

Country Analytical Report (CAR) 2012

TRANSMONEE 2012 IN MONTENEGRO

Montenegro, October 2012

Responsible institution:

Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT

IV Proleterske 2, Podgorica, Montenegro

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
COLI	Cost of Living Index
CPI	Consumer Price Index
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MONSTAT	Statistical Office of Montenegro
RPI	Retail Price Index
SEN	Special Education Needs

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1. Introduction

The 2012 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, cooperation with UNICEF and NGOs more involved in certain areas of data collection. State administration institutions in Montenegro consulted by MONSTAT related to the requested indicators were the following:

- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Ministry of Education and Sports;
- Employment Agency of Montenegro;
- Pension and Disability Insurance Fund;
- Public Health Institute;
- Hospital for pulmonary diseases "Dr Jovan Bulajic", Niksic
- Police Administration;
- Institution for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions,

In addition to the official ministries and bodies, the communication also involved UNICEF office in Podgorica regarding the data reported on child wellbeing.

The data provision also involved the following organizations from NGO sector:

- Women Safety House.
- SOS Phone for Women and Children Podgorica and Niksic

Different data sources were used in this TransMonEE data collection, sometimes using two or three sources in one category of indicators. Thus, information and data on the indicators in the area of child protection (child protection services) were provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the source of data on education is Ministry of Education and Sports together with LFS – regular survey conducted by MONSTAT. Juvenile justice and crime is covered by MONSTAT regular survey, Police

Administration, and Institution for Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions. More details on each category in the template are provided in the third part of this report.

2. Feedback on the new template

New template design enables simpler and better overview of the data.

In the template some parts indicates no significant changes. There are changes which relate just to the order of indicators.

However, in other parts, there is recognised that the new template omitted some indicators.

But, still problems are observed and not solved, e.g. in the part Child protection. Due to the lack of administrative sources, there are no data improvements in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, but explanations and comments are put in the template for the flag used (different definition – df).

2.1. New template and guidelines

In general, the Guideline very clearly describes who should fill the template with the data available.

However, for social protection part although clear guidelines and definitions provided, there were observed problems in understanding the definitions. Probably, there is discrepancy of UNICEF definitions with national definitions which are used in Montenegrin statistical system.

Under the social protection part, the Guideline does not contain the explanation on socially vulnerable (disadvantaged/dysfunctional) families for indicator: number of registered socially vulnerable (disadvantaged/dysfunctional) families, at the end of the year.

Definition ***General boarding schools (fully state funded): a school at which the pupils receive board and lodging during the school term. Children living in boarding schools refer only to those who are at full state support and sleep most nights at the school (children who spend most nights with their family, or who attend special boarding schools for gifted children or art/ sport schools, should be excluded)*** is not applicable to a degree needed in our case. The data source cannot differ the children spending most nights with their families and children spending nights at boarding schools.

2.2. Use of flags

Flags are very useful for additional information about the data. Their usage is clear. We could propose one more flag –“**rd**” (**revised data**). This flag is proposed as a result of need for the revision of number of population, since the 2011 Population Census 2011 is conducted by using a new methodology of usually place of residence.

Problems with the use of flags were observed specifically under social protection part, since institutions contacted aimed at necessary data collection did not used the option of flag.

2.3. Timeliness

The timeliness can be respected in many areas given in the template. For example, all data on CPI 2011 provided by MONSTAT are available in January 2012, so the timing of TransMonEE data collection is acceptable.

In part on child protection, the timeliness used in the template is also acceptable, only the data in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare should be updated, which is the ministry's responsibility and organization to perform it.

However, the change of date for data delivering from the template might be observed in some areas. E.g., all data provided by MONSTAT for the absolute poverty line for 2011 will be available in December 15. So, the timing of TransMonEE data collection for absolute poverty line needs to move, if we want to respect the timeliness.

3. Data gaps and potential priorities to strengthen data availability at country level

3.1. Demography

In regards with the data about population there is necessary to introduce a new flag which we have proposed above. We would like to explain a little bit more the reason why we propose that. So far, we produce the estimate of the data about population based on the 2003 Census data. The influence of natural increase changed the number of population. Assuming the migration is equal to zero, the data on migration are not available. In April 2011 Montenegro (as many other countries) conducted the population census. The data on population are based on a new definition of "place of usual residence" which is in line with UN/EUROSTAT recommendations. To have the data comparability over time, countries must back cast the data on total population up to the Census 2003.

There is one more remark. For the total population, the data are available at the beginning of year and in the mid of year. But for calculation of rate and other indicators, we prefer to use the mid-year population. Because of that, by individual age data we estimate just mid-year.

It is important to explain the reason why MONSTAT does not produce the data about births by marital status of mother and by birth weight.

In 2010, new Law of Registers of Births and Deaths entered into force. According to this Law, a responsible body for the mentioned registers became Ministry of Interior. The content of registers is defined by the Law. Up to that moment, MONSTAT provided the statistics of birth and deaths based on births and deaths certificates issued by the health institution and provided to MONSTAT by local government offices. The contents of birth and death certificate allowed producing much wider scope of statistics then it is now possible.

