo djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koja su završila školu u redovnim i posebnim odjeljenjima osnovnih škola.

Until 2013/2014 school year in total number of pupils with special education needs who completed basic education, data was given for the pupils with special education needs who completed primary education in special classes in primary schools and resource centers. From 2014/2015 school year total numbers include pupils with special education needs who completed primary education in regular and special classes within primary schools and resource centers. From school 2015/2016, only children with special educational needs have been completed in school in regular and special departments of primary schools.

Redovni/e učenici/ce u srednjim školama

Full-time pupils in secondary schools

Školska godina School year	Srednje škole (I – IV) High schools (I – IV)				
	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	U procentima In %	
				Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys
2014/2015	29 223	14 119	15 104	48,3	51,7
2015/2016	28 107	13 602	14 505	48,4	51,6
2016/2017	27 752	13 441	14 311	48,4	51,6
2017/2018	28 097	13 536	14 561	48,2	51,8

Nastavno osoblje u srednjim školama

Teachers in secondary schools

Školska godina School year	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima In %	
			Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2014/2015	1 496	871	63,2	36,8
2015/2016	1 240	659	65,3	34,7
2016/2017	1 280	669	65,7	34,3
2017/2018	1 297	659	66,3	33,7

Učenici sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali srednje obrazovanje

Pupils with special education needs who entered secondary education

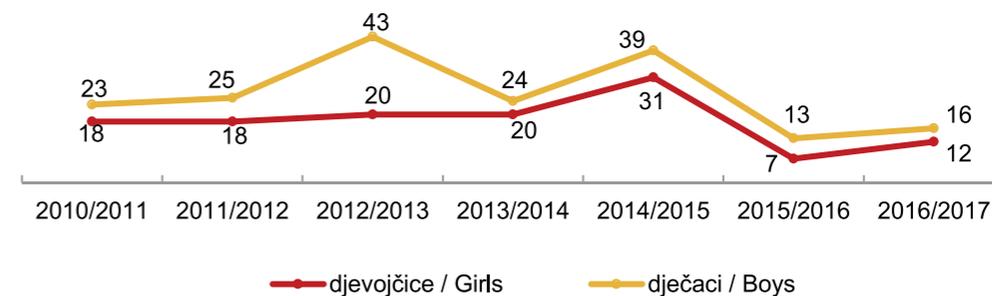
Školska godina School year	Ukupno Total	Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys	U procentima In %	
				Djevojčice Girls	Dječaci Boys
2014/2015	141	63	78	44,7	55,3
2015/2016	199	81	118	40,7	59,3
2016/2017	341	147	194	43,1	56,9
2017/2018	380	163	217	42,9	57,1

Do školske 2015/2016 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali srednje obrazovanje bila su uključena djeca koja su pohađala resursne centre. Od školske 2015/2016 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su upisali srednje obrazovanje, uključena su djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koja su pohađala srednje škole kao i resursne centre.

Until 2015/2016 school year in total number of pupils with special education needs who entered secondary education, data was given for the pupils with special education needs who entered resource centers. From 2015/2016 school year total numbers include pupils with special education needs who entered secondary education in secondary schools and resource centers.

Učenici sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli srednje obrazovanje

Pupils with special education needs who completed secondary education



Do školske 2013/2014 godine, u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli srednje obrazovanje, bila su uključena djeca koja su završila školu u resursnim centrima. Školske 2014/2015 godine u ukupan broj učenika sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koji su stekli srednje obrazovanje, uključena su djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama koja su stekla srednje obrazovanje u srednjim školama kao i resursnim centrima. Od školske 2015/2016 godine obuhvaćena su samo djeca sa posebnim obrazovnim potrebama, koja su stekla srednje obrazovanje u srednjim školama.

Until 2014/2015 school year in total number of pupils with special education needs who completed secondary education, data was given for the pupils with special education needs who completed in resource centers. From 2014/2015 school year total numbers include pupils with special education needs who completed secondary education in secondary schools and resource centers. From 2015/2016 school year only children with special educational needs have been enrolled, who have completed secondary education in secondary schools.

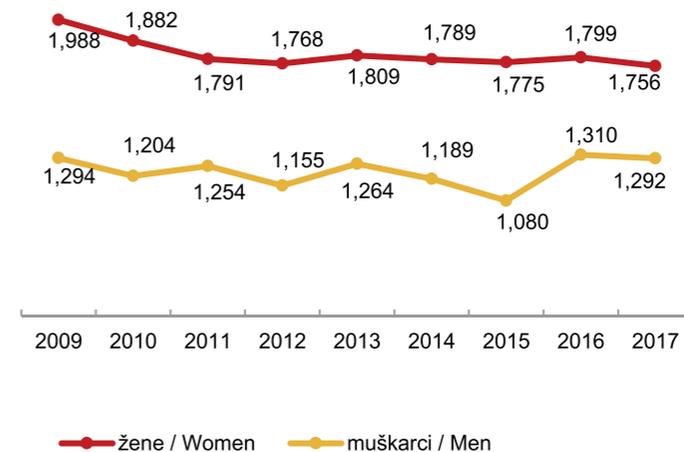
Upisani/e studenti/kinje (osnovne studije)

Students enrolled at university

Godina Year	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima In %	
				Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2013/2014	23 442	12 395	11 047	52,9	47,1
2014/2015	24 184	12 784	11 400	52,9	47,1
2015/2016	22 201	11 921	10 280	53,7	46,3
2016/2017	21 422	11 601	9 821	54,2	45,8
2017/2018	20 250	11 168	9 082	55,2	44,8

Diplomirani/e studenti/kinje

Graduate students



Tokom 2017. godine, na osnovnim studijama, diplomiralo je 3 048 studenata, što je za 2% manje u odnosu na prethodnu kalendarsku godinu. Od ukupnog broja diplomiranih na osnovnim studijama 57,6% je ženskog, a 42,4% muškog pola.

In 2017 there were 3 048 graduates, on basic studies, showing a decrease of 2% compared to the previous year. Of the total number of graduates at basic studies, 57.6% were women, and 42.4% men.

Upisani na postdiplomske studije

Enrolled students on postgraduate studies

Godina Year	Specijalističke studije Specialist studies					Magistarske studije Master studies				
	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima In %		Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima In %	
				Žene Women	Muškarci Men				Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2013/2014	2 014	1 158	856	57,5	42,5	552	338	214	61,2	38,8
2014/2015	1 903	1 133	770	59,5	40,5	443	252	191	56,9	43,1
2015/2016	2 034	1 109	925	54,5	45,5	368	206	162	56,0	44,0
2016/2017	2 867	1 588	1 279	55,4	44,6	685	410	275	59,9	40,1
2017/2018	2 907	1 684	1 223	57,9	42,1	617	346	271	56,1	43,9

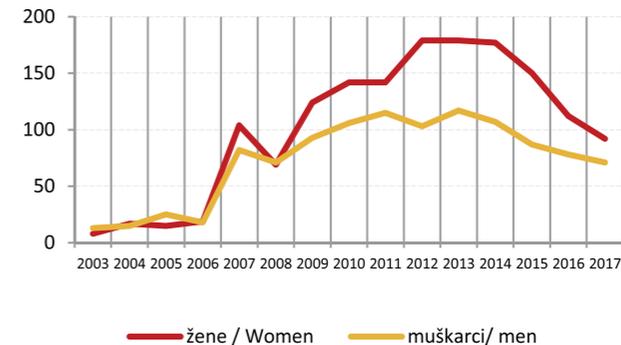
Specijalisti/kinje

Specialists

Godina Year	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	U procentima In %	
				Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2013	1 638	975	663	59,5	40,5
2014	1 398	828	570	59,2	40,8
2015	1 466	916	550	62,5	37,5
2016	1 716	1 085	631	63,2	36,8
2017	1 812	1 091	721	60,2	39,8

Magistri nauka, 2003 -2017. godine

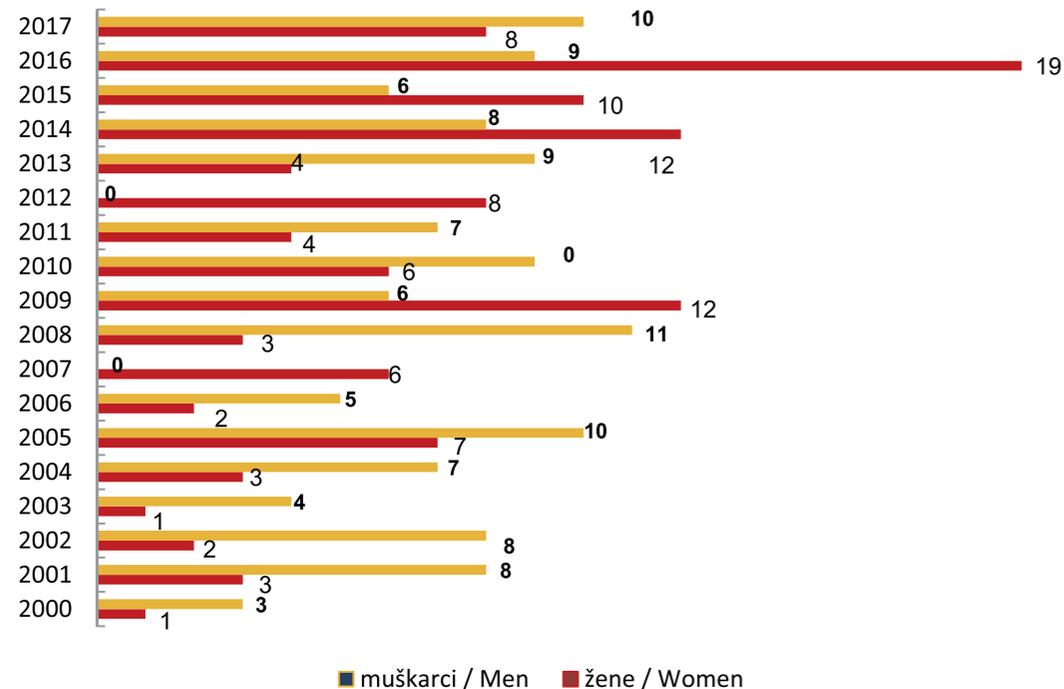
Masters, 2003-2017



Magistarske studije u toku 2017. godine završilo je 163 studenta što je za 14,2% manje od prethodne kalendarske godine. Magistarske studije završilo je **56,4%** ženskog, a **43,6%** studenata muškog pola.

In 2017 masters studies finished totally 163 students, which is 14.2% less than in previous year. Masters studies finished **56.4%** female, and **43.6%** male students.

Doktori nauka Ph.D.

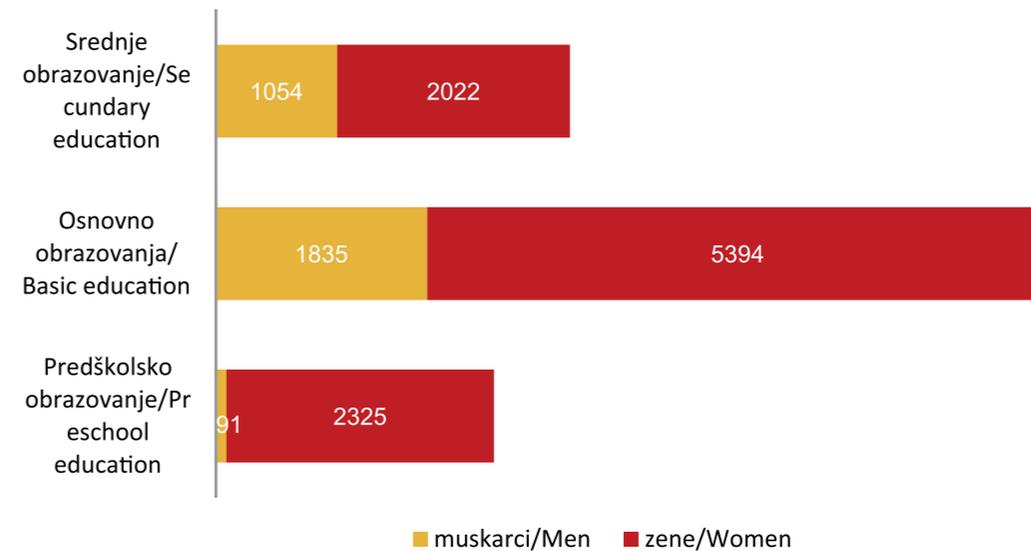


Zvanje doktora nauka u 2017. godini steklo je 18 lica što je za 10 manje u odnosu na prošlu godinu.

Doctor of science degree in 2017, obtained 18 persons which is 10 less than to previous year.

Zaposleni u školstvu, 2017/2018.

