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TRANSMONEE 2013 IN MONTENEGRO

Country Analytical Report (CAR) 2013

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Responsible institution:

Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT

IV Proleterske 2, Podgorica, Montenegro

List of acronyms and abbreviations

MONSTAT	Statistical Office of Montenegro
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
EU	European Union
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
NGO	Non-governmental organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MEIS	Montenegrin Education Information System
ESSPROSS	European system of integrated social protection statistics

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1. Introduction

The CAR will provide assistance in better understanding of Montenegro current situation related to persons with disabilities. The preparation of the CAR for Montenegro is carried out by Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT.

The report is based on the in-depth investigation of the feasibility of the statistical data for the new indicators in accordance with the Guidelines for Preparation of the CAR 2013. Specific objectives of the report are issues related to the analyses methods and tools for measurement of disability and collection and analysis of the new indicators, which are not included in the TransMonee data base. Institutions which also participated in writing this report are Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and scientific research institution - Institute for Strategic Studies and Projections.

The 2013 data collection process for the purposes of updating the TransMonee data base started with collecting the information on indicators available within MONSTAT, the main coordinator in the regular TransMonee data collection. A next step following the careful examination of indicators available in MONSTAT comprised communication and cooperation with other institutions within Montenegro national statistical system, and cooperation with UNICEF.

State administration institutions in Montenegro consulted by MONSTAT related to the requested indicators, in the Transmonee data base, were the following: Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of education; Employment Agency of Montenegro; Pension and Disability Insurance Fund; Police Administration; Public Health Institute; Special Hospital for pulmonary diseases, Brezovik - Niksic and Institution for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions.

In addition to the official ministries and bodies, in the communication MONSTAT also involved UNICEF office in Podgorica, regarding the data and also regarding to the terminology of disabilities.

The assignment of CAR 2013 production is carried out by the Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT under the agreement with the UNICEF Office in Podgorica.

2. Development of awareness regarding social inclusion of persons with disabilities

Social inclusion of children with disabilities was significantly improved during recent years. Namely, only decade ago Montenegro was a country with numerous socio-economic problems (as a consequence of wars in the region and economic sanctions during 1990s). The children with disabilities were not in the focus of public or political attention and the quality of services for these children was poor. The things slightly started to change by initiating the reform of social protection system in Montenegro which began after 2000. Montenegrin government at that time adopted some documents and strategies which were directly related to the life quality of child such as: National Action Plan for Children (2004-2010) and National Action Plan for Children (2013-2017), Strategy for Development of Health Protection in Montenegro (2003), Strategy for Development System of Child and Social Protection in Montenegro (2007), Strategy for Inclusive Education (2008)¹, Strategy for Reduction of Poverty and Social Exclusion (2007-2011), Strategy for Social and Child Protection in Montenegro (2013-2017), Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities in Montenegro (2008-2016), Anti-Discrimination Law ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no.46/10), Law on Social and Child Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no.27/13), Law on Education of Children with Special Educational Needs ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no.80/04, "Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 45/10), and many other laws and strategies relating to health, education, etc., which were directly or indirectly related to protection and establishing rights for all children, including those with disability.

Montenegro signed and ratified numerous international conventions and protocols and introduced international laws that particularly relate to child protection and human rights. As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Montenegro has committed to provide conditions for the respect of rights of all children including children with disability, and therefore conduct many activities in order to create a basis for inclusion of these children in society and their access to all services of social and health protection, as well as their access to quality education. When it comes to children with disabilities, the Government of Montenegro has adopted the Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities in Montenegro for the period 2008-2016. This strategy is a long-term strategic plan of action of all social actors in Montenegro which is imagined to be developed by civil society, integrated into modern civilization flows and the wider international community. The goals of the Strategy are defined for the period 2008-2016, with action plans that will be made for period of two years. However, previous analysis has shown that the implementation of all strategies and action plans needs to be strengthened. The awareness regarding needs and protection of children with disability was at the low level and it still needs to be raised. The situation analysis of women and children in Montenegro² has

¹ The draft of the new Strategy is being prepared

² UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Montenegro, 2009

shown that these children in Montenegro are usually introvert, shy, isolated, and do not have adequate social life. There is also prejudice and lack of understanding of the environment. The most common forms of exclusion of children with disabilities are health, education and social exclusion. The goal of social welfare is to create an effective system of social protection of children and the protection of vulnerable groups. Law on Social and Child Protection states that child protection is the public interest and that it should, inter alia, provide the protection of children at risk and children who are socially excluded. Health Care Law is accompanied by a number of other laws and policies with special emphasis on children. The principle promoted in Montenegro is that every child should be provided with equal access to health care through adequate and timely functioning of health services and health insurance, with special attention to vulnerable groups of children, such as children with disabilities. Furthermore, during recent years Montenegro has improved the system of education for children with special educational needs, including children with disabilities. The reform of the entire education system started in 2000 (Book of Changes). The new reform programs are aligned with the goals of education set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and also follow the principles and objectives of the program document "Education for All". Children with special educational needs are included in all levels of education (pre-school, primary and secondary education). However, it is important to emphasize that amendments to the Law on Education of children with special educational needs defines the children with special educational needs as: 1) children with disabilities - children with physical, mental or sensory difficulties and children with multiple problems, 2) children with development difficulties - children with behavioral disorders, severe chronic diseases; prolonged ill children and other children who have learning difficulties and other problems caused by emotional, social, linguistic and cultural barriers. Therefore, children with disabilities are a sub-group of children with special educational needs.

Enrolment of children with disabilities in regular schools is based on the expert opinion (decision) of the Commissions for the Orientation of Students with Special Educational Needs³ while their education is based on the individual education plans developed in cooperation with teachers and parents. Orientation of children with disabilities is done by the authority of local government responsible for education, on the proposal of the Commissions for the Orientation of Students with Special Educational Needs. In almost all major cities of Montenegro, within regular schools, are organized and specialized departments working on custom programs (common participation in extracurricular activities in schools or common classes with other children for some courses), which may be attended by children with mild impairments in intellectual functioning. As an aid to education, special education teachers and special educators work in those classes. Situation analysis of women and children in Montenegro has shown that those high schools that are involved in the reform process at the very beginning, have optimal number of trained staff. On the other hand, in schools in smaller towns, especially in rural areas, almost no one is trained to work with children with special educational needs. In recent years, number of teachers who attended seminars and finished trainings about education of persons

³Commission members: pediatrician, psychologist, pedagogue, defectologist, social worker and doctor specialist

with disabilities and other persons involved in work with persons with disabilities has increased (the number of employees in institutions for social protection increased from 800 in 2008 to 857 in 2010⁴). The transformation of special institutions⁵ into Resource centers is in process now. Each resource center will be responsible for particular special needs and/or disability (Resource center for children with Hearing and Speech interference, Resource center for intellectual disability and autism, Resource center for physical and visual interferences, etc.)⁶. Resource Centers are providing personnel, technical and advisory assistance to children, teachers and parents, as well as all others involved in the operation and support of children with disabilities. Although there is significant improvement of overall system and the role of Resource centers for support the education of children with disabilities, it is not yet developed inter-sectorial cooperation with a system of social and child protection and health care system in providing support to families with children with disabilities in order to prevent their institutionalization. Day Care Centers have been established in order to support social inclusion of children with disabilities in regular education. After the successful piloting of the first Day Care Centre for children with disability in Bijelo Polje in 2004, which effectively changed focus from institutional to community based care, the Government of Montenegro has committed to establish a continuum of alternative, community-based services, including Day Care Centers in each of the 22 municipalities in Montenegro. At present, Day Care Centers have been established in Bijelo Polje, Niksic, Pljevlja, Plav, Herceg Novi and Ulcinj and five more Day Care Centers (in Bar, Berane, Cetinje, Rožaje and Mojkovac) are at various stages in the process of establishing.