For some variables which are in the register, there are missing data. So, in that sense there are more than 70% of missing data for births by education level of mother.

Additionally, the statistics of stillbirths from the register shows the missing data.

MONSTAT in cooperation with Public Health Institute and Ministry of Interior put efforts to solve the problems with the data gaps.

For fertility, two indicators in Template encountered different problems. Total fertility rate is formatted without decimals. Because the small changes during the time changes at second decimals, we propose format at second decimals.

Other indicator *Average age of mother at the time of first birth* is not available because of lack of information in the register of order of birth.

Total number of abortions presented in the template does not cover the data on abortions induced in the private health institutions. The data only refer to the abortions induced in the public health institutions. In reality, the data on total number of abortions are much higher. This problem is currently being solved by introducing the obligation for private health institutions to report on abortions induced to the Public Health Institute.

From the same reason already explained above in the part for births, there is a lack of information about the deaths. First of all, since 2010 the databases do not contain the information about the cause of deaths. Having in mind that, it is not possible to produce the information for maternal mortality rate. The same reason related to statistics of homicide and suicide which is derived from external cause of death.

MONSTAT in cooperation with Public Health Institute and Ministry of Interior is working on solving the problems with the missing data.

MONSTAT organized several meetings with Public Health Institute, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior with the aim to stress the importance of health data on deaths and births. Although, both competence and initiative for gatherings have been completely transferred to Public Health Institute, in the opinion of MONSTAT is that UNICEF office in Podgorica is welcome to join this process and to assist in problem solving.

Within the agreement signed with Ministry of Interior related to the data submitting on deaths and births, MONSTAT requested the submission of paper forms of birth and death certificates for 2010. The reason is because the data related to: cause of death; medical treatment; place of death; type of violent death; infant deaths by mother's age; by mother's occupation; by education level of mother; is the mother in marriage or consensual union; weight, height and age of died infant; anomalies when born; is the child's mother married; child born is first, second, third child etc. in the family; multiple pregnancy; and other health data are not present in the Birth Register. Here should be noted that MONSTAT obtains the data from the registers of births and deaths in the electronic form.

MONSTAT submitted all death certificates received from Ministry of Interior to Public Health Institute aimed at to have the continuity of health statistics. Also, Ministry of Interior submitted the death certificates for 2011 to the Public Health Institute. The data

entering in Public Health Institute from the death certificates is on-going, and the control of entered data is to be done.

The data for migration are not available. MONSTAT produces statistics of immigration flows based on relevant registers from Ministry of Interior, but there are no sources for statistics of emigration flows that could provide relevant data about emigrants.

MONSTAT has just finished the project for improving the data on migration.

3.2. Health

Indicator *% of pregnant women receiving pregnancy consultations* is from MICS 3, MICS indicator 20, Montenegro 2005. In regards with the fact that the MICS survey has not been conducted after 2005, up to now MONSTAT does not possess the data.

Up to 1 January 2010 the data for the indicator *% of births attended by trained personnel* - were obtained through the birth statistics survey. Up to that date, the method of collection was reporting method, and the data source is local government bodies (registry offices.) The birth statistics covered any case entered in the Birth Registry Book. The data on births (vitality, body weight, height, gestation age, birth anomalies, etc.) were obtained from the birth certificate filled in the health institution.

Since 1 January 2010, the Birth Registry Book is managed by Ministry of Interior (Law on Civil Registry Books, Official Gazette of Montenegro 47/08 from 7 August 2008, 41/10 from 23 July 2010, 40/11 from 8 August 2011). Since then, the method of birth statistics survey is the administrative source - Birth Registry Book, and Ministry of Interior is the data source. The Birth Registry Book does not contain the data on births attended by trained personnel.

Thus, since 1 January 2010, MONSTAT does not possess the data on % of births attended by trained personnel.

Public Health Institute keeps the records on all hospital deliveries.

For indicators:

- 1. Number of persons registered with alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis (end of the year)* – According to the explanation of Public Health Institute, the Institute plans to establish the register of psychosis in general, thus it will also cover alcoholic psychosis. Currently, it is not established, but in the future period the activities will be directed on adopting the regulation *for maintaining this register*.
- 2. Number of persons registered with dependency upon narcotic and psychoactive substances (end of the year)* – According to the explanations received from Public Health Institute, the register on persons with dependency upon narcotic

and psychoactive substances, i.e. drug addiction in our case, the regulation has been already adopted and its introduction through the IT system is on-going. This register should be active for the use during 2013.

3. *Total number of registered disabled persons (end of year) – there is no register even in the plan*
4. *Total number newly registered as disabled during the year - there is no register even in the plan*

Children immunised against – the answer obtained from the Public Health Institute is that the coverage for the mentioned immunisations refers to the children aged 12-24 months.