Employed in educational institutions, 2017/2018

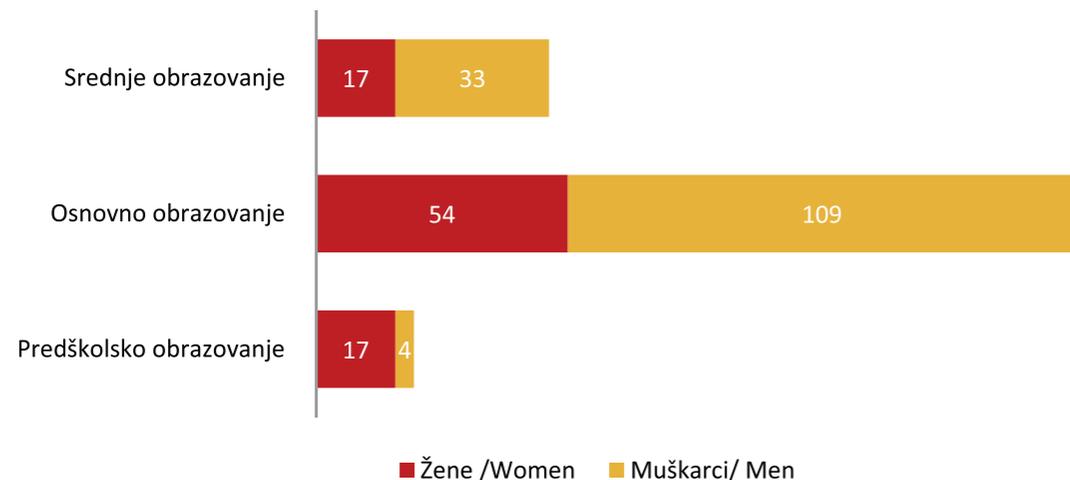


Žene čine većinu zaposlenih u obrazovanju (76,6%).

Women make the majority of employees in education.

Direktori/ce vaspitno obrazovnih ustanova, 2017/2018

Directors of educational institution, 2017/2018



Izvor: Ministarstvo prosvjete /Source: Ministry of Education

Iako žene čine većinu zaposlenih u obrazovanju, one su u apsolutnoj manjini na položajima odlučivanja osim kada je riječ o predškolskom obrazovanju.

Although women make the majority of employees in education, there are in absolute minority in positions which take part into decisions making process, except preschool education.

Stipendije za talentovane učenike i najbolje studente

Scholarships for talented pupils and best students

	Učenici/ce Pupils		Studenti/kinje Students		Odobreno Granted		Odobreno Granted		UKUPNO Total
	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	
2013/2014	119	81	185	104	304	185	62%	38%	489
2014/2015	107	88	194	105	301	193	61%	39%	494
2016/2017	98	72	183	117	281	189	60%	40%	470
2017/2018	92	53	163	92	255	145	64%	36%	400

Izvor: Ministarstvo prosvjete / Source: Ministry of Education

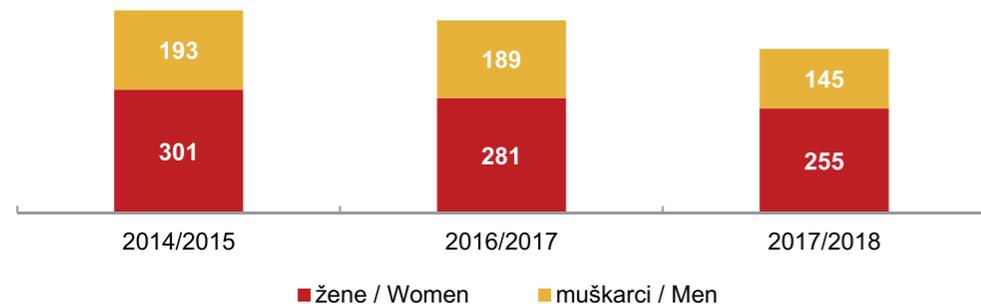
Sufinansiranje magistarskih i doktorskih studija, 2017

	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
Magistri Master	30	14
Doktori Ph.D	10	6

Izvor: Ministarstvo prosvjete / Source: Ministry of Education

Odobrene stipendije, u koga se zapravo ulaže?

Granted scholarships, in who we invest?



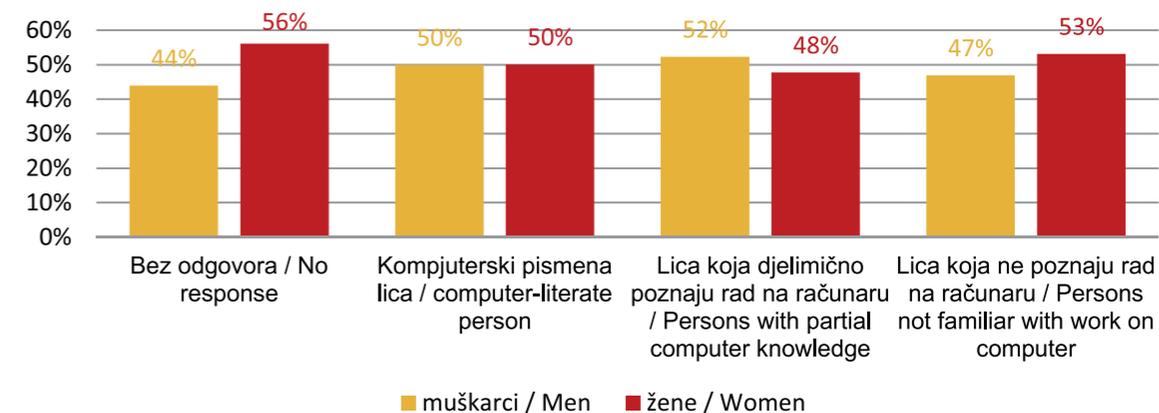
Izvor: Ministarstvo prosvjete / Source: Ministry of Education

Od ukupnog broja stipendija odobrenih učenicima i studentima za školsku/akademsku 2017/2018 godinu 64% je namijenjeno ženama, a 36% muškarcima.

Out of total number of granted scholarships in 2014/2015 school/academic year 301 (61%) is for women and 193 (39%) for men.

Stanovništvo starosti 15 godina i više prema poznavanju rada na računaru, Popis 2011

Population aged 15 and over by computer literacy, Census 2011

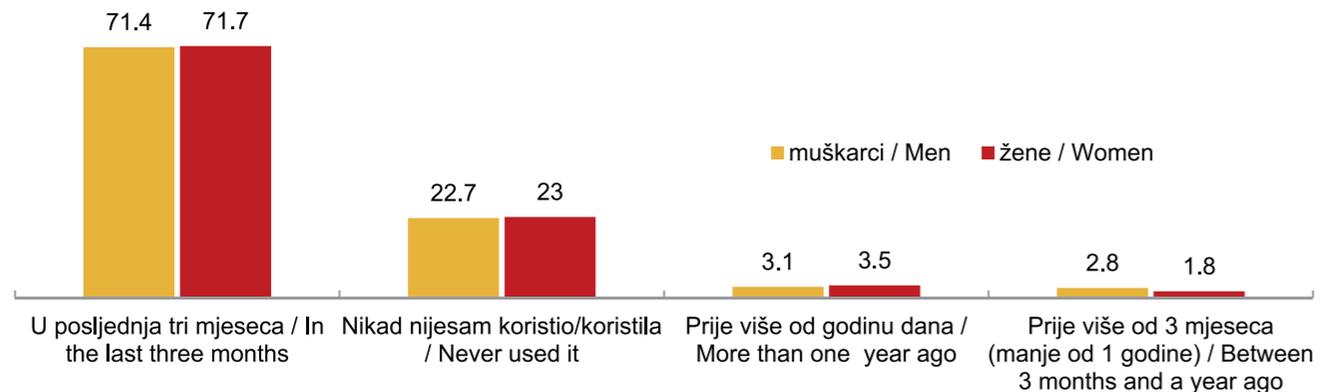


Polna struktura, prema podacima Popisa 2011. godine, pokazuje da je podjednak broj kompjuterski pismenih žena i muškaraca. Međutim, ako posmatramo samo žene starije od 15 godina, 34 odsto je kompjuterski pismeno, 16 odsto djelimično poznaje, a 50 odsto ne poznaje rad na računaru.

The gender structure, according to 2011 Census, shows that the same number of women and men are computer-literate. However, if we look only women older than 15 years, 34 percent are computer literate, 16 percent partially know, and 50 percent do not know work on the computer.

Kada je lice posljednji put koristilo Internet, IKT 2018

When did you last use the Internet, ICT 2018

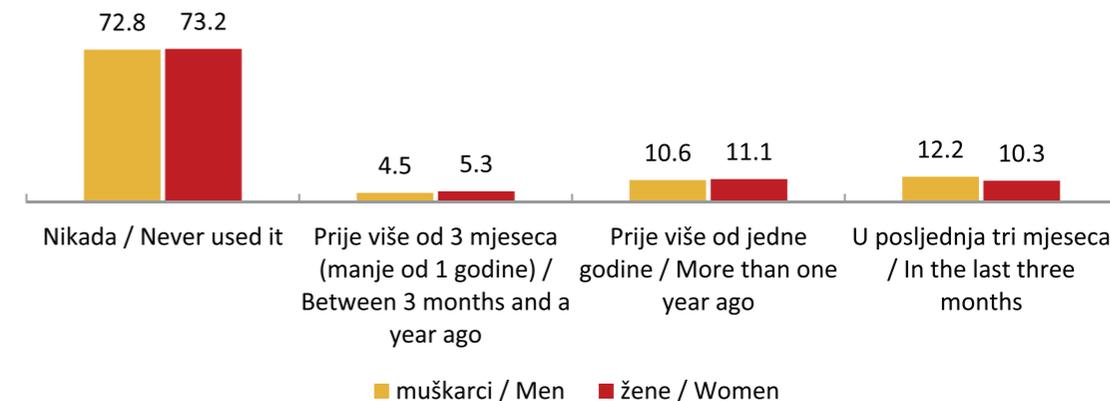


U 2018. godini 22,7% muškaraca nikada nije koristilo Internet, dok je kod žena taj procenat veći i iznosi 23,0%.

In 2018 year 22.7% of men had never used the Internet while in women the percentage is higher and it is 23.0%.

Kada je lice poslednji put kupilo ili naručilo robu ili usluge preko Interneta u privatne svrhe (izuzev ručno kucanih e-mail poruka)?

When did you last buy or order goods or services for private use over the Internet?

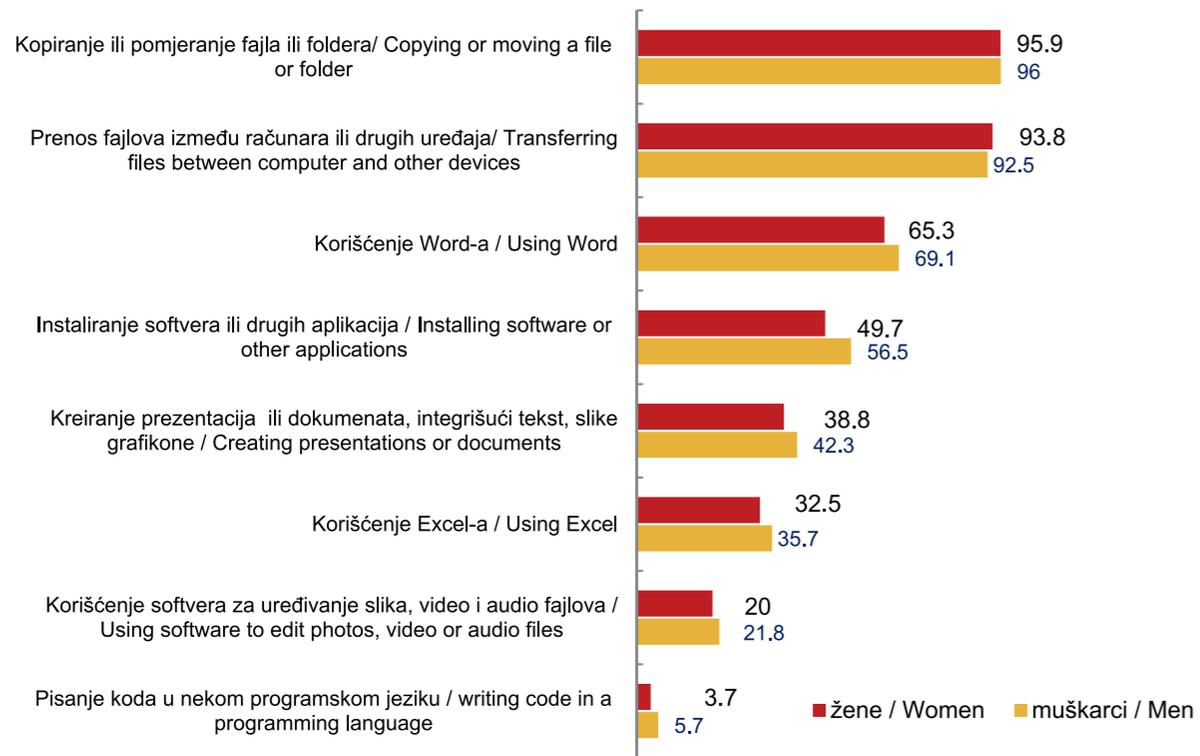


Jedan od dominantnih načina trgovanja u svijetu nije zastupljen u Crnoj Gori. U 2018. godini čak 73.2% žena nikada nije naručilo robu preko interneta, dok je taj procenat kod muškaraca 72.8%.