It is obvious that in this short-term period Montenegro achieved huge success in raising awareness regarding the needs for social inclusion of children with disabilities. However, there is still necessity for the additional efforts among all social actors in order to achieve high level of awareness within society. The role of international organizations in process of social inclusion of children with disabilities is very important as well. Through projects of UNICEF, teachers and school principals have been trained to work with children with disabilities, especially those in primary schools. The expert teams have been formed for advising and providing support for teachers (individual work with children with disabilities, help in preparing individual education plans, giving instructions for teachers and parents for work with those children). In addition, UNICEF and the Government of Montenegro initiated a massive campaign in order to raise society awareness about children with disabilities, considering that children with disabilities in Montenegro in the past period faced pronounced discrimination and prejudice from wider society⁷. However, UNICEF's campaign "It's about ability" had a significant impact on changing behavior of people towards children with disabilities.

⁴Source: MONSTAT

⁵Centre for Education and Training "1 June ", the Department for Education and professional rehabilitation of disabled children and young people in Podgorica and the Department of education and rehabilitation of persons with hearing and speech disorders in Kotor.

⁶In Resource Centres in 2012/2013 were enrolled 202 children with special needs.

⁷UNICEF's "Research on the social inclusion of children with disabilities in Montenegro" from 2010

3. Methods and tools for measurement of disability

3.1. Definitions of disability, used in Montenegro

By the adoption of the **Law on Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2009** (Official Gazette of Montenegro international contract 2/09), these persons are defined as persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Montenegrin legislation applies a number of definitions related to disability and disabled which is a result of the fact that some laws were adopted before the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the need to narrow the area it regulates, and provide more precise definitions for the purposes of specific laws. In addition, in some cases children with disabilities are not recognized and accounted for as a separate group of children consequently causing difficulties in data collection and monitoring.

Also, in Montenegro there is no uniform terminology related to children and adults with disabilities in legal and by-law texts, and also, in professional and general use. The terms used are: children with special needs, children with special educational needs, children with disabilities etc. Thus, in the text of this report, in accordance with the above mentioned, different terms can be used to denote the generic one and the same group of children – children with a range of different disabilities. Speaking of adults, we can hear the terms: people with disabilities, categorized persons, persons with reduced mobility, etc., and all have the meaning - persons with disabilities.

- **Law on Social and Child Protection (Official Gazette of Montenegro 27/13)** defines a person with a disability as a person who has long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others;
- **Law on Amendments to the Law on Education of children with special educational needs (Official Gazette of Montenegro 45/10)** defines the children with special educational needs as: 1) children with disabilities - children with physical, mental or sensory difficulties and children with multiple problems, 2) children with development disabilities - children with behavioral disorders, severe chronic diseases; prolonged ill children and other children who have learning difficulties and other problems caused by emotional, social, linguistic and cultural barriers .
- **Law prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities (Official Gazette of Montenegro 39/11)** specifies that a person with a disability is the one "having long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
- **The Law on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities (Official Gazette of Montenegro 49/08, 73/10 and 39/11)** provides the following definition:

"a person with a disability, within the meaning of this law, is a person with permanent consequences of physical, sensory, mental or emotional impairment or disease that cannot be eliminated by treatment or rehabilitation, and a person who is facing social and other constraints which may affect the ability to work and employment opportunities, maintaining employment and advancement in it and who has no possibility or has a reduced ability to be on the labour market under the same conditions as others. "Various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others".

- **The Law on the Protection and Rights of Mentally Disabled Persons (Official Gazette of Montenegro 32/05 and 27/13)** defines a mentally disabled person as a person with mental illness, a person with developmental problems, a person addicted to psychoactive substances (alcoholics and drug addicts), or a person with other behavioral disorders; severe mentally ill person as a person who is temporarily (during acute episodes of mental disorder) or a person permanently unable to comprehend the significance of his/her actions or unable to manage his own free will, or person with these abilities reduced to the extent that requires psychiatric help. Mental disorders and behavioral disorders are clinically important conditions characterized by changes in thinking, mood or behavior, which are associated with personal suffering and/or impaired functioning (permanent or temporary mental illness or mental disorder or retarded mental development or other mental and behavioral disorders). Discrimination of the mentally ill is every legal or physical, direct or indirect distinction, privilege, exclusion or restriction based on a mental disorder that makes it difficult to mentally ill persons or make them deny the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and freedoms.
- **The strategy for the integration of persons with disabilities** defines "disability" as a result of interaction of people with the environmental barriers and obstacles that are attitudinal, and hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society on an equal basis with other members of the society. Persons with disabilities - means persons with congenital or acquired physical, sensory, intellectual or emotional capacity whose opportunities to integrate into the society and engage in social activities are reduced due to social or other barriers, no matter if they are able to perform the mentioned using the technical aids or support services. Children with disabilities is a term that refers to children with the disturbance caused by organic disorders: mental, sensory, speech and language, and physical development or with the disturbance caused as a consequence of chronic and systemic diseases
- **Rulebook on the conditions and the manner of the adjustment of facilities for access and movement of persons with reduced mobility (Official Gazette of Montenegro 10/2009)**- a person with a disability is a person with congenital or acquired reduced physical, sensory, intellectual or emotional ability.

The pension and disability insurance in Montenegro is regulated by the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance (**Official Gazette of Montenegro 54/03, 39/04, 61/04, 79/04, 14/07, 47/07, 79/08, 14/10, 78/10, 34/11 and 66/12**). Act applied since 2004. This law stipulates that disability exists when the insured, due to changes in health status, which cannot be cured by medical treatment or rehabilitation, loses the working ability. Also, disability exists when the insured, due

to changes in health status that cannot be eliminated by treatment or rehabilitation, lose the earning capacity of 75%.

As main producer of statistics, Statistical office of Montenegro produces data which is predicted by Program of statistical survey and also Annual statistical plan. According to the mentioned document in 2013 regarding issue of disability Statistical office of Montenegro conduct surveys and collects data by field:

Social welfare issue

- Beneficiaries of institutions of social welfare for children and Youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Employees in institutions of social welfare for children and Youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Juvenile and adult beneficiaries of social welfare and Youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Social welfare forms, measures and services of juvenile and adults mentally and physically handicapped

For all this surveys source of data is Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and relevant Institutions under this Ministry. According to this, definitions used for previous mentioned survey are definitions leaded by Ministry or Institutions. These definitions are given above.