3.3. Education

The data requested by TransMonEE related to indicator *Number of population (15-19 years old) who is not employed/ involved in further education/training* – NEET are not published by MONSTAT in quarterly and annual release. The data are published by the age level 15-24 within the Labour Force Survey (LFS). MONSTAT does not possess the data for 2000, because of lack of LFS database. For the needs of TransMonNEE, there are calculated the data requested for indicator NEET from the LFS database (age 15-19) for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

The absolute amount of unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 **who is not involved in education** from 2005 to 2011 is not precise data because it is a small number. For this reason the data are provided in the absolute amount of total unemployed by that age group (within the LFS release the data which is not 0, but it is extremely imprecise estimate, $Cv \geq 30$, the dot is used (.) as the symbol for imprecise data).

In regards with the data on number of children with disabilities, MONSTAT possesses the data on children with disabilities entered into the resource centres, i.e. primary and secondary schools for education of children with special educational needs.

In primary schools for education of children with special educational needs in Montenegro, in school year 2011/12 there was enrolled 202 pupils within 39 classes, which represent a decrease by 11% compared with previous 2010/11 year. Among that number, there are 37% of girls. Of 202 pupils, the level ISCED 1 is participated with 88 pupils, and ISCED 2 is participated with 114 pupils.

In school year 2011/2012, there were enrolled 199 pupils (ISCED 3) in secondary school for education of children with special educational needs in Montenegro, of that number there 43% of girls.

MONSTAT does not possess the data on number of children with disabilities in regular education schools (from preschool, primary, secondary up to high level).

The data of the Ministry of Education and Sport given in the template are only available data in this moment for the area of regular education, and they refer to persons with special education needs.

The number of children with special educational needs in school year 2011/2012 was:

Preschool institutions - 619 children, of which there are 384 boys, i.e. 62%, and 235 girls, i.e. 48%.

In primary schools there are 3 613 children, of which there are 1 955 boys with special educational needs (54%) and 1 658 girls (46%). In comparison with the total number of children in regular primary school, the presence of children with special educational needs is 5.2%.

Secondary schools comprises 229 children, (129 boys and 100 girls), compared with the total number of children in regular secondary schools the presence of children with special educational needs is 0.7%.

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Education and Sports keeps the records on Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN): according to Article 4 of Law on Amendments to the Law on Inclusive Education SEN children include (1) children with disabilities and (2) children with "developmental difficulties" meaning behaviour problems, chronic illnesses, and other difficulties caused by emotional, social, language and cultural barriers. There is an on-going discussion with the Ministry to start monitoring the number of children with disabilities in inclusive education.

MONSTAT does not possess the records kept on students with special needs, thus the data are not available for the level ISCED 5.

3.4. Child protection

Many indicators in this area from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, as the data source, indicate the incomparability of provided data for 2011 compared with previous years. Although MONSTAT did not receive explanations for this reason of data incomparability, the assumption is that the error occurred due to the lack of records.

Under indicator *Children without parental care* only partial data are submitted by Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The data are not comparable, and the explanation of the Ministry is the same as in previous indicator with additional explanation that there are no

centralized automatic records at the national level, but the records are kept at the level of Centres for Social Work in municipalities of Montenegro.

The data on *Children in residential care* provided by MONSTAT in the template together with the data from previous years refer to all institutions of social protection covered by regular statistical survey. MONSTAT possesses the data on children in institutions for every second year. This is a regular statistical survey with the annual periodicity. The data are produced in line with the methodology of MONSTAT.

The mentioned indicators comprise the data from three surveys.

The data are collected from six institutions – institutions of social protection engaged in the accommodation of children and youth, as it follows:

- Institution for Children and Youth without Parental Care 1 institution:
 - Public institution Children Home “Mladost” Bijela;
- Institution for children and youth with difficulties in their development – 4 institutions:
 - Public Institution “Komanski most” Podgorica;
 - Resource Centre “ 1 June” Podgorica;
 - Resource Centre for Education and Professional Rehabilitation of Disabled Children and Youth Podgorica ;
 - Resource Centre for Education and Rehabilitation of Persons with Hearing and Speaking Difficulties Kotor;
- Institution for Care and Education of Children and Youth with Behavioural Disorders (in conflict with the law) – 1 institution :
 - Public Institution Centre for Children and Youth “Ljubović”.

However, Resource Centre “1 June” Podgorica, Resource Centre for Education and Professional Rehabilitation of Disabled Children and Youth Podgorica and Institution for Education and Rehabilitation of Persons with Hearing and Speaking Difficulties Kotor, are special education institutions where part of the children reside for the most of the school year and part of the children only attend classes. Therefore, not all of them can be considered as ‘children in residential care’.

The data on number of children in public care in other types of institutions refer to the Institutions for care and education of children and youth, institution for children and youth with behavioural disorders (in conflict with the law).