One of the dominant ways of trading in the world is not represented in Montenegro. In 2018 even 73.2% of women never ordered goods over the Internet, while the percentage of men is 72.8%.

Koje ste od navedenih računarskih aktivnosti obavljali u posljednjih 12 mjeseci, IKT 2018

Which of the following computer related activities have you carried out in the last 12 months, ICT 2018





PRAVOSUĐE

Osuđena lica jesu lica koja su proglašena krivima i kojima su sudovi opšte nadležnosti konstatovali pravosnažnost presude u odgovarajućoj godini.

Pravosnažno osuđeno maloljetno lice jeste osoba koja ima od 14 do 18 godina starosti i koja je zbog učinjenog djela pravosnažno osuđena na osnovu krivičnog zakona od strane suda opšte nadležnosti.

Pravosnažno osuđeno punoljetno lice jeste osoba koja ima preko 18 godina starosti i koja je zbog učinjenog djela pravosnažno osuđena na osnovu krivičnog zakona od strane suda opšte nadležnosti.

JUSTICE

Convicted persons are those found guilty and sentenced by the courts of general jurisdiction in the corresponding year.

A validly convicted minor is a person aged between 14 and 18 convicted of a crime by a court of general jurisdiction in accordance with the criminal code.

A validly convicted adult is a person aged over 18, convicted of a crime by a court of general jurisdiction in accordance with the criminal code.

Sudije prema vrsti suda i polu, 31.12.2017.

Judges by the type of court and sex, 12 /31/ 2017

SUD COURT	Sudije Judges				
	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene % Women %	Muškarci % Men %
Vrhovni sud Supreme Court	19	14	5	73,7	26,3
Upravni sud Administrative Court	11	7	4	63,6	36,4
Apelacioni sud Court of Appeal	13	7	6	53,8	46,2
Privredni sud Commercial Court	16	9	7	56,3	43,7
Viši sud Bijelo Polje Higher Court	39	25	14	64,1	35,9
Viši sud Podgorica Higher Court	16	7	9	43,8	56,2
Osnovni sud Bar Basic Court	41	27	14	65,9	34,1
Osnovni sud Berane Basic Court	15	8	7	53,3	46,7
Osnovni sud Bijelo Polje Basic Court	16	10	6	62,5	37,5
Osnovni sud Cetinje Basic Court	10	5	5	50,0	50,0
Osnovni sud Danilovgrad Basic Court	6	4	2	66,7	33,3
Osnovni sud Herceg Novi Basic Court	6	2	4	33,3	66,7
Osnovni sud Kolašin Basic Court	5	4	1	80,0	20,0
Osnovni sud Kotor Basic Court	4	3	1	75,0	25,0
Osnovni sud Nikšić Basic Court	11	6	5	54,5	45,5
Osnovni sud Plav Basic Court	10	5	5	50,0	50,0
Osnovni sud Pljevlja Basic Court	6	5	1	83,3	16,7
Osnovni sud Podgorica Basic Court	3	2	1	66,7	33,3
Osnovni sud Rožaje Basic Court	5	1	4	20,0	80,0
Osnovni sud Ulcinj Basic Court	3	1	2	33,3	66,7
Osnovni sud Žabljak Basic Court	2	0	2	0,0	100,0
UKUPNO / TOTAL	257	152	105	59,1	40,9

Izvor : Sekretarijat Sudskog savjeta / Source: Secretariat of the Judicial Council

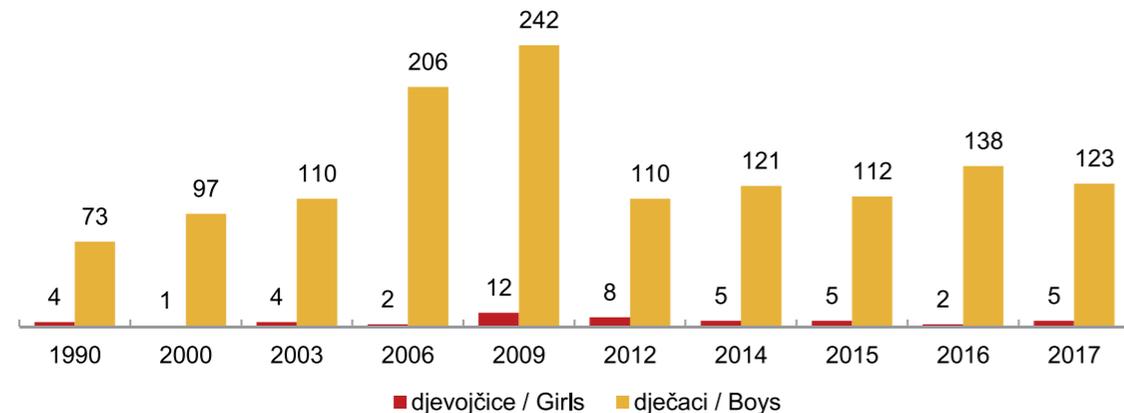
Rodna struktura državnih tužilaca, 31.12. 2017.

Gender structure of public prosecutors, 12/31/2017

Tužioc Prosecutors	TUŽILAŠTVO Prosecutor's office				
	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene % Women %	Muškarci % Men %
Vrhovno državno tužilaštvo / Supreme State Prosecutor's office	10	5	5	50,0	50,0
Specijalno tužilaštvo / Special State Prosecutor's office	11	7	4	63,6	36,4
Više državno tužilaštvo PG / High State Prosecutor's office PG	14	10	4	71,4	28,6
Više državno tužilaštvo BP / High State Prosecutor's office BP	7	4	3	57,1	42,9
ODT Podgorica/Basic State Prosecutor's office	8	6	2	75,0	25,0
ODT Nikšić/Basic State Prosecutor's office	4	3	1	75,0	25,0
ODT Bijelo Polje / Basic State Prosecutor's office	8	4	4	50,0	50,0
ODT Kotor / Basic State Prosecutor's office	4	2	2	50,0	50,0
ODT Herceg Novi /Basic State Prosecutor's office	4	2	2	50,0	50,0
ODT Ulcinj / Basic State Prosecutor's office	2	1	1	50,0	50,0
ODT Bar /Basic State Prosecutor's office	7	5	2	71,4	28,6
ODT Kolašin / Basic State Prosecutor's office	8	5	3	62,5	37,5
ODT Cetinje / Basic State Prosecutor's office	2	1	1	50,0	50,0
ODT Pljevlja / Basic State Prosecutor's office	5	3	2	60,0	40,0
ODT Berane /Basic State Prosecutor's office	17	13	4	76,5	23,5
ODT Rožaje /Basic State Prosecutor's office	4	0	4	0,0	100,0
ODT Plav/Basic State Prosecutor's office	3	1	2	33,3	66,7
UKUPNO / TOTAL	118	72	46	61,0	39,0

Izvor: Sekretarijat Tužilačkog savjeta / Source: Prosecution Council Secretariat

Osuđeni maloljetni učinioci krivičnih djela Convicted minors



U toku 2017. godine osuđeno je 128 maloljetnih učinilaca krivičnih djela, što je za 8,6% manje nego u 2016. godini. Učešće osoba ženskog pola je 3,9%, a učešće osoba muškog pola je 96,1%.

During the 2017 was convicted 128 juvenile perpetrators, which is 8.6% less than in 2016. The share of females is 3.9%, while the share of males is 96.1%.

Osuđeni maloljetni učinioci krivičnih djela po grupama krivičnih djela i polu, 2017. godina Convicted minors according to type of crime and sex, 2017

Vrsta krivičnog djela Type of crime	ukupno Total	djevojčice Girls	dječaci Boys	U procentima / In %	
				djevojčice Girls	dječaci Boys
UKUPNO / TOTAL	128	5	123	3,9	96,1
Krivična djela protiv / Crime against					
Života i tijela / Persons	18	-	18	-	100,0
Polne slobode Sexual freedoms	1	-	1	-	100,0
Imovine / Property	69	1	68	1,4	98,6
Bezbjednosti javnog saobraćaja Public transport safety	4	-	4	-	100,0
Javnog reda i mira Law and order	18	2	16	11,1	88,9
Ostala krivična djela / Other criminal acts	18	2	16	11,1	88,9

Za krivična djela protiv imovine, koja su u 2017. godini bila najzastupljenija, udio osuđenih maloljetnih počinilaca krivičnih djela iznosi 53,9%. Počinioci muškog pola su 98,6%, dok je 1,4% počinilaca ženskog pola. Po svim grupama krivičnih djela, počinioi muškog pola dominiraju.

For property crimes, which are in the 2017th year was the most common, share of convicted juvenile perpetrators is 53.9%. The perpetrators are males 98.6%, while 1.4% female. For all groups of criminal acts, male perpetrators are dominating.

Osuđeni maloljetni učinioci krivičnih djela po starosti i polu, 2017. godina

Convicted minors by age and sex, 2017

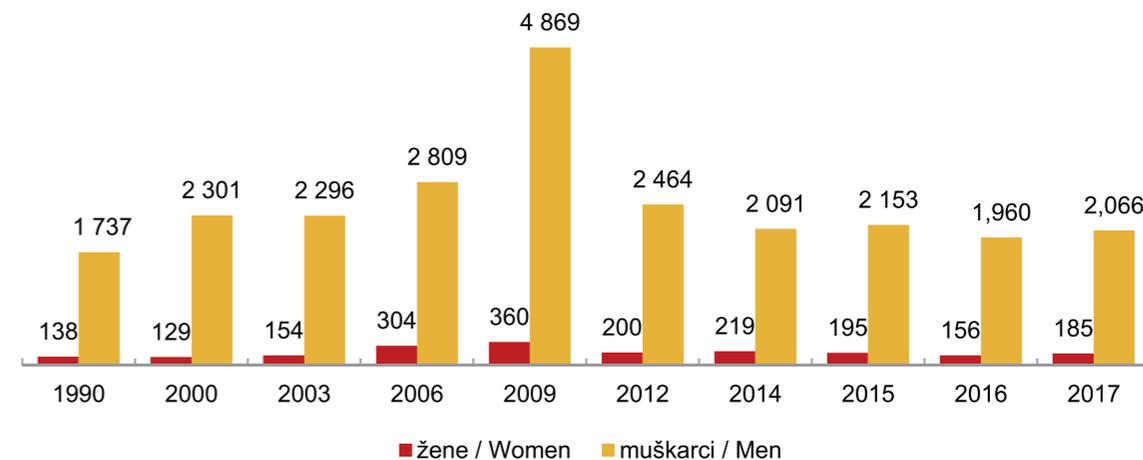
Starost Age	ukupno Total	djevojčice Girls	dječaci Boys	U procentima / In %	
				djevojčice Girls	dječaci Boys
UKUPNO / TOTAL	128	5	123	3,9	96,1
14 godina / 14 years	9	1	8	11,1	88,9
15 godina / 15 years	14	1	13	7,1	92,9
16 godina / 16 years	29	1	28	3,4	96,6
17 godina / 17 years	76	2	74	2,6	97,4

Najveći broj osuđenih maloljetnih počinilaca krivičnih djela, njih 76, je sa 17 godina starosti. Od tog broja, 74 počinilaca je muškog pola, dok je njih 2 ženskog pola.

The biggest number of convicted juvenile perpetrators, 76 of them, are of 17 years old. Of this number, 74 perpetrators were male, while 2 are female.

Osuđeni punoljetni učinioci krivičnih djela

Convicted adults



U toku 2017. godine osuđeno je 2 251 punoljetnih učinilaca krivičnih djela, što je za 6,4% više nego u 2016. godini. Učešće osoba ženskog pola je 8,2%, a učešće osoba muškog pola je 91,8%.

During the 2017 was convicted 2 251 adult perpetrators, which is 6.4% higher than in 2016. The share of females is 8.2%, while the share of males is 91.8%.