Education

- Primary and Secondary school statistics regarding disability issue cover information about number of schools, class units and number of pupils that have enrolled and completed relevant school.

Definition used for this statistics is given in Article 4, Law on Education of Children with Special Educational Needs (Official Gazette of Montenegro 80/2004). Children with special educational needs, in terms of this law, are children with: physical, mental and sensory disabilities, behavioral disorders, severe chronic illness, emotional disorders, combined disabilities, long-term sick children and other children who have learning disabilities who need education and education of the education program with customized performance and additional medical assistance or a special education program or educational program. In practice there is Special commission that, depending on degree and type of disability, will go to special school (resource centers) or in regular school as inclusive education.

Labour statistics

In Labour Force Survey, as in all samples based survey, answers were collected on the basis of statement of persons, regardless the existence of medical documentation, as the proof of health problems. We collected data for persons from 15 to 64 years old. Several options were possible to answer this question, because a person can have more than one type of health problem.

Population

Statistical office of Montenegro conducts population Census every ten years. For the first time in Census 2011, MONSTAT collected information for disability. During census Montenegro used definition from relevant international recommendation (Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, prepared in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT)).

Persons with disabilities are defined as those persons who are at greater risk than the general population for experiencing restrictions in performing specific tasks or participating in role activities. This group includes persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking or hearing, even if such limitations were ameliorated by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources⁸. It is evident that this definition is related to whole population, not just for some specific group (children).

3.2. Definitions in terms of age and stage of development

In the previous section it was explained that both age and stage of developmental disabilities or disability itself, are defined according to the subject treated by specific law or by-law. For example, Trial Committee for Vocational Rehabilitation, which is formed in the Employment Agency of Montenegro, gives an opinion on the percentage of disability, diminished work capacity and employability of the unemployed registered with the Department in the manner and under the conditions set out by the Rulebook on criteria and conditions for determining the percentage of disability, the remaining work capacity and employment opportunities. This regulation, in accordance with the Law on professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities, prescribes criteria and conditions to determine the percentage of disability, the remaining work capacity and employment opportunities of persons with disabilities. The percentage of disability is determined by direct examination of persons, by examining the documents and making additional consultations by certain specialist physicians, based on the following criteria:

- Assessment of health status;
- Assessment of unfavorable possibilities, assessment of the status of persons and environment requirements;
- Assessment in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases (diagnosis with a decisive influence on the disability assessment of the stability condition, prognosis and treatment success);
- Assessment in accordance with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (description and extent of damage of the functions that are the factors influencing the disability);
- Assessment in accordance with the List of physical damage.

⁸Definition used for disability in Census is recommended from Washington group

Disability, in this area, depending on the percentage, is divided as follows:

- Light disability, from 20% to 49%;
- Moderate disability, from 50% to 79%;
- Severe disability, from 80% to 100%.

If there are two or more injuries or diseases, the percentage of disability increases as well in determining the physical damage in accordance with the List of physical damage. Commission for guiding children with special educational needs work according to the **Rulebook on the manner, conditions and procedures for orientation of children with special educational needs** based on the preserved abilities and the special educational needs of the child. Determination of special educational needs and directing the children to appropriate educational program covers children: with the physical, mental, sensory and combined developmental disabilities, children with behavior disorders, with a severe chronic illness, long term sick children, children with learning disabilities and other problems caused by emotional, social, linguistic and cultural barriers. According to this rulebook, children are classified according to the type and kind of disabilities. Children with physical disabilities are defined as children whose abilities are related to the execution of movement, movement of body parts, from the movement of the whole body to complete physical inactivity and we differ: children with minor physical disabilities, with moderate physical disabilities, children with severe physical and children with very severe physical disabilities.

Children with mental disabilities are the children who have impaired intellectual abilities: learning, memory, recall, reproduction, and other functions of thought and they are also divided as: children with mild mental disabilities, children with moderate mental disabilities, children with severe mental disabilities and children with very severe mental disabilities.

Children with sensory disabilities are children with sight impairments, with hearing impairments, speech and language disorders and autism. Children with sight impairments are children with partial or total disabilities of visual system to receive stimuli and are divided into two groups: children with bad eyesight and totally blind children. Hard of hearing and deaf children are children who have a narrowing of the auditory field, which causes difficulties in forming speech and hinders verbal understanding, while deaf children have hearing loss and a complete lack of contact with the sound. We differ: children with mild hearing loss, children with moderate hearing loss, and children with severe hearing loss, children with more severe hearing loss, and children with the most severe loss and children with complete hearing loss. Children with speech and language disorders are children with difficulties in pronouncing sounds, in development of production and understanding speech, in reading and writing, and the tempo and rhythm disorders of speech and we differ: children with mild to moderate speech and language disorders, children with severe to very severe speech and language impairments. Children with autism are children with disorders in speech and communication, disorders in social contact, thinking, behavior and sensory perception. Children with multiple disabilities are children who have

multiple disabilities with emphasis on the primary obstacles. We need to emphasize that in each division of the easier, moderate, severe and difficult we have the precise definition of disability that is covered by a specific category. In the system of social and child protection, the Committee works in accordance with the Rulebook on medical indications for the realization of social rights and child protection. This regulation prescribes the medical conditions for exercising the right to family care, disability benefits, care and assistance of another person and remuneration of part-time work. Medical indications for exercising the right to family care include illness or injury for which treatment period is longer than six months.

Regarding surveys conducted in Statistical office, age and stage of development is specific by type of statistics. Social welfare statistics contain just information if beneficiaries are juvenile or adult using 18-year-olds as threshold. There is no information regarding degree of disability. Educational statistics do not contain information about ages or degree of disability. In the labour statistics, collected data are related to persons in the age from 15 to 64. According to definition of persons with health problems, information about degree of disability is not collecting.

Regarding to Population Census, information collected in the census it is possible to crosstab with all other relevant information such as: age, sex, school attendance, education level, economic activity status, membership of private or collective household, membership of family and many other characteristics collected during census.

So, there are no limitations to form age group and in that sense it is possible to provide information by single age or predefine age group. All variables and their breakdowns are defined according to relevant UNECE recommendation: Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, prepared in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT). There is no information regarding the degree of disability collected in census of population

3.3. Use of definitions in different sectors

In Montenegro, each sector adapts definitions of disability for its operational purposes, but it is important that they are not mutually exclusive and are not in conflict. Ministries and relevant institutions use definition from the relevant law. Statistical office uses definition depending on the source of information. If the source is evidence of relevant institution we use their definition. If information collected in the field is the statement of members of household, definition is different.

4. Measurement

4.1. Responsible institutions for providing data on disability

Regarding to disability, Statistical office of Montenegro collected data in several sectors:

Social welfare

- Number of beneficiaries of institutions of social welfare for children and youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Number of employees in institutions of social welfare for children and youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Number of juvenile and adult beneficiaries of social welfare and youth of mentally and physically handicapped
- Number of beneficiaries by social welfare forms, measures and services of juvenile and adults mentally and physically handicapped

Education

- Primary and Secondary school statistics regarding disability issue cover information about number of schools, class units and number of pupils enrolled and completed relevant school.