Total number of children without parental care in public residential care, at the end of year comprises the data referring on age groups: 0-3 years; 4-6 years; 7-17 years, and 18 years and over. There is also the data on children by age for the Public Institution for Children and Youth “Ljubovic”, but this institution does not possess the children up to 10

years of age. For these institutions, the data on children by age are not available, due to the lack of methodology.

The data for *total number of children without parental care in public residential care at the end of year*: provided in the template were not correct. The data were revised and there was entered the correct data. The data previously put (existing under this indicator) for 2010 on the number of children were presented by the number 494. According to the methodology of MONSTAT, these data refer to the total number of children in Institutions for children with disabilities plus the number of children in Institutions for children without parental care, implying non-correspondence to the data of requested indicator. Due to the insufficient knowledge of methodology according to which the data were produced, it is risky to enter the data produced by this institution. The data of MONSTAT for 2012 will be available in July 2013.

Under indicator *by type of non-public institution*, the data were obtained from NGOs Safety Women House Podgorica and SOS Phone Niksic.

In addition to the data asked in the template, MONSTAT also received from Women Safety House Podgorica the following data:

Number of children whose mothers asked for any type of assistance in 2010	
Total	237
Of which by age	
0 – 2 years	38
3 - 6 years	54
7-17 years	72
18 years and over	73

Table1 Number of children whose mothers asked for any type of assistance in 2010

The policy of the country should be based on accurate information on statistical data. In area of social and child protection, MONSTAT was informed that there will be improving the data and more quality data collection through the electronic database at the local level in Centres for Social Work at the national level within Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. This will enable the progress of reform and support in planning social and

children protection. The software was developed by local IT Company and supported by UNICEF. The electronic database is currently installed in Centres for Social Work. This database should be active and ready to be used until the end of 2012. MONSTAT expects from that program the data to be obtained from one place, i.e. database from Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

3.5. Social protection

For part of Government interventions, Ministry of Finance is recognised as the data source regarding the government interventions in social protection. MONSTAT obtained the data available in Ministry of Finance in regards with the social protection classified by functions and expressed in EUR. However, there are large data gaps, as explained by Ministry of Finance due to the lack of data on that level.

The part on Social protection family support is covered by the data obtained from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Definitions used by this Ministry are not harmonised with the TransMonEE definitions, and a problem occurred in recognising certain categories. Also, Ministry of Labour does not possess the data for certain indicators, but there is not mentioned for which indicators. In regards with this, there are data gaps which are explained by the mentioned reasons.

Having in mind the importance of social protection, there should be noted that in April 2005 Eurostat proposed the ESSPROSS project introduction on a legal basis. Aimed at monitoring the progress of this task, European Commission requests the access to detailed and updated information on organization, current state and trends in social protection area in the EU member countries and wider.

Including Montenegro in this system, which is the plan for the next year, in addition to many advantages offered by ESSPROS, there are expectations to have resolving of problems in collecting the data from Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Having in mind the fact that the part of template referring to the social protection is in line with the ESSPROS definitions and that they contain all detailed definitions and classifications, their introduction can bring the progress in the international comparison of social protection data.

Considering the difficulties encountered in the data collection from other institutions which possess possibly the data requested, one of ideas was to prepare a special national questionnaire containing clear definitions and detailed instructions for filling, which can significantly improve the production of indicators needed for TransMonEE and which are not covered by ESSPROS. Additionally, until Montenegro becomes a member of ESSPROS system, it was suggested that ESSPROS methodology is translated which can include also certain specific national examples, and of course to have the

questionnaire translated. Under this activity, certain steps have been already done and first set of material necessary for the data collection is prepared.

For **Retirement, disability, survivorship, and occupational injury**, the data source is Health and Disability Insurance Fund. Generally, the data for 2011 and 2012 are available at the same level as for previous years.

3.6. Child wellbeing

MONSTAT possesses the data related to the poverty line since 2006.

Based on the Montenegro Poverty Analysis published by MONSTAT, and produced in accordance with the World Bank methodology by expenditure approach, only some data exist under the indicator of absolute poverty line (given in the Template). Also, there are available data on absolute poverty line by education level of the head of household, and by employment status of the head of household but by different categories compared with the requested ones.

MONSTAT plans to conduct regular EU SILC survey in 2013 as the regular one for the first time. For quantitative indicator absolute poverty line by education level of the head of household, under the *Montenegro Poverty Analysis*, MONSTAT publishes the following categories: incomplete primary school; primary school; secondary school (1-3 years); secondary school (4 years) and grammar school; and post-secondary and high education¹.

For quantitative indicator absolute poverty line by employment (activity) status of the head of household, under the Montenegro Poverty Analysis, MONSTAT publishes the following data: employed person, self-employed person, unemployed person, retired person, and other inactive persons.

Data for **Rate of total population** and for **Unemployed person** in previous period were not filled because of misunderstanding the definition. Now we filled the cells with the data for the previous years, i.e. from 2006 up to the 2010.