Osuđeni punoljetni učinioci krivičnih djela po grupama krivičnih djela i polu, 2017. godina

Convicted adult according to type of crime and sex, 2017

Vrsta krivičnog djela Type of crime	ukupno Total	žene Women	muškarci Men	U procentima / In %	
				žene Women	muškarci Men
UKUPNO / TOTAL	2 251	185	2 066	8,2	91,8
Krivična djela protiv / Crime against					
Života i tijela / Persons	259	9	250	3,5	96,5
Sloboda i prava čovjeka i građanina Human and civil rights and freedom	101	5	96	5,0	95,0
Izbornih prava / Voting rights	-	-	-	-	-
Zdravlja ljudi / Human health	109	3	106	2,8	97,2
Časti i ugleda / Honor and reputation	-	-	-	-	-
Polne slobode / Sexual integrity	12	2	10	16,7	83,3
Braka i porodice / Marriage and family	229	23	206	10,0	90,0
Prava iz rada / Labour rights	2	1	1	50,0	50,0
Životne sredine i uređenja prostora Environment and spatial planning	159	18	141	11,3	88,7
Državnih organa / State bodies	116	7	109	6,0	94,0
Imovine / Property	452	37	415	8,2	91,8
Opšte sigurnosti ljudi i imovine General safety of persons and property	29	2	27	6,9	93,1

Bezbjednosti javnog saobraćaja Public transport safety	354	43	311	12,1	87,9
Pravosuđa / Judiciary	13	2	11	15,4	84,6
Javnog reda i mira / Law and order	256	8	248	3,1	96,9
Službene dužnosti / Official duties	15	5	10	33,3	66,7
Platnog prometa i priv. poslov. Payment operations	68	13	55	19,1	80,9
Pravnog saobraćaja / Legal transaction	74	7	67	9,5	90,5
Ostala krivična djela / Other criminal acts	3	-	3	-	100,0

Za krivična djela protiv imovine, koja su u 2017. godini bila najzastupljenija, udio osuđenih punoljetnih počinitelja krivičnih djela iznosi 20,1%. Počinioci muškog pola su 91,8%, dok je 8,2% počinitelja ženskog pola. Po svim grupama krivičnih djela, počinioci muškog pola dominiraju.

For property crimes, which are in the 2017th year was the most common, share of convicted adult perpetrators is 20.1%. The perpetrators are males 91.8%, while 8.2% are female. For all groups of criminal acts, male perpetrators are dominating.

Osuđeni punoljetni učinioci krivičnih djela po starosti i polu, 2017. godina

Convicted adults by age and sex, 2017

Godina Age	ukupno Total	žene Women	muškarci Men	U procentima / In %	
				žene Women	muškarci Men
UKUPNO / TOTAL	2 251	185	2 066	8,2	91,8
18 – 20	157	6	151	3,8	96,2
21 – 24	266	19	247	7,1	92,9
25 – 29	318	29	289	9,1	90,9
30 – 39	610	50	560	8,2	91,8
40 – 49	351	39	312	11,1	88,9
50 – 59	316	21	295	6,6	93,4
60 i više godina Aged 60 and more	209	19	190	9,1	90,9
Nepoznato / Unknown	24	2	22	8,3	91,7

Najveći broj osuđenih punoljetnih učinilaca krivičnih djela, njih 610, je od 30-39 godina starosti. Od tog broja, 560 počinioca su muškog pola, dok je njih 50 ženskog pola. U svim starosnim grupama, dominiraju muški počinioci krivičnih djela.

The biggest number of convicted adult perpetrators, 610 of them, are between 30 and 39 years of age. Of this number, 560 perpetrators are male, while 50 are female. In all age groups, dominated by male perpetrators.





ZAPOSLENOST I PENZIONERI

Aktivno stanovništvo (radnu snagu) čine sva zaposlena i nezaposlena lica stara 15 i više godina.

Neaktivno stanovništvo su sva lica stara 15 i više godina koja nijesu zaposlena i koja aktivno ne traže posao.

Stopa aktivnosti predstavlja procenat aktivnog stanovništva u ukupnom stanovništvu starom 15 i više godina.

Stopa zaposlenosti predstavlja procenat zaposlenih u ukupnom

stanovništvu starom 15 i više godina.

Stopa nezaposlenosti predstavlja procenat nezaposlenih u ukupnom broju aktivnih stanovnika.

Stopa neaktivnosti predstavlja procenat neaktivnog stanovništva u ukupnom stanovništvu starom 15 i više godina.

ARS - Anketa o radnoj snazi

Objašnjenje znakova

. nije nula ali je izuzetno neprecizna procjena (CV>=0,3)

(()) neprecizna procjena (0,2<=CV<0,3)

() manje precizna procjena (0,1<=CV<0,2)

CV: Koeficijent varijacije

EMPLOYMENT AND PENSIONERS

Active population (labour force) include persons in employment (employed persons) and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over.

Inactive population are all persons aged 15 years and over, who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Activity rate is the percentage of active population in the total population aged 15 and above.

Employment rate is the percentage of employees in the total population

aged 15 and above.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed in the total population aged 15 and above.

Inactivity rate is the percentage of non-active population in the total population aged 15 and above.

LFS - labour force survey

Legend

. not zero but is very imprecise estimate (CV>=0.3)

(()) imprecise estimate (0.2<=CV<0.3)

() less precise estimate (0.1<=CV<0.2)

CV: Coefficient of variation

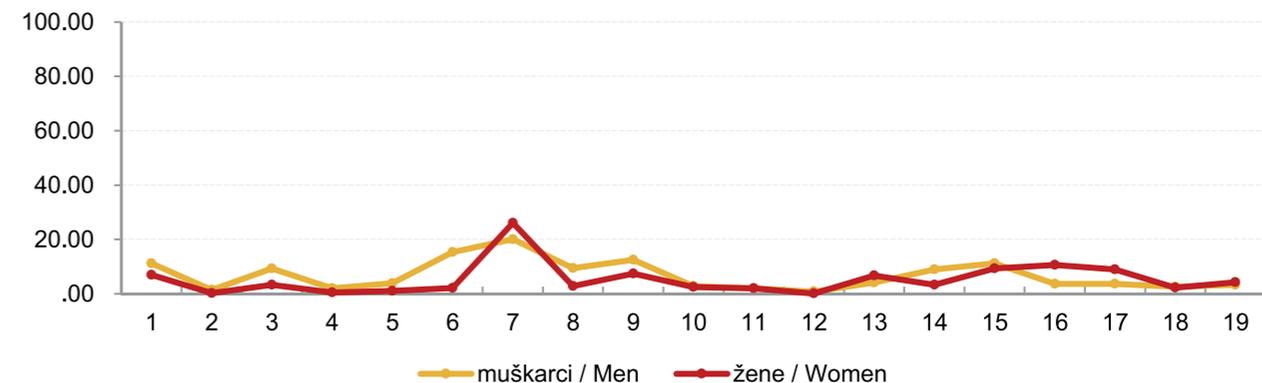
Zaposlena lica, prema sektorima djelatnosti i polu, Crna Gora ARS 2017

Persons in employment by sectors of activity and sex, Montenegro LFS 2017

	Ukupno Total	U hiljadama / In 1 000	
		Muškarci Men	Žene Women
1. Poljoprivredne djelat. / Agriculture	(18.2)	(11.2)	(7.0)
2. Vađenje ruda i kamena / Mining	1.6	1.4	.
3. Prerađivačka djelatnost / Manufacturing	12.7	((9.3))	.
4. Snabdijevanje el. energijom, gasom, parom i klimatizacija / Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	2.5	2.0	.
5. Snabdijevanje vodom, upravljanje otpadnim vodama / Water supply, wastewater management	5.0	3.9	.
6. Građevinarstvo / Construction	17.4	(15.3)	(2.1)
7. Trgovina na veliko i mal, opravka / Wholesale, retail; certain repair	46.3	20.1	26.1
8. Saobraćaj, skladištenje i veze / Transport, storage and communication	12.1	9.4	2.8
9. Usluge smještaja i ishrane / Accommodation and food services	19.9	12.5	((7.4))
10. Informisanje i komunikacije / Information and communications	(5.4)	(2.9)	((2.5))
11. Finansijske djelatnosti i djelatnosti osiguranja / Financial and insurance activities	4.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
12. Poslovanje sa nekretninama / Real estate, leasing and business activities	.	.	.
13. Stručne, naučne i tehničke djelatnosti / Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.9	.	.
14. Administrativne i pomoćne uslužne djelatnosti / Administrative and support service activities	12.4	((9.0))	.
15. Državna uprava i odbrana, obavezno socijalno osiguranje / Public administ. and defence	20.5	(11.2)	.
16. Obrazovanje / Education	14.3	((3.7))	10.6
17. Zdravstvena i socijalna zaštita / Health and social work	12.8	((3.7))	(9.0)
18. Umjetnost, zabava i rekreacija / Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.9	2.6	.
19. Ostale uslužne djelatnosti / Other social and personal services	7.7	(3.3)	(4.3)
Ukupno / Total	229.3	128.5	100.8

Zaposlena lica, prema sektorima djelatnosti i polu u %, Crna Gora ARS 2017

Persons in employment by sectors of activity and sex in %, Montenegro LFS 2017



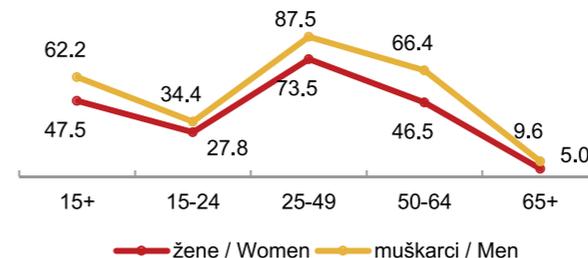
U sektoru Saobraćaj, skladištenje i veze zaposleno je znatno više muškaraca (9,4hiljada) nego žena (2,8 hiljada), dok je u sektoru Obrazovanja veći broj žena (10,6 hiljada) nego muškaraca (3,7 hiljada).

In sector Transport, storage and communication men are significant majority (9.4 thousand) related to women (2.8 thousand), while in sector Education women are majority (10.6 thousand) related to (3.7 thousand).

Stope aktivnosti stanovništva po starosnim grupama i polu, Crna Gora ARS 2017
Measures of the activity of the population by age groups and sex, Montenegro LFS 2017

Starost Age	ukupno Total			žene Women			muškarci Men		
	Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate	Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate	Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate	Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate	Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate	Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate	Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate	Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate	Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate
15+	54.7	45.9	16.1	47.5	39.4	16.9	62.2	52.6	15.4
15-24	31.2	21.3	31.7	27.8	18.6	33.1	34.4	23.9	30.7
25-49	80.6	66.5	17.5	73.5	60.1	18.3	87.5	72.8	16.8
50-64	56.1	51.9	7.4	46.5	42.7	8.2	66.4	61.8	6.9
65+	9.6	9.5	.
15-64	63.5	53.1	16.4	56.5	46.8	17.2	70.5	59.4	15.7
55-64	47.0	43.7	7.2	37.5	35.1	6.5	57.2	52.8	7.7

Stope aktivnosti po starosnim grupama, ARS 2017
Activity rates by age, LFS 2017



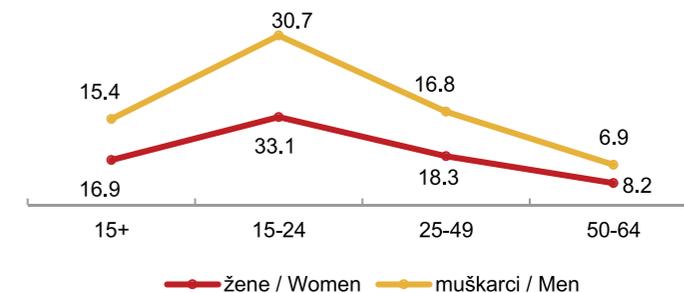
Stope aktivnosti su najveće u starosnoj grupi od 25-49 godina i iznose 87,5% kod muškaraca odnosno 73,5% kod žena.

The highest activity rates are in the age group from 25 to 49 years and amount to 87.5% for men and 73.5% for women.