Labour statistics

In the fourth quarter of 2012 MONSTAT added some additional questions to the Labour Force Survey in order to get information on the people with health problems in the labour market in the last 12 months. This is Ad hoc module and there are no plans for continuous of this survey.

Population

Statistical office of Montenegro conducts population Census every ten years. In the Census 2011, MONSTAT have collected information for disability for the first time. Out of information of disability, during the census, were collected information of other demographic, educational, migration characteristics, as well as economic and geographic characteristics.

4.2. Questions of disability in Population Census

Census questioners include following questions which related to whole population:

32. Does person have any difficulties or disability in performing every day's activities because of long-term illness, invalidity or old age?

1. Yes ↓ 2. No
3. Doesn't want to answer } End of questionnaire STOP

33. Type of difficulties or disability that person has?
(Multiple answers are possible)

1. Disability/difficulty with moving (walking, climbing steps, etc.) → 34.
2. Hearing, although is using hearing aids
3. Seeing, although is using glasses
4. Cognition (remembering, concentration, communication, etc.) } 35.
5. Other difficulties

34. What kind of aids/assistance devices the person is using?

1. Doesn't use any aids 4. Wheel chair
2. Artificial limb 5. Permanent walking inability
3. Stick, crutch or walker

35. What is the cause of disability or difficulty?

1. Congenital disability or difficulty 3. Traffic accident
2. Professional injury 4. Other injury
(injury at work or illness attained at work) 5. Disease
6. Old-age
7. Doesn't know

There were no separate questions for children with disability. Question regarding disability related to whole population. A census can provide valuable information on disability in a country. For countries that do not have regular special population-based disability surveys or disability modules in on-going surveys, the census can be the only source of information on the frequency and distribution of disability in the population at national, local levels. Countries that have a registration system, providing regular data on persons with the most severe types of impairments, may use the census to complement these data with information related to the broader concept of disability based on the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) as described below. Census data can be utilized for planning programs and services (prevention and rehabilitation), monitoring disability trends in the country, evaluation of national programs and services concerning the equalization of opportunities, and for international comparison of the disability prevalence in countries.

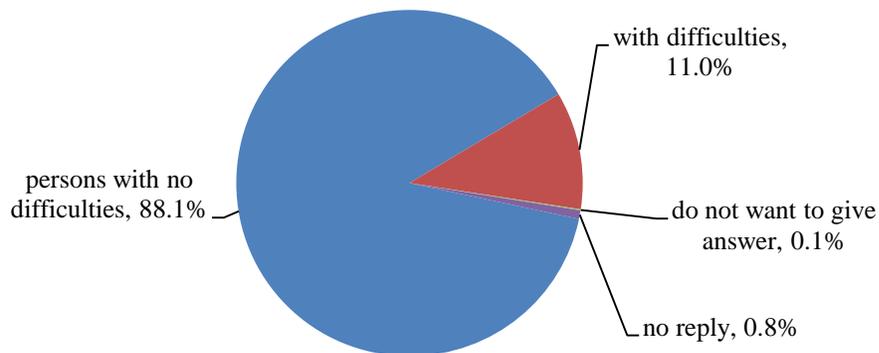
Disability status characterizes the population to those with and without a disability. Persons with disabilities are defined as those persons who are at greater risk than the general population for experiencing restrictions in performing specific tasks or participating in role activities. This group would include persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking or hearing, even if such limitations were ameliorated by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources. Such persons may not experience limitations in the specifically measured tasks, such as bathing or dressing, or participation activities, such as working or going to church, because the necessary adaptations have been made at the person or

environmental levels. These persons would still, however, be considered to be at greater risk for restrictions in activities and/or participation than the general population because the presence of limitations in basic activity functioning and because the absence of the current level of accommodation would jeopardize their current levels of participation. Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings 2011 for the first time collected the data on the existence of difficulties in performing everyday activities. Persons who have impairment in performing everyday activities are persons who have practical limitations in performing or participating in various activities. This group includes persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as walking, hearing, seeing, etc., even if the limitations were ameliorated by the use of assistive devices or supportive environment. The answer was collected on the basis of statement of persons, regardless of the existence of medical documentation as the proof of disability. It was possible to answer this question with several options, because a person can have more than one type of impairment.

4.2.1. Population data

Out of the total population, 11% of people have difficulties in performing daily activities because of a chronic illness, disability or age.

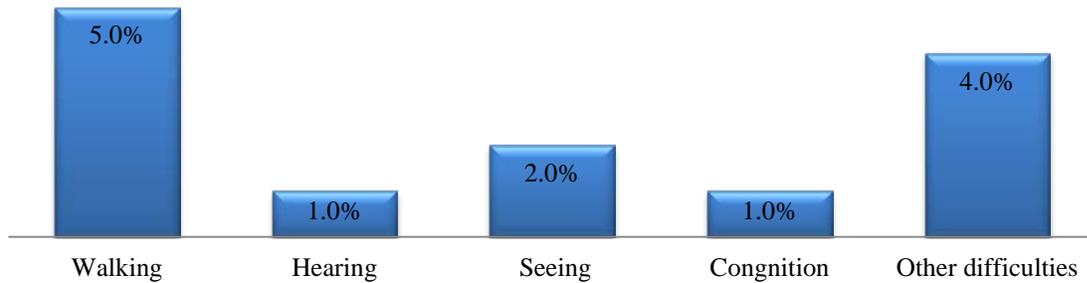
Chart 1. Persons with difficulties in performing everyday activities



Source: Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011, MONSTAT

- 5% of the total population have a disability in movement,
- 2% have a problem with seeing, although using glasses or lenses,
- 1% has hearing problems, although using a hearing aid,
- 1% of the population has problems with cognition, and
- 4% of the population feels other types of difficulties.

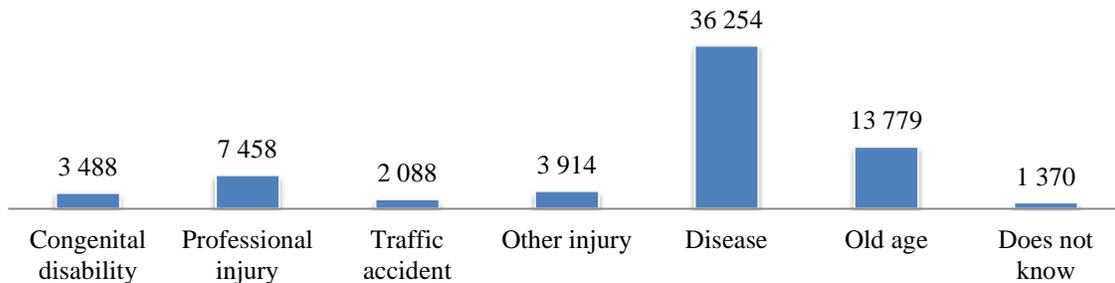
Chart 2. Most common impairments



Source: Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011, MONSTAT

- The most common cause of disability in performing daily activities is a disease, and in 6% of the population, 2% of the population as a cause of some problems have mentioned age,
- 1.2% of persons has acquired some professional damage to a work injury or disease contracted in
- injury as a cause interference, and are acquired at work or in a car accident has 3914 faces, congenital disorders has 3488 inhabitants,
- 0.3% of persons has acquired injury in car accident while 0.2% did not know the cause of the difficulties that have.