In the same analysis published by MONSTAT, indicators on poverty of poor children, rate of poverty risk, rate of material deprivation/poverty of children, and rate of expressed deprivation/poverty in housing of children do not exist. The reason is that there is no survey which can provide these indicators.

The data collected by the Template are presented in diagram below.

¹ The final category here is defined as *higher and high education* within the release at the MONSTAT website.

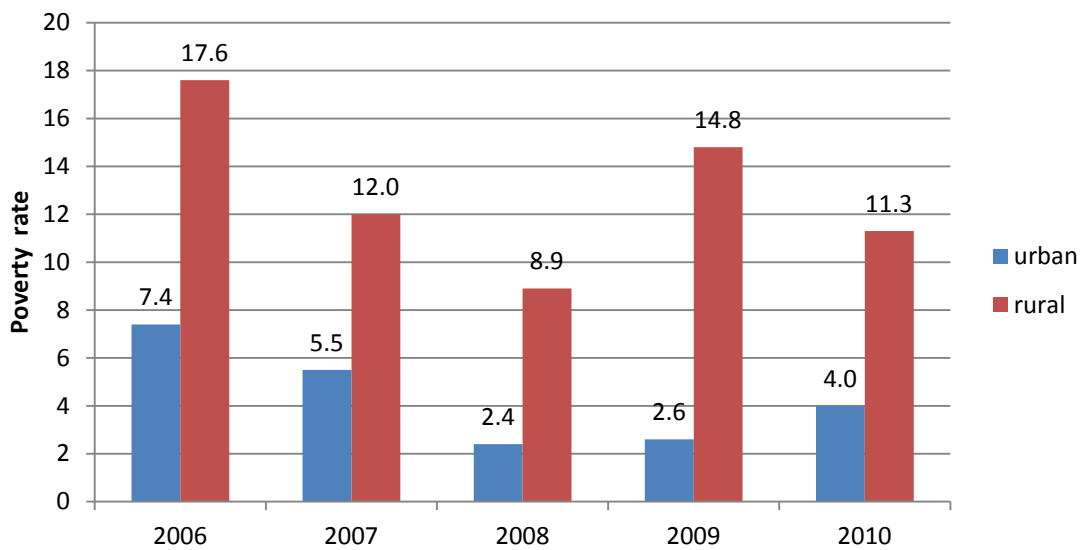


Diagram 1 Absolute poverty rate by location

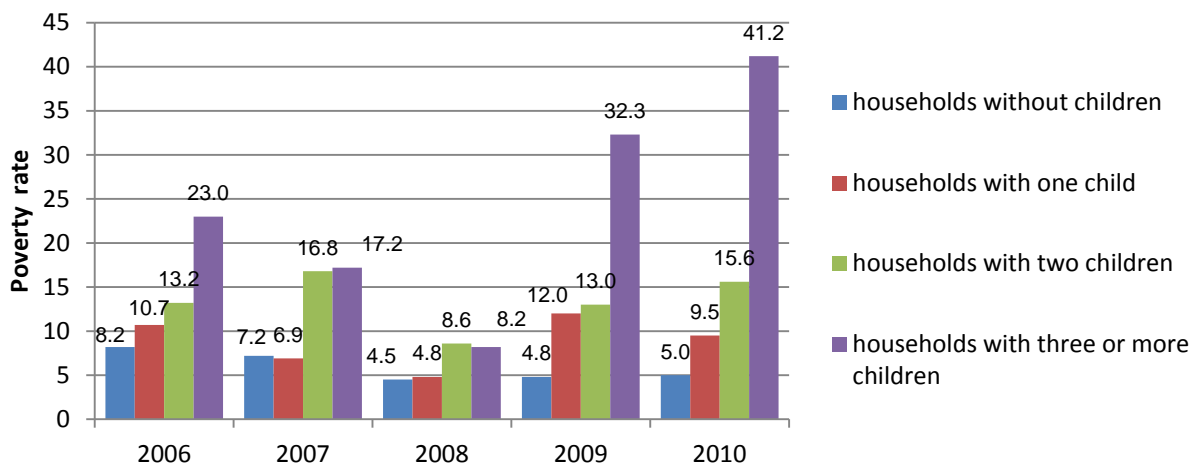


Diagram 2 Absolute poverty rates by number of children in household

In 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010 poverty rate was the highest in households with 3 and more children. In 2008 poverty rate was the highest in households with two children.