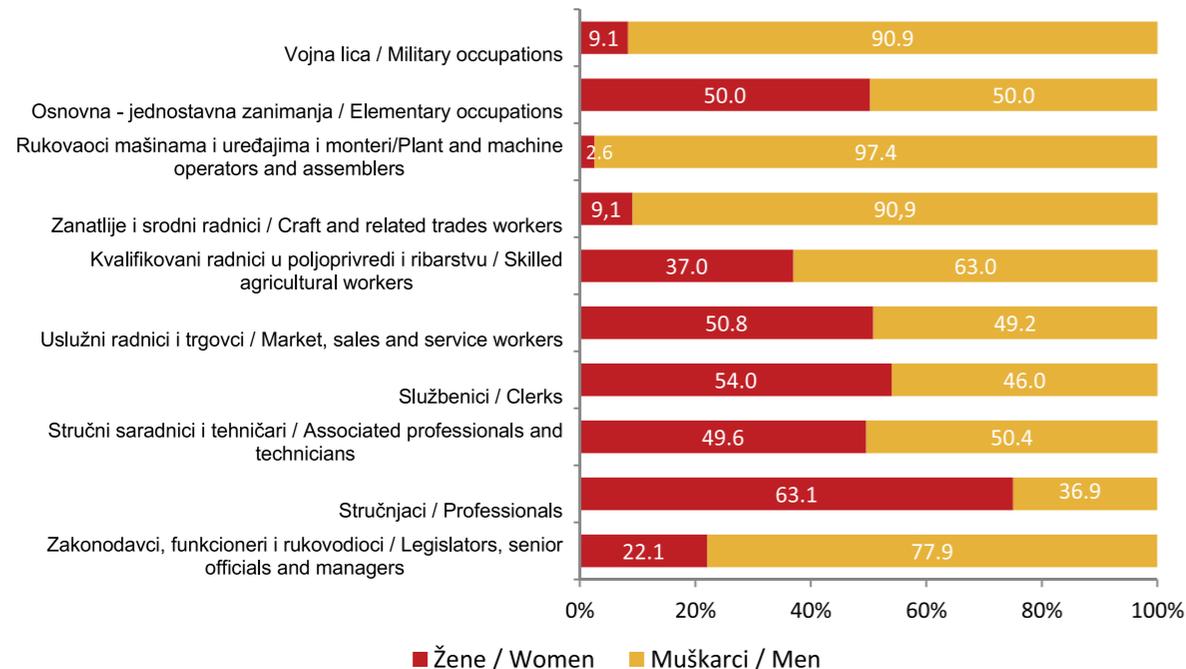
Stope nezaposlenosti po starosnim grupama, ARS 2017
Unemployment rates by age, LFS 2017

Najveća stopa nezaposlenosti je u dobnoj grupi od 15 do 24 godine i iznosi 33,1% za žene, odnosno 30,7% za muškarce.

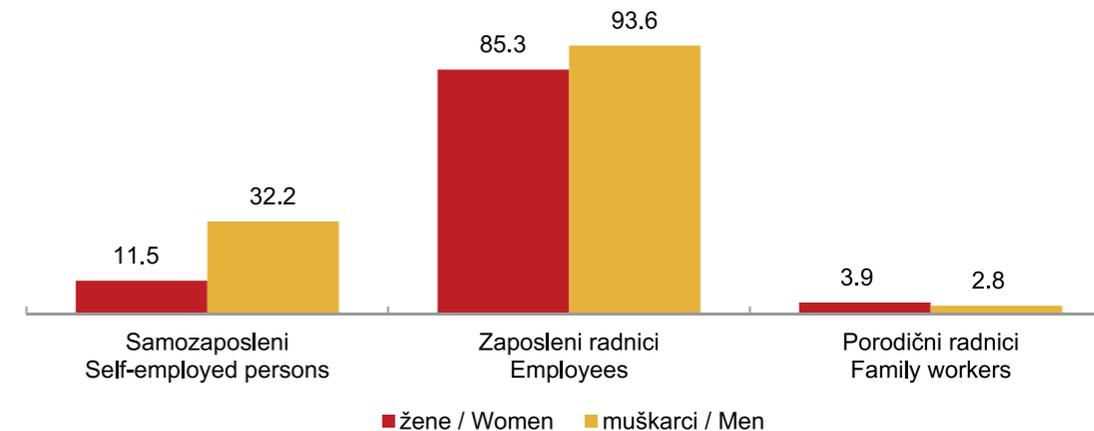
The highest unemployment rate in the age group from 15 to 24 years and it is 33.1% for women and 30.7% for men.



Zaposleni/e radnici/e (u %) prema zanimanju i polu, ARS 2017.
Employees by occupation and sex, LFS 2017



Zaposlena lica po statusu zaposlenja i polu, ARS 2017 (u 1000)
Persons in employment by status in employment and sex, LFS 2017 (in 1000)



Od zaposlenih lica u 2017. godini prema radnom statusu, najviše je zaposlenih radnika 178,9 hiljada, od toga 93,6 hiljade muškaraca odnosno 85,3 hiljade žena. Broj porodičnih radnika je 6,7 hiljada.

From all persons in employment in 2017 by employment status, most employees are in working force 178.9 thousands, of which 93.6 thousands men and 85.3 thousands women. The number of family workers is 6.7 thousands.

Radna snaga na poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima prema polu i starosti
Labour force in agricultural holdings by sex and age

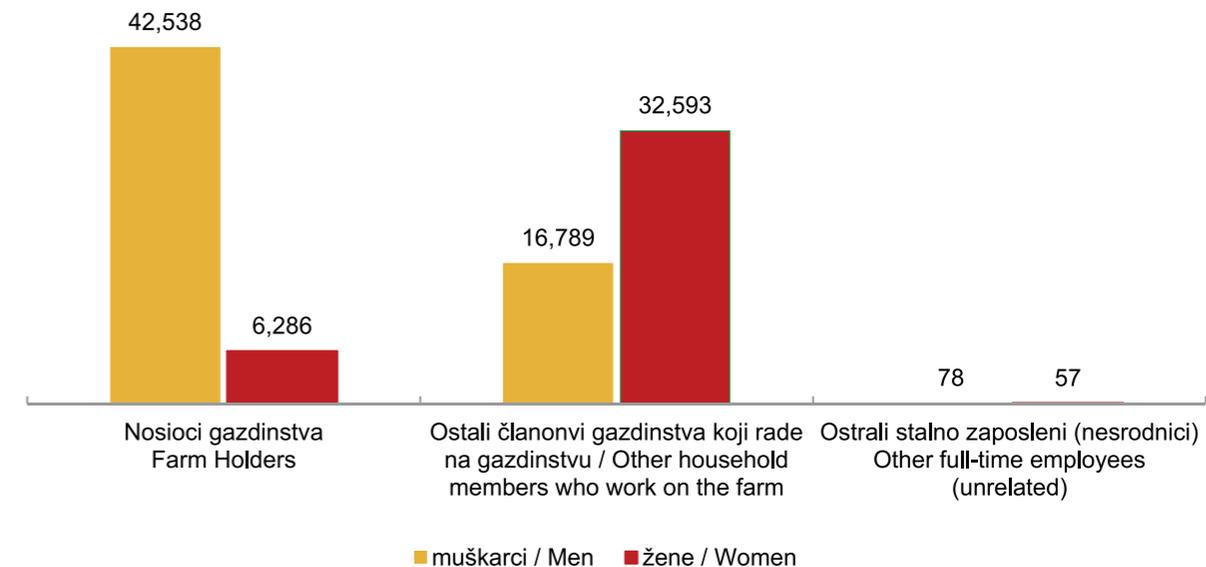
Poljoprivredna gazdinstva Agricultural holdings		Ukupno Total	Ispod 24 godine Under 24 years	Između 24 i 34 godine Between 24 and 34 years	Između 35 i 44 godine Between 35 and 44 years	Između 45 i 54 godine Between 45 and 54 years	Između 55 i 64 godine Between 55 and 64 years	65 godina i više 65 years and over
*Struktura poljoprivrednih gazdinstava 2016 *Farm structure survey 2016	žene women	41 936	2 659	3 837	6 550	9 247	9 721	9 922
	muškarci men	57 300	4 722	6 725	8 266	11 442	12 774	13 371
Popis poljoprivrede 2010 Agricultural census 2010	žene women	39 155	2 550	4 192	6 460	8 489	8 227	9 237
	muškarci men	59 794	4 182	7 242	9 350	13 318	11 735	13 967

Ukupan broj radno angažovanih lica u Crnoj Gori anketiranih u Istraživanju o strukturi poljoprivrednih gazdinstava u 2016. godini iznosio je 99 236. U odnosu na broj radno angažovanih lica popisanih u popisu poljoprivrede 2010, veći je za 0,3%. U 2016. godini udio muškaraca je iznosio 57,7%, dok u popisu 2010. godine iznosio je 60,4%. Udio žena u 2016. godini iznosio je 42,3%, dok je u popisu 2010. godine iznosio 39,6%.

Total number of actively employed persons in Montenegro interviewed in the farm structure survey in 2016 is 99 236. Compared to the number of actively employed persons enumerated in the 2010 Agricultural Census, it is higher by 0.3%. In 2016 the share of men was 57.7%, while in 2010 Census was 60.4%. In 2016 the share of women was 42.3%, while in 2010 Census was 39.6%.

**Preliminarni podaci / Preliminary data*

Radna snaga na porodičnim poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima po polu, Popis posloprivrede 2010. godine
Task Force on family farms by sex, Agriculture census 2010

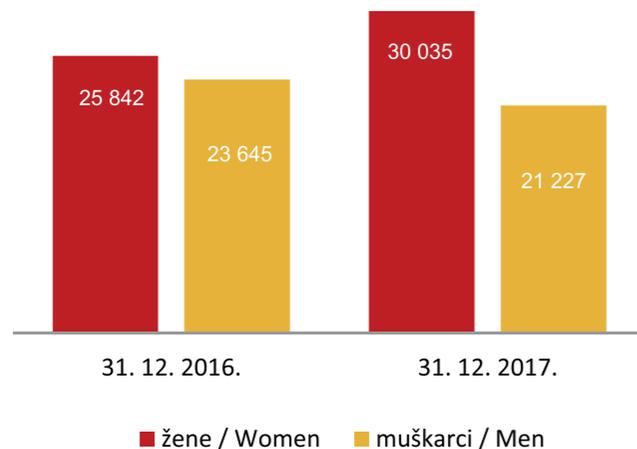


Podaci popisa poljoprivrede sprovedenog 2010. godine pokazuju da su muškarci najčešće nosioci porodičnih poljoprivrednih gazdinstava, preciznije 87,13% muškaraca su nosioci gazdinstva. Ostale članove gazdinstva koji rade na gazdinstvu u najvećem broju čine žene i to 32 593 ili 66%.

According to agriculture census data from 2010, men are mostly holders of family farms, even 87.13%. Other members of farms are mostly women 32 593 or 66%.

Broj nezaposlenih na dan 31. 12. 2016. i 31. 12. 2017.

Number of unemployed 31st December 2016 and 31st December 2017



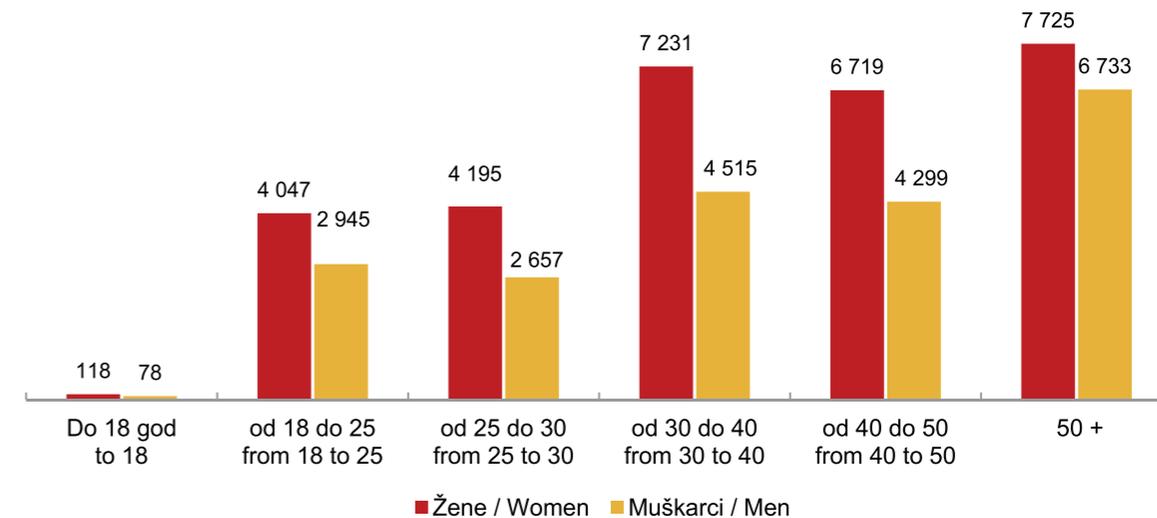
Od ukupnog broja nezaposlenih (51 262) u 2017. godini , žene čine 58,6 posto (30 035), a muškarci 41,4 posto (21 227). U poredjenju s istim mjesecom prethodne godine, učešće nezaposlenih žena je povećano za 16,2 posto , a muškaraca smanjeno za 10,2 posto.

In the total number of unemployed (51 262) in 2017 , women take up 58.6 percent (30 035), and men 41.4 percent (21 227). Compared with the same month last year, the share of unemployed women increased by 16.2 percent and 10.2 percent decreased for men.

Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment office of Montenegro

Nezaposleni prema godinama starosti i polu, 2017

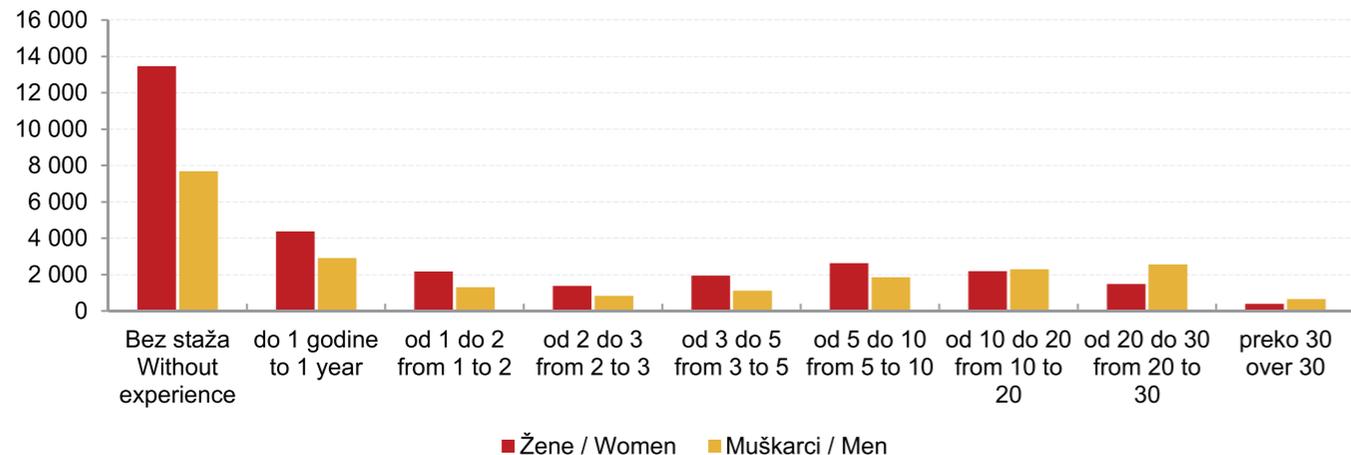
Unemployed by age and sex, 2017



Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment office of Montenegro

Nezaposleni prema dužini radnog staža i polu, 2017

Unemployed by length of service and sex, 2017



Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment office of Montenegro

Pregled isfinansiranih kredita po statusu u 2017. godini

Overview of financed credits in 2017

Djelatnost / Activity	Br. Kredita / No. Credits	Br. Radnika / No. Employees	Sredstva (Eur) / Funds (EUR)
Nezaposleni (I) / Unemployed	29	32	160.000
Žene / Women	14	17	85.000
Muškarci / Men	15	15	75.000
Preduzetnici (II) / Entrepreneurs	1	1	5.000
Pravna lica (III) / Legal entities	5	8	40.000
Ukupno (I+II+III) / Total	35	41	205.000

Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment office of Montenegro

Polna struktura pripravnika 2017

Structure by sex of interns, 2017

Polna struktura pripravnika / Gender structure of interns	Žene / Women	Muškarci / Men
3360	2016	1344

Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore / Source: Employment office of Montenegro

Korisnici invalidskih i starosnih penzija prema starosnim grupama i polu i ukupan broj korisnika porodičnih penzija u Crnoj Gori, 2017.

Users of old-age and disability pensions according to age groups and sex and family pensions 2017

Starosne grupe Age groups	Ukupno Total	muškarci Men	žene Women	muškarci % Men %	žene % Women%
do 24	3	2	1	0,0	0,0
25-29	13	8	5	0,0	0,0
30-34	52	36	16	0,1	0,0
35-39	141	92	49	0,2	0,1
40-44	317	208	109	0,4	0,3
45-49	992	740	252	1,4	0,8
50-54	3.024	2.134	890	4,1	2,7
55-59	7.801	4.708	3.093	9,0	9,3
60-64	18.523	10.044	8.479	19,3	25,6
65-69	22.105	12.901	9.204	24,8	27,8
70-74	12.866	7.924	4.942	15,2	14,9
75-79	10.522	6.936	3.586	13,3	10,8
80-84	6.063	4.269	1.794	8,2	5,4
85 i više	7.782	2.058	724	4,0	2,2
Ukupno / Total	85.204	52.060	33.144	100,0	100,0
Porodične penzije	28.936				
Ukupno / Total	114 140				

Izvor: Fond PIO Crne Gore / Source: Pension Fund of Montenegro





POLITIKA I ODLUČIVANJE

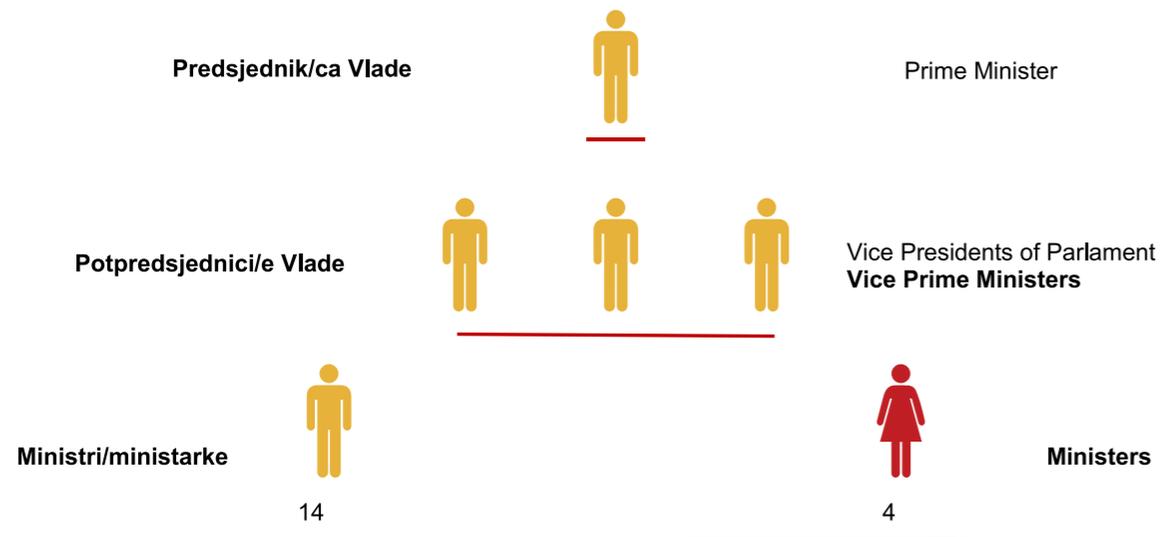
Prikazani podaci se odnose na učešće žena i muškaraca u izvršnoj i zakonodavnoj vlasti, lokalnim samoupravama, i posebno su izdvojeni podaci o učešću žena i muškaraca u sistemu odbrane Crne Gore, policiji i diplomatsko konzularnim predstavništvima.

POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING

Presented data relate to the participation of women and men in executive and legislative power, local self governments, and special emphasise is put on the participation of women and men in the defence system of Montenegro, police and diplomatic missions.

Struktura Vlade , 01. 11. 2018

Structure of the Government, 11/01/ 2018



Izvor: Generalni sekretariat Vlade / Source: General secretariat of the Government

Starješine samostalnih organa uprave i visoki rukovodni kadar koje je imenovala, odnosno postavila Vlada Crne Gore (podaci na dan 1. oktobar 2018. godine)

Directors of independent administrative bodies and senior management which was appointed by the Government of Montenegro (data on October 1, 2018)

Ministarstva i samostalni organi uprave	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene % Women %	Muškarci % Men %
Generalni/e direktori/ce Deputy Ministers	75	33	42	44,0 %	56,0%
Sekretari/ke ministarstva Secretaries of the Ministries	14	6	8	42,9%	57,1%
Starješine samostalnih organa uprave (sekretarijat, uprava, zavod, direkcija i agencija) Directors (Secretariat, state bodies, institutions, directorates and agencies)	14	4	10	28,6%	71,4%
Pomoćnici/e starješine samostalnog organa uprave (sekretarijat, uprava, zavod, direkcija i agencija) Deputy directors (Secretariat, state bodies, institutions, directorates and agencies)	28	16	12	57,1%	42,9%

Izvor: Generalni sekretariat Vlade / Source: General secretariat of the Government

Generalni sekretariat Vlade, 01.10.2018.

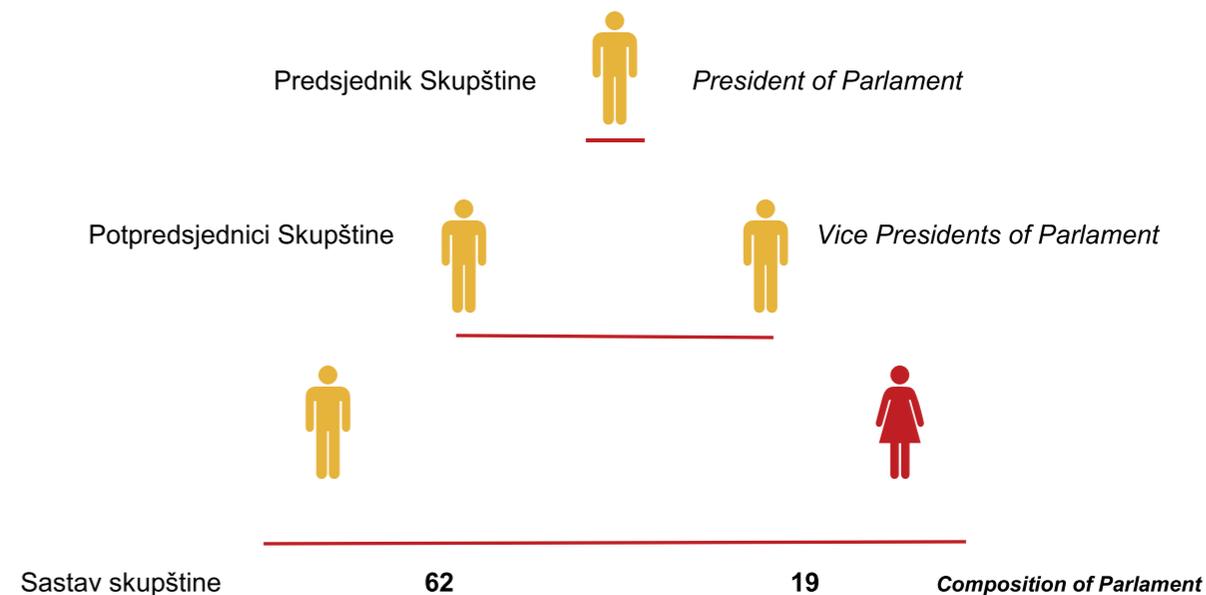
General Secretariat of Government 10/01/2018

Generalni sekretariat vlade	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene % Women %	Muškarci % Men %
Generalni sekretar General Secretary	1	1	0	100,0	0,0
Zamjenik/ca generalnog sekretara Deputy general secretary	1	0	1	0,0	100,0
Pomoćnik/ca generalnog sekretara Assistant of general secretary	5	3	2	60,0	40,0
Savjetnici/ce predsjednika Vlade Advisors to the Prime Minister	7	3	4	42,9	57,1
Savjetnici/ce potpredsjednika Vlade Advisors to the Deputy Prime Ministers	12	4	8	33,3	66,7

Izvor: Generalni sekretariat Vlade / Source: General secretariat of the Government

Sastav Skupštine Crne Gore, 2017.

Composition of the Parliament of Montenegro, 2017



Izvor: Skupština Crne Gore Odbor za rodnu ravnopravnost

Source: Parliament of Montenegro Source, Committee on Gender Equality

Skupština Crne Gore 2017

Parliament of Montenegro 2017

Skupština Crne Gore Parliament of Montenegro	ukupno Total	žene Women	Muškarci Men	žene % Women %	muškarci % Men %
Predsjednik Skupštine Speaker of the Parliament	1	0	1	0,0	100,0
Potpredsjednici Skupštine Vice-speakers of the Parliament	2	0	2	0,0	100,0
Poslanici/ce Representatives	81	19	62	23,5	76,5
Generalni sekretar Secretary General	1	0	1	0,0	100,0
Zamjenik generalnog sekretara Deputy Secretary General	2	1	1	50,0	50,0

Izvor: Skupština Crne Gore Odbor za rodnu ravnopravnost / Source: Parliament of Montenegro Source, Committee on Gender Equality

Radna tijela u Skupštini Crne Gore , 2017

The working bodies in the Parliament of Montenegro , 2017

Radna tijela u Skupštini Crne Gore The working bodies in the Parliament of Montenegro	Uklupan broj članova prema Odluci ¹ Total	Uklupan broj članova ² Total	žene Women	žene % Women %	muškarci Men	muškarci % Men %
Ustavni odbor Constitutional Committee	13	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Zakonodavni odbor/ Legislative Committee	13	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
Odbor za politički sistem, pravosuđe i upravu Committee on Political System, Justice and Administration	13	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Odbor za bezbjednost i odbranu / Committee on Security and Defence	13	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Odbor za međunarodne odnose i iseljenike Committee on International Relations and Emigrants	13	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Odbor za evropske integracije / Committee on European Integration	13	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Odbor za ekonomiju, finansije i budžet Committee on Economics, Finance and Budget	13	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Odbor za ljudska prava i slobode Committee for Human Rights and Freedoms	11	6	1	16.7	5	83.3
Odbor za rodnu ravnopravnost / Committee on Gender Equality	11	6	5	83.3	1	16.7
Odbor za turizam, poljoprivredu, ekologiju i prostorno planiranje Committee on Tourism, Agriculture, Environment and Planning	13	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
Odbor za prosvjetu, kulturu, nauku i sport The Board of Education, Culture, Science and Sport	11	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Odbor za zdravstvo, rad i socijalno staranje Board of Health, Labour and Social Welfare	11	6	1	16.7	5	83.3
Odbor za antikorupciju / Anti-corruption Committee	13	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
Administrativni odbor Parlamenta The Administrative Committee of the Parliament	13	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
Komisija za praćenje i kontrolu postupka privatizacije	11	6	1	16.7	5	83.3