Chart 3. Causes of disability



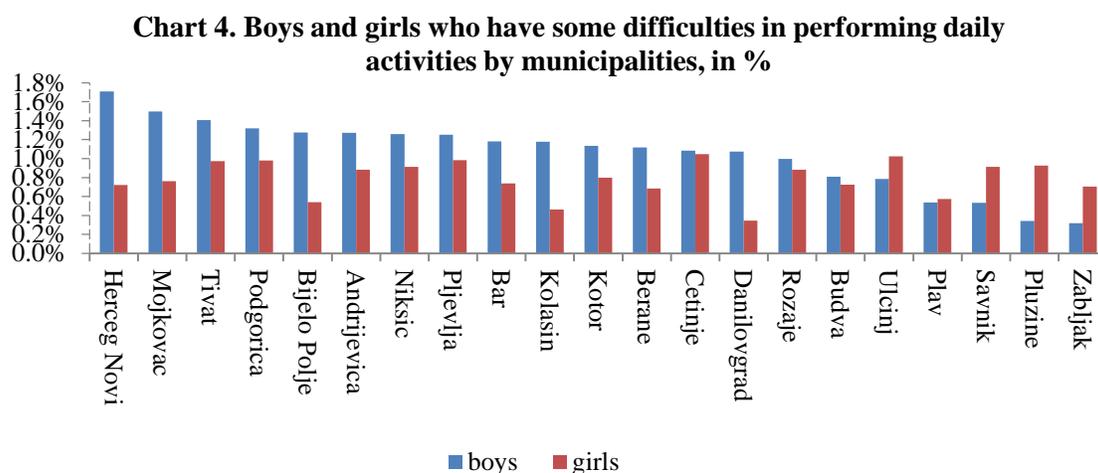
Source: Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011, MONSTAT

- 1% of the population aged less than 29 years has some problems or difficulties in performing daily activities due to a chronic illness or disability. This percentage increases with age up to 40% of the population in the age group of 65-84 years, and 61% of the population older than 85 years.

Out of the total number of persons with disabilities there are 54% women, and 46% men. Out of the total number of women, there are 12% women with problems in performing daily activities, while that percentage among men is 10%. Pljevlja and Kolasin have the most people with disabilities in performing daily activities.

4.2.2. Data for children under 18 years

Out of total number of children in Montenegro 1.06% reported some difficulties in performing daily activities.



Source: Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in Montenegro 2011, MONSTAT

In most municipalities, boys have more difficulties in performing daily activities (exceptions are in Žabljak, Plužine, Šavnik, Budva and Ulcinj).

In Montenegro, 21 children have all kinds of interference observed - seeing, hearing, movement and memory. Five of them are in Bar and Podgorica, while others are in Berane, Bijelo Polje, Budva, Herceg Novi, Mojkovac, Pljevlja and Rožaje.

The number of completely immobile children in Montenegro is 52 (24 boys and 28 girls), and 93 children using a wheel chair (49 boys and 44 girls).

4.3. Mechanisms for inclusion of all children with disabilities

In the area of health care of children with disabilities, as a part of the health care reform, at the primary level at health centers in Montenegro, there were regional centers established for children with disabilities. Counseling for reproductive health, maternity hospitals, neonatology department, selected pediatricians and others sent infants with high risk and children with developmental disorder in those Centers, with or without medical referral paper. There are professional teams and trainings organized in these Centers (pediatrician, nurse, psychologist, speech therapist, physiotherapist and defectologist). These teams were previously trained in special programs to provide services to children with disabilities up to the age of 14. The work content of these Centers and teams includes: early detection, monitoring and treatment of children with psychomotor dysfunction and development of programs for inclusion of children with disabilities in educational institutions. Moreover, support centers organize counseling for

children with other chronic diseases which can affect their normal growth and development. Through the work of the counseling, children and their parents receive comprehensive information and advice on the methods and style of living with their disease. According to the Law on Data Collection of the Health Care System (Official Gazette of Montenegro 80/08), the Register on health care of children and youth with disabilities in mental and physical development and psychosocial disabilities is a register of diseases of major socio-medical importance, so the Ministry of Health adopted the Rulebook on detailed content, form and manner of keeping registers of diseases of greater socio-medical importance, infectious diseases and other conditions related to the health of the population (Official Gazette of Montenegro 24/12). The Department of Health has a Sector for Control and Quality Improvement, which is expected to monitor the improvement and promote quality indicators and performance in the health care of persons with disabilities.

The Ministry of Education, the ICT sector, keep the data on children with disabilities, using MEIS web application (Montenegrin Education Information System - Information system of education of Montenegro). They have done the completion of the data required from schools, on the basis of several criteria: the developmental difficulties and disabilities, individual development and education program, a decision on referral. Also, records are kept on the basis of the decision submitted by the Committee of children with special educational needs. The data in the Table 1 relates not only to children with disabilities, but also to children with developmental difficulties such as behavioural disorders and children facing cultural and language barriers, mostly Roma and Egyptian children.

Table 1. Total number of children with special educational needs in regular system of education

Total number of children with special educational needs in regular system of education				
Types of institutions	School year			
	2002/03	2005/06	2008/09	2011/12
Nursery	46	186	285	670
Primary school	67	1.591	2.339	3.600
Secondary school	No data	196	229	285
Resource centres	No data	443	405	257

Source: Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education regularly updates database on children with special educational needs who were referred to regular schools by the Commission for Orientation of Children with special Education Needs. As these are in most of the cases children with disabilities, this number is usually used as a proxy indicator for the number of children with disabilities in mainstream education

Table 2. Number of children with decision on referral

Number of children with decision on referral				
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number	246	654	960	1.109

Source: Report on the implementation of the Strategy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

In the school year 2012/2013, according to the data of the Ministry of Education, in resource centers for education of children with special educational needs in Montenegro, there were 202 enrolled students (43.1% were females).

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare keeps the data on the beneficiaries of the right to care and assistance, the right to disability benefits, as well as the beneficiaries of the right to a privileged driving under the Law on Travel Benefits of disabled persons, beneficiaries of the right to stay in day care centers for children with disabilities, the rights of users to be placed in institutions for persons with disabilities.

Table 3. Disability benefits, the number of users and the amount (adults and children)

Number of users and amount of disability benefits		
Year	Number of users	The average fee per user (per month, in €)
2005	1.025	50
2006	1.178	50
2007	1.299	55
2008	1.422	55
2009	1.459	76
2010	1.552	77
2011	1.638	108.8
2012	1.728	108.8

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

4.4. Surveys conducted to estimate the prevalence of disability

Social welfare

Social protection is organizing, taking measures by the society for the prevention and elimination of consequences of the situation in which individuals and families cannot meet their basic needs. The aim is to provide social security protection for families, individuals, children at risk and persons in social need and social exclusion.