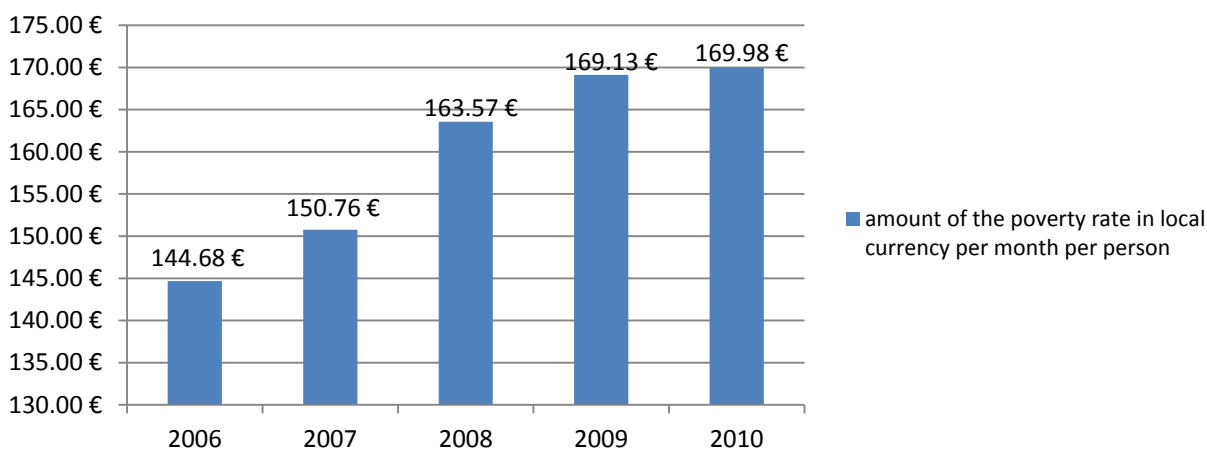


Diagram 3 National absolute poverty line in EUR, monthly, per adult equivalent

In accordance with methodology of World Bank used by MONSTAT, for the term *Amount of poverty line per month per person* there is used *national absolute poverty line in EUR monthly per adult equivalent*.

In relation with the indicators on Child Well Being, The Montenegro Poverty Analysis published by MONSTAT, and which is based on the national absolute poverty line received in line with the World Bank methodology, there is no indicator on poverty of children. UNICEF in Montenegro provides the Study on Children Poverty in Montenegro in 2011 with data for 2009.

UNICEF Montenegro has officially requested from MONSTAT to include two child related indicators in their poverty analysis for 2012:

1. Poverty rate, poverty gap and severity of poverty for the population among citizens - children (0-17 years), adults (18 years and over) [per region, urban-rural, gender, family size, number of children in family], when possible data to compare all children and poor children;
2. Poverty rate, poverty gap and severity of poverty among the population of households - households with children (0-17 years), households without children [per region, urban-rural (all children, poor children), family size, number of children in family], when possible data to compare all households and poor households.

These data will be available by introducing the EU-SILC survey starting from 2013.

3.7 Labour Market

Labour force survey (LFS) in our country is being implemented since 1994. Surveys of this type are part of the statistical tradition of developed countries for many years, and many developing countries and countries in transition are also implemented over the last couple of years. LFS uses a method that is mainly based on a sample of observation units, and it used a questionnaire to get answers about the case study. LFS will collect information on economically active population or labour force in Montenegro, as recommended by the International Labour Organization - ILO.

The data on wages paid out in a month, are obtained from regular monthly survey on employees and their earnings (questionnaire RAD-1).The survey covers enterprises, institutions, cooperatives or organizations as well as their composite units, by organizational and territorial principle starting from the level of municipality. MONSTAT publishes the data on wages on the state level, municipality level and on sector level (classification NACE Rev. 2 is in the use). It is not clear what is public sector. Through monthly survey on employees and their earnings (questionnaire RAD-1) MONSTAT collects the data on gross wages, net wages, social contributions paid by employee and taxes paid by employee. MONSTAT does not cover data on wages by gender and distribution of earners by wages by monthly survey. This would impose a heavy burden to reporting units.

3.8. Per capita household income distribution

Variables related to the distribution of income per household are based on the data from the regular statistical survey of the Household Budget Survey- HBS, which is published annually - monthly average. HBS was harmonised with international standards and recommendations of EUROSTAT since 2005. The data for the variables in the template table, which are not provided, relate to the income of self-employment (net without production costs); income from co-operatives; maternity and other child related allowances; gross personal income; social security and employment contributions; and direct taxes are not available. The reason is because they do not exist in this survey. The same is with information for variables relating to personal income households in the first, second, etc., per capita income decile. The data are not available, because the processing of output tables is not done by income deciles.

The data relating to the variable of sick leave, family child allowances and unemployment benefits since 2008 have been adjusted due to changes in the processing of output tables, and they exist at the individual level. HBS monthly collects the data for individual household income referring to the previous month for social welfare and other benefits based on social care, health insurance based income (sick-leave up, maternal leave, etc.), children's allowances, alimention, pupil and student's scholarships and rewards, and cash benefits for unemployed persons or temporary unemployed persons. The data are published in the annual release in the aggregated form under Income from Social Insurance.

The following diagram provides the net personal income per capita and per capita consumption of selected product groups 2005-2011.