Izvor: Skupština Crne Gore Odbor za rodnu ravnopravnost / Source: Parliament of Montenegro Source, Committee on Gender Equality

1) Skupština Crne Gore 26.saziva, na Drugoj sjednici Drugog redovnog (jesenjeg) zasijedanja Skupštine Crne Gore u 2016.godini, dana 16.decembra 2016.godine, donijela je Odluku o izboru predsjednika i članova stalnih odbora Skupštine Crne Gore 26.saziva kojom je utvrđen broj članova odbora (Službeni list Crne Gore broj 79/16);

1) 26th Parliament of Montenegro at the second sitting of the second ordinary (autumn) session of the Parliament of Montenegro in 2016 on 16 December 2016 issued the Decision on Election of President and Members of the Permanent Committees of the 26th Parliament of Montenegro by which the number of committee' members has been determined (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 79/16);

2) Broj članova radnih tijela u skupštini imenovanih od strane partija koje učestvuju u radu skupštine, ne i od dijela partija koje bojkotuju rad parlamenta

2) Number of members of working bodies in the parliament nominated by the parties that participate in the work of the parliament, and not the parties boycotting the work of the parliament

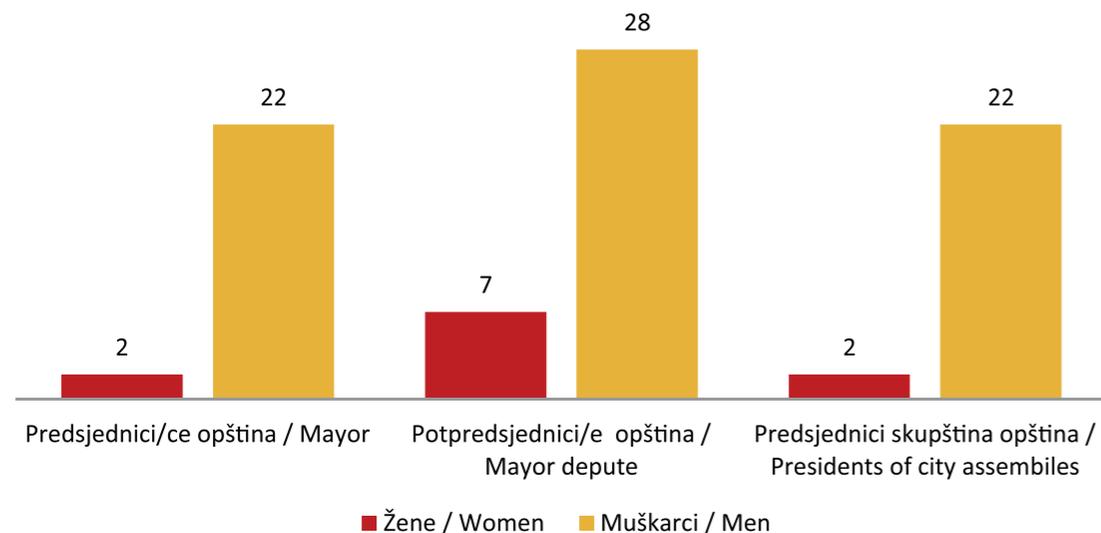
Lokalne samouprave u Crnoj Gori, 2018. Local Governments in Montenegro 2018

Opština Municipality	Odbornici Councilors		ukupno Total
	muškarci Men	žene Women	
Podgorica	39	22	61
Cetinje	23	10	33
Andrijevica	23	8	31
Bar	26	11	37
Berane	25	10	35
Bijelo Polje	28	10	38
Budva	22	11	33
Danilovgrad	25	8	33
Herceg Novi	24	10	34
Kolašin	21	10	31
Kotor	21	12	33
Mojkovac	24	7	31
Nikšić	23	18	41
Plav	24	7	31
Pljevlja	24	11	35
Plužine	20	10	30
Rožaje	25	9	34
Tivat	20	12	32
Ulcinj	25	8	33
Šavnik	23	8	31
Petnjica	22	9	31
Gusinje	24	6	30
Žabljak	22	9	31
Tuzi	22	10	32

Izvor: Zajednica opština Crne Gore / Source : Union of Municipalities of Montenegro

Ko upravlja opštinama ?

Who manages municipalities?



Izvor: Zajednica opština Crne Gore / Source : Union of Municipalities of Montenegro

Diplomatsko konzularna predstavništva, 19.09.2018

Diplomatic and Consular Missions ,9/19/2018

	ukupno Total	žene Women	muškarci Men	žene % Women %	muškarci % Men %
Ambasador/ka / Ambassadors	33	8	25	24,2	75,8
Ministar savjetnik /ca Minister Counsellor	13	5	8	38,5	61,5
I savjetnik/ca	10	6	4	60,0	40,0
Savjetnik/ca / Adviser	4	2	2	50,0	50,0
I sekretar/ka / I secretary	23	12	11	52,2	47,8
II sekretar/ka / II secretary	20	12	8	60,0	40,0
III sekretar/ka / III secretary	1	1	/	100,0	0,0
Generalni/a konzul/ica General Consul	3	/	3	0,0	100,0
Konzul/ica / Consul	3	1	2	33,3	66,7
Vice konzul/ica / Vice Consul	2	2	/	100,0	0,0
Ukupno / Total	112	49	63	43,8	56,3

Službenici u Upravi policije, 2018.
Officials in Police Directorate, 2018

	Ukupno Total	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	%	
				Muškarci Men	Žene Women
Direktor UP / Director of Police	1	1	0	100,0	0,0
Pomoćnik/ ica direktora Deputy Director of Police	4	4	0	100,0	0,0
Glavni policijski inspektor/ka Chief Police Inspector	57	57	0	100,0	0,0
Glavni policijski savjetnik/ica Chief Police Advisor	2	1	1	50,0	50,0
Viši policijski inspektor/ka I klase Senior Police Inspector of 1st Class	126	110	16	87,3	12,7
Viši policijski savjetnik/ica I klase Senior Police Advisor of 1st Class	2	2	0	100,0	0,0
Viši policijski inspektor/ka Senior Police Inspector	125	93	32	74,4	25,6
Viši policijski savjetnik/ica Senior Police Adviser	10	3	7	30,0	70,0
Samostalni policijski inspektor/ka Independent Police Inspector	179	153	26	85,5	14,5
Samostalni policijski savjetnik/ica Independent Police Advisor	7	5	2	71,4	28,6
Policijski inspektor/ka I klase Police Inspector of 1st Class	121	106	15	87,6	12,4
Policijski inspektor/ka Police Inspector	35	30	5	85,7	14,3

Policijski savjetnik/ca Police Adviser	4	2	2	50,0	50,0
Mlađi policijski inspektor/ka Police Sub-inspector	230	193	37	83,9	16,1
Stariji policijski narednik/ca I klase Senior Police Sergeant of 1st Class	53	46	7	86,8	13,2
Stariji policijski narednik/ca Senior Police Sergeant	23	22	1	95,7	4,3
Policijski narednik/ca Police Sergeant	69	59	10	85,5	14,5
Stariji policajac/ka prve klase Senior Police Officer of 1st Class	2820	2634	186	93,4	6,6
Stariji policajac/ka Senior Police Officer	44	34	10	77,3	22,7
Policajac/ka Police Officer	186	131	55	70,4	29,6
Samostalni savjetnik/ca III Independent Adviser of 3th Class	3	2	1	66,7	33,3
Samostalni referent/kinja Independent Administrative Officer	16	12	4	75,0	25,0
Pripravnici sa Policijske akademije Police Cadets	43	33	10	76,7	23,3
Policijski poslovi (sa policijskim ovlaštenjima) -ukupno	4093	3681	412	89,9	10,1
Ukupno	4160	3733	427	89,7	10,3

Izvor: Uprava policije / Source: Police Directorate

Žene i muškarci u sistemu odbrane, 2017.

Women and Men in the Defence System, 2017

Kategorija Category	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	žene% Women %	Muškarci Men
Oficir /Officer	291	13	4,5	278
Podoficir/Noncommissioned Officer	755	20	2,7	735
VPU/Soldier	544	34	6,3	510
CI	243	105	43,2	138
DS i N	171	99	57,9	72
Ukupno / Total	2004	241	13,5	1733

Izvor: *Ministarstvo odbrane Crne Gore / Source: Ministry of Defence of Montenegro*

Žene u Vojski Crne Gore, 2017.

Women in the Army of Montenegro, 2017

Kategorija Category	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Žene % Women%
Oficir/ Officer	236	12	5,1
Podoficir/Noncommissioned Officer	741	19	2,7
VPU/ Soldier	544	34	6,3
Civilno lice/ Civil person	243	105	43,2
Ukupno / Total	1764	170	9,7

Izvor: *Ministarstvo odbrane Crne Gore / Source: Ministry of Defence of Montenegro*

Žene u Ministarstvu odbrane Crne Gore, 2017.

Women in the Ministry of Defence of Montenegro, 2017

Kategorija Category	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	žene % Women %
Oficir Officer	53	1	1,9
Podoficir Noncommissioned Officer	11	1	9,1
DS I N	171	99	57,9
Ukupno Total	235	101	43,0

Izvor: *Ministarstvo odbrane Crne Gore / Source: Ministry of Defence of Montenegro*



NASILJE U PORODICI

Nasilje u porodici u Crnoj Gori je prepoznato kao krivično djelo 2002. godine. Prvi specijalizovani zakon koji se bavi ovom problematikom je Zakon o zaštiti od nasilja u porodici donešen 2010. godine. Ovaj zakon definiše nasilje u porodici kao „činjenje ili nečinjenje člana porodice kojim se ugrožava fizički, psihički, seksualni ili ekonomski integritet, mentalno zdravlje i spokojstvo drugog člana porodice, bez obzira na mjesto gdje je učinjeno” i predviđa zaštitu žrtava u prekršajnom postupku.

Ovdje su prikazani podaci o nasilju u porodici koje vode sledeće institucije: Uprava policije, Centri za socijalni rad i Vrhovni sud.

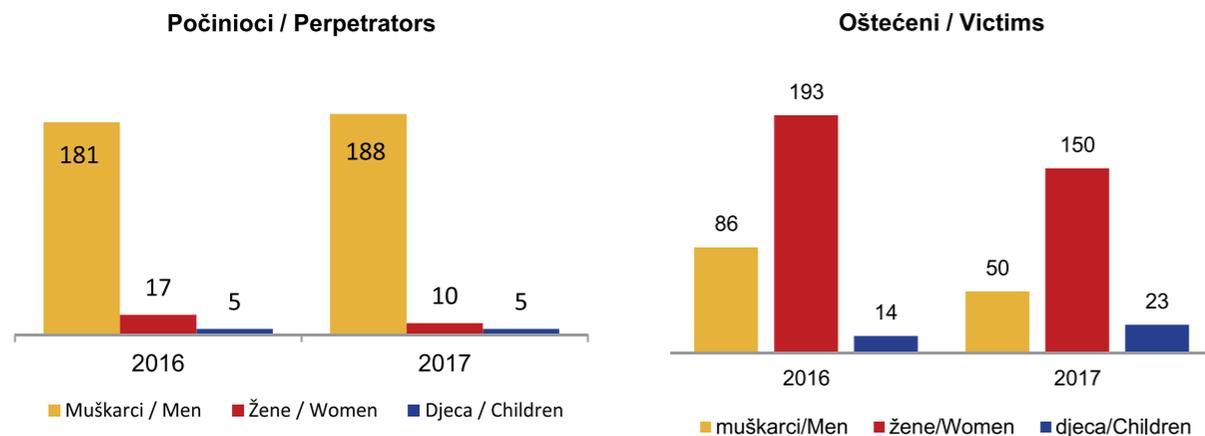
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence has been recognised as a criminal act in Montenegro in 2002. The first specialised law dealing with this issue is the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, which was passed in 2010. godine. Domestic violence by the meaning of this Law shall mean omission or commission by a family member in violating physical, psychological, sexual or economic integrity, mental health and peace of other family member, irrespective of where the incident of violence has occurred” and envisages the protection of victims in misdemeanor proceeding.

The data collected by the following institutions are presented here: Police Directorate, Centers for social welfare and Source Superme Court.