Beneficiaries of social protection are persons who, during the reporting year, once or more time used certain forms, measures and services of Center for social work and social welfare services. Classification of users was carried out according to basic category that is prevalent disorder of the individual, his or her basic social need. Users of social protection are divided into juveniles and adults. Data on juvenile and adult users, forms, measures and social services are collected in an annual basis. The total number of beneficiaries of social protection in Montenegro in 2012 are 48 540 persons. Juvenile beneficiaries of social protection are 21 459 or 44.2%. Compared to the 2011 this is a decrease of 9.2%. The proportion of female users is 49.2%.

Juvenile beneficiaries are divided into:

- vulnerable family situation,
- with behavioral disorders,
- difficulties in mental development,
- hindered the development of physical and
- other juvenile users.

Number of juvenile beneficiaries of social protection: endangered family situation has the highest rate 86.5% (18 571), with behavioral disorders 6.3% (1344), difficulties in physical development 6.5% (1399), other users make 0, 7% (145).

The largest number of juvenile beneficiaries of social protection in Montenegro is in Podgorica 53.1% (covering municipalities Podgorica, Cetinje, Danilovgrad and Kolašin), then in Nikšić (covering the municipalities Niksic, Plužine and Šavnik) 16.1%.

Vulnerable children and youth with endangered family situation include children whose both parents are dead, children of unknown parents, foundlings, children abandoned by parents who refuse to take care of them, children whose parents are deprived of parental rights (court decision), socially and financially disadvantaged children with no regular source of income, children of parents who cannot fulfill their parental duties because they are in medical treatment, in the prison, abroad, etc.; families with children from dysfunctional relationships in family or with conflict situations, asocial, pathological and similar behavior of parents, neglected children, children of parents in divorce disputes and children of divorced parents with unresolved-support, and unregulated maintenance.

Children and youth with behavioral disorders include children who violate generally accepted norms of behavior (vagrancy, running away from school, juvenile drug addicts, juvenile offenders and children over 14 years old who have committed acts of the relevant provisions of

the criminal law). Children and youth mentally disabled, include children in regressive intellectual development (debut, easier imbecile, imbecile and moron). Children and young people with physical development include the visually impaired, blind, and hard of hearing, deaf children, and children with disabilities in speech and voice, muscular dystrophy and other physically disabled and sick children. Children and young people with combined disabilities include children with physical and mental disabilities, children multiple disorders development. In this part of the social protection four statistical surveys are implemented in the two-year period of social welfare institutions that collect information on the type of institution for accommodation and disposal of certain categories of users, the structure of the various characteristics. Institution for children and youth without parental care is a type of social institution dealing with caring for children deprived of parental care and children whose development is hindered by family circumstances.

Institutions for children and young adults with development disabilities

Institutions for children and youth with mental disabilities provide accommodation, care, health care, educational work and job training of children with difficulties in mental development.

Institutions for children and youth physically disabled provide accommodation, care, and health care for children and young people who, due to sensory and physical damage, need essential care, education and job training under special conditions. Institution for care, education and training of children and young people is Social and Child Protection, which deals with the institutional protection of children in conflict with the law, care, upbringing and train children and youth. In Montenegro, there are six institutions of social protection for children and young people. In 2012 there were 400 beneficiaries. Out of this number 121 juveniles were located in institutions for children deprived of parental care in the 2012. In Montenegro, there are four institutions of social protection for the placement of children and youth with difficulties in mental and physical development. The number of users of these institutions in the 2012 is 259 persons of which 100 females. In the only one institution to accommodate neglected children and young people 20 users are located. Total number of beneficiaries who are entitled to child allowance in the 2012 is 10 777, while the number of children eligible for child allowance in the same year was 20 670.

Education

Inclusion is a philosophy based on the belief that every person has equal rights and opportunities regardless of individual differences. Inclusion primarily means to provide equal opportunities to all, as well as maximum flexibility regarding to specific educational and broader social needs of children.

Inclusive education of children with special educational needs is a modern tendency in the education practice and an ability to meet the requirements of children with developmental and learning difficulties and respect their right to development and education like other children.

Combined education of children with special educational needs with other children and their inclusion in the regular education process is significantly important, not only for the acquisition of knowledge, but also because of their socialization and independence in everyday life. Montenegro has introduced inclusion with efforts to adapt education system to the needs of each child. The reform of the education system in Montenegro, through the introduction of inclusive education as a model of education that meets all the needs of children, started in 2004. That is when the Law of Education of Children with Special Educational Needs (Official Gazette, 80/2004) and Strategy on Inclusive Education was adopted. The current system of education of children and youth with disabilities or special needs is organized in three basic forms:

- Institutions for pupils with disabilities,
- Special classes in regular schools, and
- Regular classes in regular schools.

The first two forms of the system are organized so that children with the same disability attend special schools or special classes in regular schools. Other children with disabilities or other types of special needs are placed in classes in regular schools with other children, and have the right to be educated in regular schools, according to the program with customized performance and additional professional help. Separation of children with special needs from the families and their placing into the closed institutions and homes, in special schools, often have bad effects, but it is also economically less profitable than leaving child with his family, which should provide technical and financial support. Inclusive attitude clearly indicates that the child with disabilities and developmental disabilities should attend kindergarten/school along with their peers, and only exceptionally be referred to the special care or special school, when in his only and best interests. This completes a basic child's right to live in family environment.

Preschool education

A very small number of children with disabilities needs are included in preschool education. In public preschools 164 children with disability were included (school year 2012/2013).

Primary Education

The resource centers and special classes for the education of children with disabilities in primary schools in Montenegro attended 184 children, 38.1% of that number are girls (school year 2012/13). The total number of children with disabilities in regular schools in Montenegro is 1151 (432 girls and 719 boys). Of the total number of children with disabilities in primary education, more precisely education level ISCED 1⁹ attended 772 pupils, and education level ISCED 2 attended 563 pupils.

Secondary Education

The Secondary school for children with disabilities (resource center) in Montenegro, enrolled 202 students, of which 43% are girls (school year 2012/2013). The classes of regular secondary

⁹International Standard Classification of Education

schools ISCED 3 level were attended by 102 children with disabilities (39 girls and 63 boys). Inclusion is a goal or ideal to strive. It is a continuous process that is constantly evolving and improving, it must be seen as a continuous search for better ways to respond to diversity.

Labour market

In the Labour Force Survey, the population aged 15 and above is viewed according to the activity in the reference quarter and not according to the formal status of surveyed persons.

Employee in the survey refers to persons who in the reference week:

- performed any kind of regular or usual work for wage/profit (in cash, goods or services) at least one hour or any kind of unpaid work (in enterprise, professional practice or agricultural farm in possession of any member of his/her family), or
- has not worked (due to illness, vacation, state or religious holiday, education, training, maternity leave, reduced production and other temporary inability to work), but he/she has a job to which he/she will return.