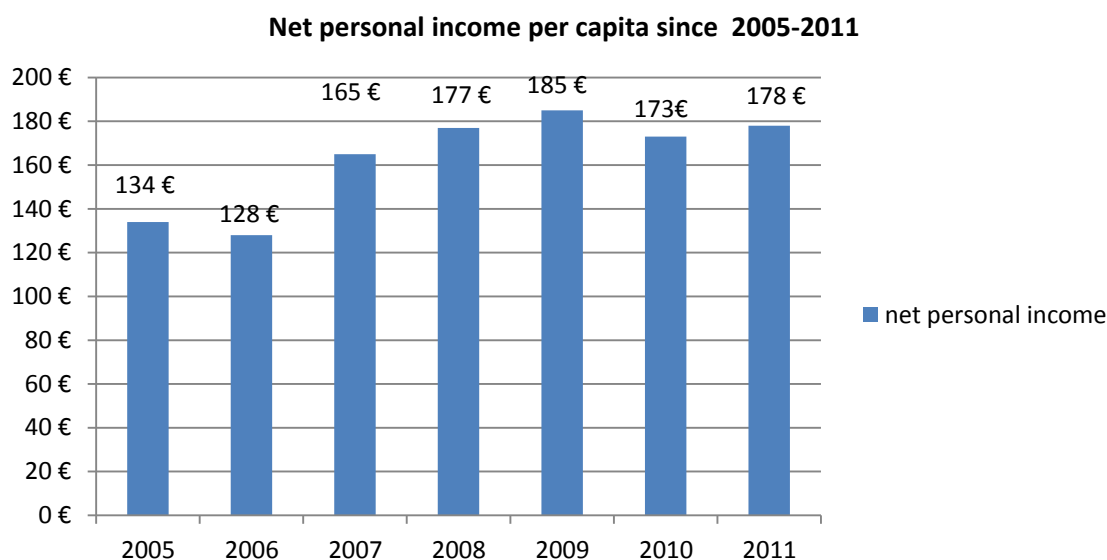


Diagram 4 Net personal income per capita since 2005-2011

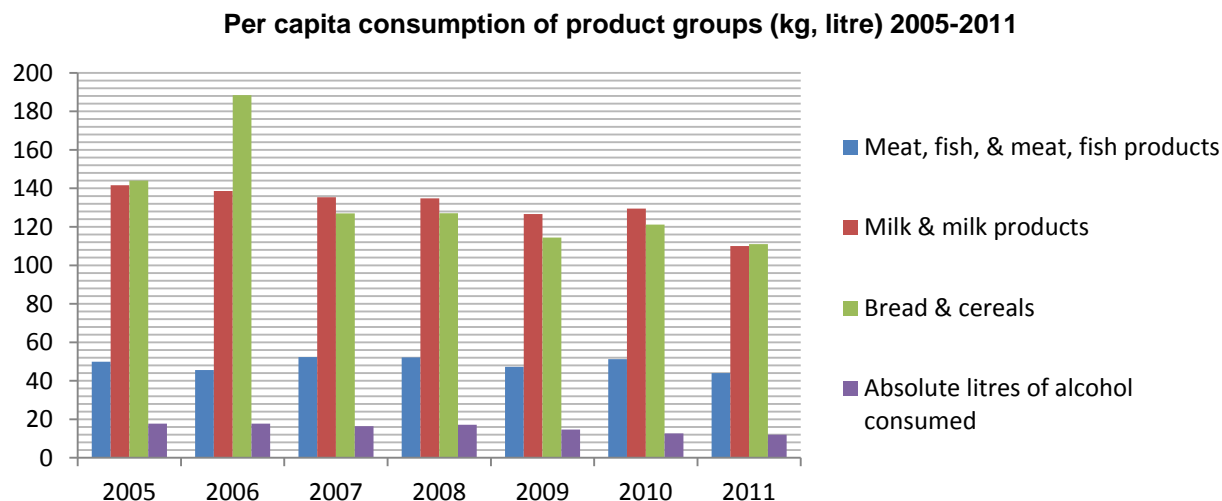


Diagram 5 Per capita consumption of product groups (kg, litre) 2005-2011

3.9. Macroeconomic

Consumer price indices

The purpose of survey Consumer Price Index - CPI is the calculation of inflation as the main macroeconomic indicator. This is regular survey of MONSTAT on a monthly basis. CPI is an indicator of average price changes of all products and services used by households for the consumption. In addition to the purpose of inflation measure, it can be used for: harmonizing prices of work in private contracts; for harmonization of earnings, pensions, social benefits, etc.; as a deflator in the National Accounts.

MONSTAT possesses the data related to CPI since 2009. Until then, MONSTAT produced Cost of living index (COLI) and Retail Price Index (RPI), but from January 2009 these two indices were replaced by CPI which represent an official measure of inflation.

The data collected by the Template are presented in the table below.

Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total consumer price index	102.28	103.02	104.20	107.40	103.41	100.49	103.06
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	99.70	104.37	104.24	108.16	103.28	100.28	102.84
Alcoholic beverages	114.91	104.99	103.49	106.40	105.09	99.17	104.56
Tobacco	100.00	100.18	100.16	100.70	108.45	101.74	129.22
Clothing & footwear	102.19	100.98	101.94	100.75	100.78	100.17	98.32
Gross rent & water charges	101.96	101.98	105.60	102.72	112.21	100.93	118.13
Fuel & power	100.09	100.69	114.60	111.50	114.82	90.82	97.57
Medical & health expenses	100.91	100.46	100.73	105.95	102.73	102.08	113.67
Education	100.34	101.17	102.48	100.00	100.00	100.04	99.57
Public transport	104.45	98.10	101.95	127.83	114.94	103.26	115.82
Other products & services	108.14	106.16	100.95	108.44	93.52	113.25	106.65

Table 2 Macroeconomic data (CPI)

Gross rent & water charges indicator is partial, because *Gross rent (council & coop. flats, governed dwellings, employer's granted flats - worker's hostels rents)* is not covered by existing survey CPI. Thus, this indicator contains only data for **Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling**.

Explanations provided by MONSTAT for **Other products & services** indicator are not completely clear, so under this indicator MONSTAT put all other items in group **Transport including petrol & lubricants for cars and other means of transport**.

The highest annual price growth rate in 2011 was recorded in group Tobacco (+ 29, 22%), followed by: Gross rent & water charges (+18.13%), Public transport (+15.82%), Other products & services (+6.65%), Alcoholic beverages (+4.56%), Food & non-alcoholic beverages (+2.84%), while negative annual rates were recorded in groups: Clothing and Footwear (-1.68%), Fuel and Power (-2.43%), and Education (-0.43%).

All available data from National accounts are collected through the questionnaire but there are still gaps in the basic data, the data should be disaggregated and our goal to develop each separate account, which depends not only on the staff of the national accounts in MONSTAT but also from other institutions in the system.

Since the SNA and the ESA require the availability of statistical data collected according to the internationally accepted definitions, classifications, and methodologies, establishment and improving of the national accounts system, this also implies reforms of the national statistical system and adapting it to the new requirements.

Currently, MONSTAT has made available only a subset of the aggregates envisaged by the system of national accounts, mainly those related to the formation of value added both at current and constant prices, and estimates of final expenditure in monetary

terms. Indicators regarding the distribution of the value added generated by the Montenegrin economy across the economic subjects participating in the production process (workers, entrepreneurs, etc.) are still lacking. A detailed analysis of taxes, social contributions, pensions, and other social benefits also remains to be made together with an estimation of the transfer flows from and to the rest of the world. This is a matter of the future working plan of our MONSTAT.

In the area of macro-economic statistics there is a large plan and a number of statistical aims that MONSTAT intends to fulfil. European concept and new way of compilation of GDP were introduced through CARDS 2003 project and IMF assistance. Gross domestic product (GDP) is calculated at current and constant prices on annual level using two approaches - production and consumption approach.

Estimates of GDP by production method at current and constant prices has made also in the framework of quarterly national accounts (QNA), based on short-term indicators from statistical and administrative sources and available direct data. Accordingly there was synchronization of quarterly and annual estimates of gross domestic product. In framework of the IPA 2007 national project MONSTAT started with establishment of quarterly national accounts system and first quarterly estimates has published by end of September 2012. These include the first compilation of GDP for 2010 and 2011 and for first two quarters of 2012.

Further implementation of revised international standards (SNA 2008 and ESA 2010) is planned to be realised in the next period. Current compilation will be improved and special attention will be dedicated to introduction of new macro-economic aggregation and accounts.

4. Additional information on the children in infant homes

Infant homes do not exist in Montenegro, and children aged are placed in Children Home "Mladost" in Bijela. New Law on Social and Children Protection that should be soon adopted envisages that the children aged 0-3 years should be placed only in families.

5. Conclusion

Production of Montenegro Analytical Report follows the data collection within the delivered template, and reflects the changes and encountered difficulties in this process. The report provides an overview of data sources used in the data collection identifying sometimes two or three data sources for one statistical area. Moreover, a number of data missing from the template due to lack of centralised automatic records is identified by this report.

The conclusion is reached that there is a number of indicators lacking the data due to different definitions, lack of updated records and weak organization of administrative sources in other institutions whose main role is not statistical one. This problem of data gaps is present permanently, also for earlier years.

Administrative records of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in regards with the child protection area is one of key issues to be considered. Some activities were already done to solve the mentioned problem. As MONSTAT was informed, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is introducing an automatic database using the support of UNICEF office in Podgorica. Expectations are to have progress in the improvements of data on children protection from the next year.

Social protection is another important issue which is currently under the improvement, by introducing ESSPROS in Montenegro, having Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT as the main coordinative institution in Montenegrin statistical system, together with other public administration bodies, such as Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Health Fund, Pension and Disability Insurance Fund participating in this process. This is in starting phase.

In spite of encountered difficulties, the advantages of the TransMonEE data collection reflect in cooperation of MONSTAT working with public institutions and UNICEF in Montenegro, efforts put in strengthening this process and expectations to have more quality data as a result of this process.