Broj krivičnih djela nasilja u porodici, 2016. i 2017.

Number of criminal offenses of domestic violence, 2017



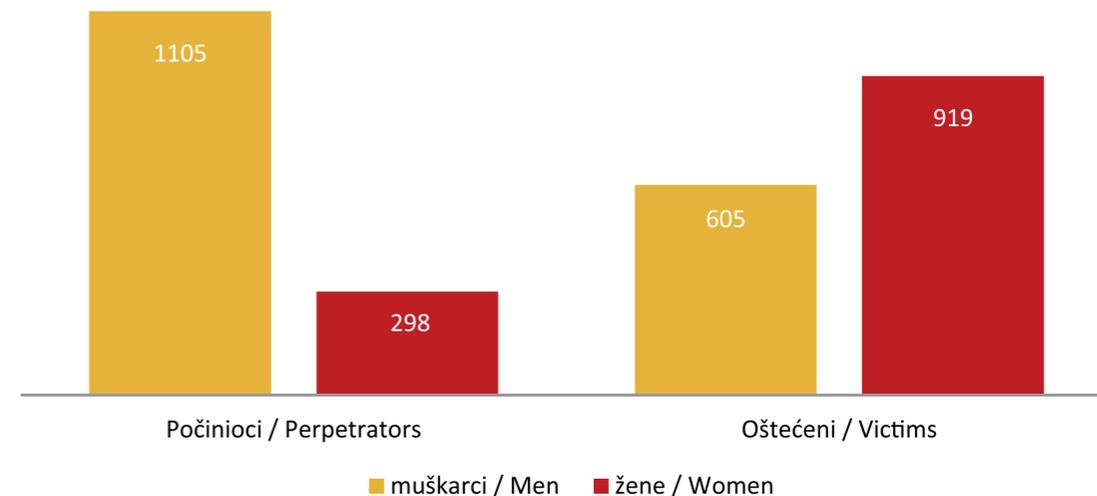
Izvor: Uprava policije / Source: Police Directorate

Broj registrovanih krivičnih djela „nasilje u porodici i porodičnoj zajednici” u 2017. godini (208) veći je za 5,1% u poredjenju sa prethodnom godinom (198).

The number of registred criminal acts “domestic violence and family community” in 2017 has increased for 5.1% in comparison to previous year.

Broj prekršaja nasilja u porodici u 2017.

Number of misdemeanor cases of domestic violence, 2017

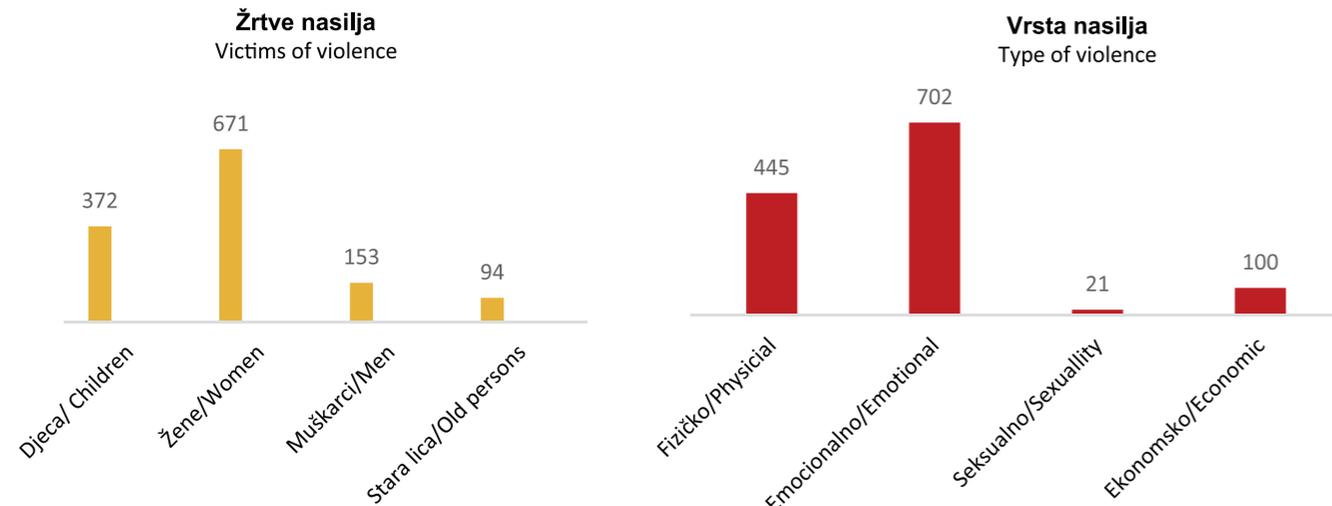


Izvor: Uprava policije / Source: Police Directorat

Broj prekršaja nasilja u porodici u 2017. godini iznosio je 1392.

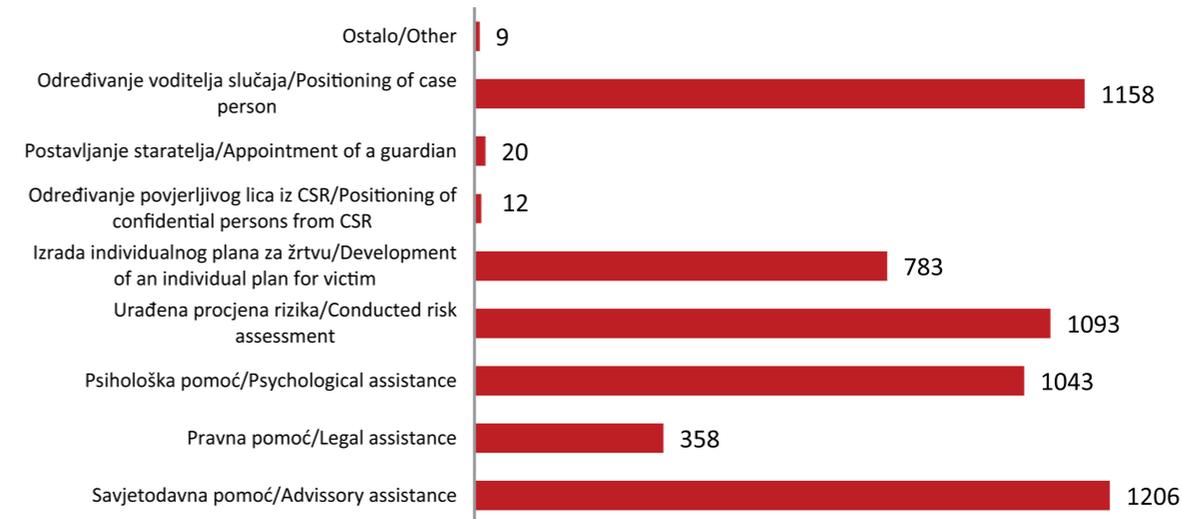
1 392 of misdemeanor cases of domestic violence, 2017 .

Broj prijavljenih slučajeva nasilja u porodici centrima za socijalni rad, 2017.
 Number of reported cases of domestic violence to social welfare centers, 2017



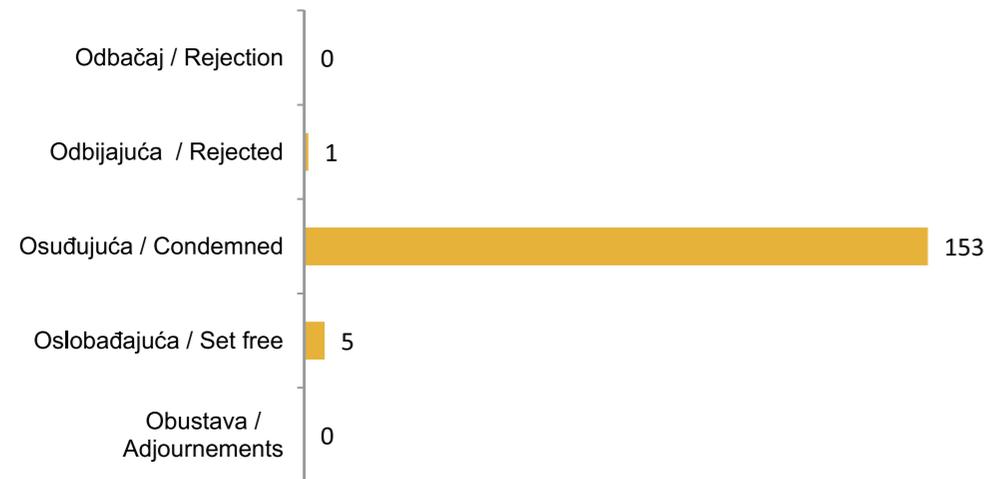
Izvor: Centri za socijalni rad / Source: Social welfare centers

Preduzete mjere, 2017.
 The measures taken, 2017



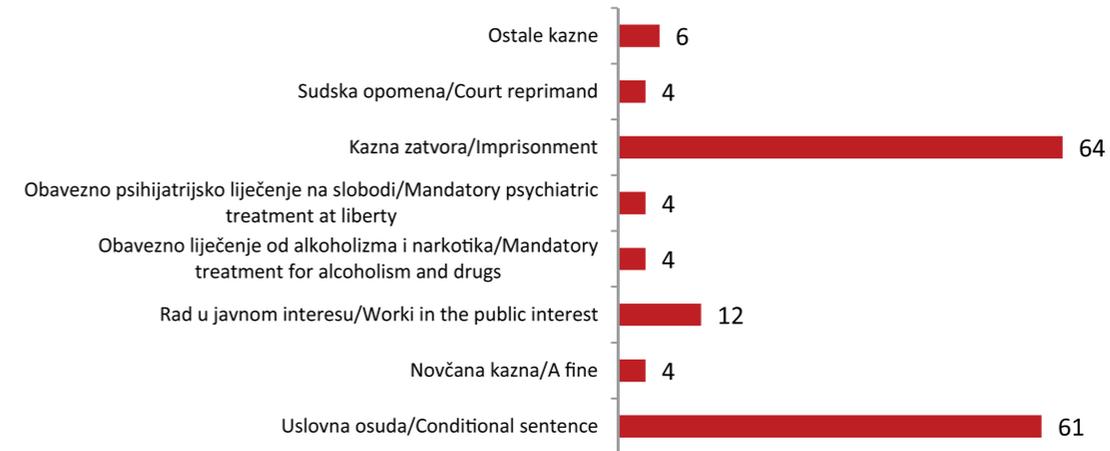
Izvor: Centri za socijalni rad / Source: Social welfare centres

Pregled donijetih presuda za krivično djelo nasilje u porodici ili porodičnoj zajednici, 2017.
Overview of brought verdicts for the criminal offence domestic violence, 2017



Izvor: Vrhovni sud / Source Supreme Court

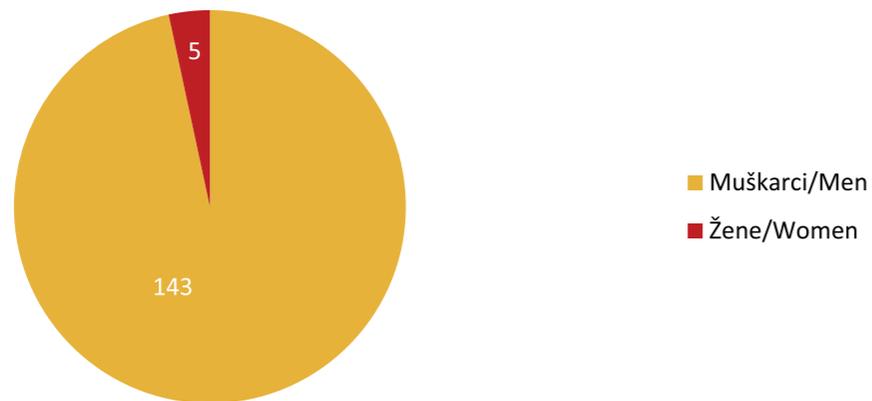
Vrsta kazne po licima
Type of punishment-by individuals



Izvor: Vrhovni sud / Source Supreme Court

Broj osuđenih lica za krivično djelo nasilje u porodici ili porodičnoj zajednici, po polu, 2017.godine

The number of convicted persons for the criminal offence domestic violence by gender, 2017



Izvor: Vrhovni sud / Source Supreme Court

Od ukupnog broja osuđenih lica za krivično djelo “nasilje u porodici ili porodičnoj zajednici” 96,6% odnosi se na osobe muškog pola a 3,4% na osobe ženskog pola.

Out of the total number of convicted persons for criminal offence “domestic violence in the family and the family community” 96.6% is referred to the males and 3.4% is referred to the females.



CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Национална библиотека Црне Горе, Цетиње

ISBN 978-86-85581-59-5 (Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore)

ISBN 978-9940-633-11-0 (Ministarstvo za ljudska i manjinska prava Crne Gore)

COBISS.CG-ID 37131280