Unemployed refers to persons who:

- in the reference week did not work, not in paid employment or self-employment and did not do any paid work
- in the past four weeks were actively seeking work
- were currently available for work within two weeks.

Active population is any employed or unemployed person aged 15 years and over.

Inactive population is any person aged 15 years and over not classified in active population.

Persons with Health Problems in the Labour Market

In the fourth quarter of 2012 we added some additional questions to the Labour Force Survey in order to get information on the people with health problems in the labour market in the last 12 months. The answers were collected on the basis of statement of persons, regardless of the existence of medical documentation as the proof of health problems. We collected data for persons from 15 to 64 years old. It was possible to answer this question with several options, because a person can have more than one type of health problem. Then the person should set to allocate a health problem that mostly affects his ability to work.

- 65.3 thousand or 15, 5% of the total population from 15 to 64 years old (421.8 thousand) had health problems in the last 12 months.
- 2.6% of total population in the age group of 15-24 years old had health problems;
- This percentage increases with age up to 34.2% of total population in the age group of 50-64 years old.

5. Future plans

Within the project "Reform of social and child protection system: Promoting social inclusion", the activity "Making electronic database of child care" was realized.

One of the main goals of the overall reform of social and child protection is the establishment of an efficient system of data collection and analysis in the field of social and child protection, which will enable better and more efficient support to our customers and ensure that assistance is provided to those in the greatest need, which will be implemented by introducing social records and the database of child protection. Child protection database has been developed on the basis of four laws relevant to the field of child protection: the Law on Social and Child Protection, the Family Law, the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and the Law on Treatment of Minors in Criminal Proceedings, and has been designed in the way to monitor the work and role of social work centers in the implementation of these laws.

By the Rulebook on records, which is currently being drafted, process of record keeping in the field of social and child protection will be prescribed as well as the obligations of employees at the Social Work Centre related to the implementation of child protection database, and database "Social records". This by-law is in full compliance with international standards in the field of personal data protection, as well as with the Law on the Protection of Personal Data. As the new Law on Social and Child Protection ensures pluralism in the provision of social services and child care (institutions and social welfare organizations that are financed from the budget, organization, entrepreneur, corporation, etc.), this by-law imposes obligations on regular reporting on number of users, types of services provided, the application of quality standards, the number of complaints of users about services and more. All of the above includes the services intended for persons with disabilities and children with disabilities.

Mapping of a comprehensive child protection system in Montenegro at the local, regional and national level was carried out in the framework of "The reform of the social welfare in Montenegro : Promoting social inclusion" which was implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education in partnership with the UNDP and UNICEF Montenegro. As part of the project "Reform of the social welfare - promoting social inclusion", funded by the EU under IPA 2010, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and UNDP made "Overview of the local social services in Montenegro 2012". This paper presents data obtained from representatives of local institutions and organizations that provide social services, social work centers, social care institutions, NGOs and the local Red Cross. The result of the research is a database of local social services in Montenegro, which contains data on 127 local services in 17 municipalities: Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Budva, Cetinje, Danilovgrad, Herceg Novi, Kotor, Mojkovac, Niksic, Plav, Pljevlja, Podgorica, Rozaje, Savnik, Tivat and Ulcinj.

Most of the identified services were for the elderly, children with disabilities, and people with disabilities. According to the data obtained in this analysis, most of the identified local social services are dealing with the elderly (21.9%), children with disabilities (20.3%), and persons with disabilities (17.2%). The second group includes services for addicts and victims of domestic violence (17.2% total). The rest of the service is intended for children, youth and women. The study identified 22 services for people with disabilities, as they relate to: personal assistance, home assistance, counseling and therapeutic services, job matching and daily care. These services are conducted in eight municipalities: Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Cetinje, Pljevlja, Niksic, Mojkovac and Podgorica. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in partnership with UNICEF is currently implementing a project to map existing services and child protection services in Montenegro, which is also part of the "Reform of the social welfare - Promoting social inclusion". A report will be the basis for the analysis of existing and planning of the missing child protection services and the services of complementary healthcare and education in local communities and at the national level.

In relation to Article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it is important to note that there is the preparation of the initial report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities going on. A working group of representatives of all relevant Ministries and state bodies have developed draft version of this document, and there are upcoming consultations with NGOs prior to the final adoption of the report.

There is a major global effort underway to make children with disability visible so they can reach their full potential. Countries around the world and UNICEF are supporting the Washington Group on Disability Statistics in development of a new methodology for data collection on children with disabilities. Montenegro is the only European country which tested the new questionnaire, which could be used for the purposes of specific surveys.

Through a comprehensive five day training, the Washington Group experts trained representatives of MONSTAT, the Institute of Public Health, health centers, NGOs and parents on how to cognitively test the questionnaire. Apart from theoretical part, the participants conducted 50 with the parents of children with and without disabilities. In the future, Montenegro will strive to stay a part of this effort and conduct field testing of the new questionnaire.

Statistical office of Montenegro develops surveys according to international recommendations and relevant regulations of European Union. In that sense, related to specific statistics field the following is planned:

Social welfare: In the next few years we plan to develop ESPROSS collection data. This data is including information about financial support for vulnerable group of people from state budget. Previous explained survey will be continuing even for next five years according to Program of statistical survey.

Educational statistics: Future plan will depend on process of developing evidence within Ministry of Education. Data bases will enable different possibilities, but this also depends on content of variables in data base.

Census of population: International recommendations predict disability information as non-core topic in census. If disability will be recognized as priority in the next round of census, MONSTAT will include this in census again. Regarding to EU regulation there is no obligation that Statistical office produces this type of data.

6. Analysis of data collected for children with disabilities

According to the Annex 1, following pages show analyses of data.

Indicator: Number of children with disabilities, who were left without parental care, during the year

Orphanage "Mladost" - Bijela is a social type of institution, whose job is to deal with the care of children deprived of parental care and the children whose development is hindered by family circumstances. This institution is the only one of this type on the territory of Montenegro. During the year 2005, 6 children stayed in the Orphanage "Mladost"- Bijela. Until the year 2012, the number of children doubled to 12. Regarding the indicators by gender, since 2005 to 2012, in Orphanage "Mladost" have always been more girls than boys. As for the age structure, most of the children were aged 7 to 17 years. Last year there were 12 children with disabilities in the Orphanage "Mladost"- Bijela. Children with disabilities must not be placed in the institution "Komanski most" – Podgorica.

Indicator: Total number of children with disabilities in public residential care, at the end of the year (as in the TM template) in three public institutions

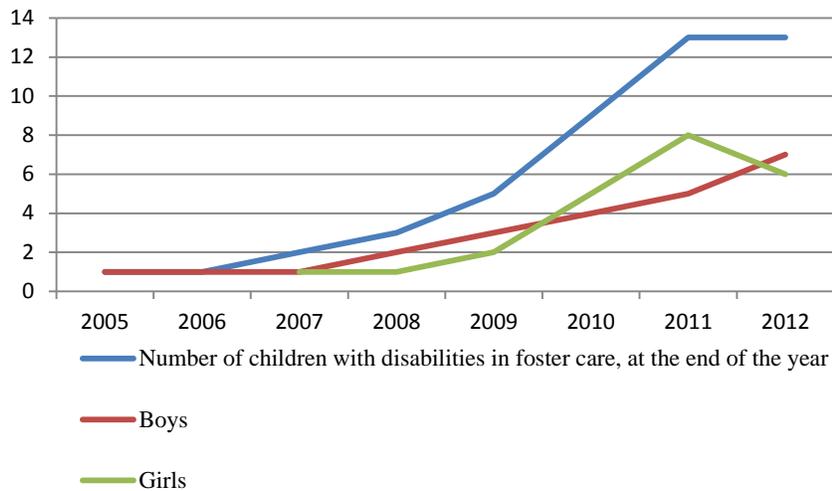
In Montenegro there are two institutions: Orphanage "Mladost" –Bijela and "Komanski most" and the children with severe disabilities who are placed in institutions outside of Montenegro in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare also has data by gender for children's homes "Mladost" -Bijela and "Komanski most" but the records of children by gender who are placed outside the Montenegro were not recorded. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare does not have data of the children who were placed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia for the period of time 2005/2006, because we were not an independent country back then. Trend of placing children with disabilities in the Institute "Komanski most" decreases from year to year, because we are working very hard to deploy children to the adequate institutions. So the children with severe disabilities are located in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, since institutions of this type with the required adequate support and constant professional, specialist and medical care and supervision in Montenegro do not exist. Here is the

analysis of all children residing in the three resource centers in the period 2008 to 2012, when a record of data is kept by Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The three resource centers are: The Resource Center for Hearing and Speech "Doctor Peruta Ivanovic" Kotor; the South Resource Center for children and people with intellectual disabilities and autism "1 JUN"– Podgorica, and the South Resource Center for Children and Youth "Podgorica". Data about Resource centers are from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. After analyzing public residential institutions in Montenegro in the period from 2005 to 2012, we can come to a conclusion that the number of children with disabilities and special needs in this interval reduced. Number of children with disabilities and special needs in the last year was 207.

Indicator: Number of children with disabilities in foster care, at the end of the year

In Montenegro, there are a small number of children with disabilities in foster care. Of course, these are the children who are placed in kinship families. That children use all the rights starting from the care and support, disability allowance, child welfare, free books, and their parents get subsidy for electricity and other benefits in accordance with the compelling need of the child.

Chart 5. Number of children with disabilities in foster care



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social welfare

Indicator: Number of children with disabilities in guardian care, at the end of the year

These are children, who have their guardian, but the children with disabilities could have different guardians and that determines whether the child is deprived of parental care or the care of a social worker from the Center for Social Work, or the child is located in the Children's Home "Mladost" - Bijela or the relatives take care of child with disabilities. At the end of 2012, two children (both girls) were in guardian care.

Indicator: Number of children with disabilities available for adoption at the end of the year

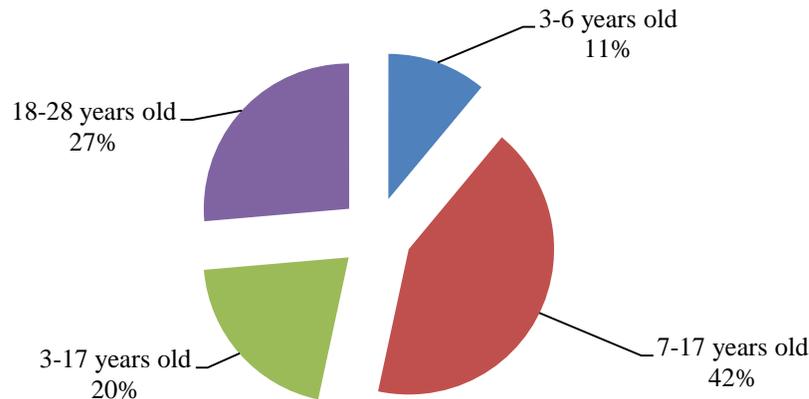
The trend of adopting children in Montenegro is not at high level. Only few parents in Montenegro decide to adopt a child with disability. Other children with disabilities are mostly adopted by foreign families.

Indicator: Number of children with disabilities regularly attending specialized Day-Care centers, during the year

The total number of children with disabilities regularly attending specialized Day-Care centers was 163 at the end of 2012. It is a huge increase if we have in mind that in 2005 there were 14 children in such centers. Regarding the indicators by gender, since 2005 to 2012, there have always been more boys than girls.

In Montenegro, specialized Day-Care centers for children with disabilities are public institutions, founded by municipalities, but the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare participates in costs with 150€ per child, per month. These institutions are established and operate under the system of state and private partnership. Their work is primarily the protection of children with disabilities, lounge and inclusion of children with disabilities.

Chart 6. Number of children with disabilities regularly attending specialised day-care centres, 2012, by age



Source: Local day-care centers

As for the age structure, at end of 2012, most of the children were aged 7 to 17 years, and there were no children aged 0 to 2 years.

7. Conclusion

In the recent years, the Government of Montenegro has been particularly aware of issues related to children with disabilities. Campaign to raise society awareness about their rights and the problems that the Government of Montenegro conducted in partnership with UNICEF and parent associations has significantly contributed to enhance the level of knowledge about them and all the problems they face, but also to sensitize the society more in order to fully integrate them into the community they come from. A lot has been done in order to get the definition right and have it be accepted as a politically correct term, although the old terms are still used in practice and legislation. In Montenegro, various activities have been undertaken to collect information on children with disabilities and persons with disabilities. However, the real results will be seen when the Register of Persons with Disabilities is introduced, which is an activity that is being implemented by the Ministry of Health. In the area of social protection of families, in addition to financial compensation for the rights that are based on the care and assistance of another person and personal disability, the support for parents was taken into consideration. In addition to this, the state and some local communities, use resources from games of chance, public works, EAM etc. and provide a number of support services such as personal assistants, teaching assistants, home help, etc. The by-laws that address this issue are in the making process. In regards to opening various support services to help children with disabilities, the state has showed most attention to opening Day Care centers, social services and support centers for children with disabilities in the area of health care in local communities. In education, emphasis is placed on regular school as the first choice, as well as the opportunity in guiding in the educational process when it comes to children with disabilities, while establishing resource centers which are based on the type of disability and are used to support the early development and help with the treatment of these children. Montenegro regularly collects data for disability through survey for social welfare and education statistics. For the first time during census in 2011, we collected information about disabilities. In 2012, as an ad hoc module for disability within the Labour force, survey for target group population age 15-64 was made.

Statistical office creates Annual Plan and Program of statistical activity for the next five years according to:

- National needs
- EU request by relevant regulations
- Other international recommendation.

In documentation for planning there was no prediction of any survey with disability issue. Having in mind that mentioned period is recognized by Ministries as period for creating a number of registers, we hope that one of this registers will be the Register of Persons with Disabilities. It is also important to nominate who will lead this register and which variables will be content of the register. Depending on that it will be possible to plan further survey related to specific items.