

Social protection in Montenegro for 2017 and 2018^(p)

(ESSPROS methodology)

In 2018, EUR 775 736 640 was allocated for social protection benefits, which is an increase by 1.8 percentage compared to 2017. Total social protection expenditures increased due to the increase in total expenditures for social protection benefits in the function Sickness/Health care, function Old age, function Unemployment and function Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

In 2018, the amount of social protection benefits representing 97.0 percentage of the total social protection expenditure, which is at approximately the same level as in the previous year.

By type of social protection, in 2018, the largest share of the total social protection expenditure refers to function Old age EUR 300 108 501, i.e. 39.9%, while function Sickness/Health care EUR 222 727 721 i.e. 29.6%. The third group by the amount of expenditures on social protection benefits was function Survivors, amounted EUR 90 631 927, i.e. 12.0%, followed function Disability and function Family/ Children.

Compared to the previous year, in 2018, an increase of expenditures in total expenditures for social protection benefits were in the function Sickness / Health care (by 2.0 percentage points), function Old age (by 0.8 percentage points), function Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (by 0.3 percentage points) and function Unemployment (by 0.1 percentage points). On the other hand, expenditures for the function Family/Children decreased (by 3.3 percentage points), while for the function Disability and function Survivors remained the same (Table 1).

The share of the total social protection expenditures in the Gross domestic product of Montenegro (GDP) in 2018 was 16.6%, which is a decrease by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2017. Despite the nominal growth of total social protection expenditures in 2018, the share of social protection expenditures in the Gross domestic product of Montenegro (GDP) in 2018 decreased, due to the nominal growth of gross domestic product in 2018 by 8.5% (Table 2).

In all social protection functions in Montenegro, excluding the function Sickness/Health care, the largest share of all social protection benefits was allocated to cash benefits (Table 3).

The largest share of social protection benefits by function non-means tested in 2017 and 2018 refer to function Sickness/Health care, function Disability and function Unemployment. (Table 4).

^(p) The data for 2018 are preliminary,
The data for 2017 are final

Table 1. Total social protection expenditures and share of each function in total expenditures for social protection benefits, in Montenegro

	2017		2018 (p)	
	in EUR	in %	in EUR	in %
Total social protection expenditures	762 221 394	100.0	775 736 640	100.0
Total expenditures for social protection benefits, by function	739 801 263	97.1	752 692 365	97.0
<i>Sickness/Health care</i>	204 378 896	27.6	222 727 721	29.6
<i>Disability</i>	62 836 009	8.5	64 103 687	8.5
<i>Old age</i>	289 142 818	39.1	300 108 501	39.9
<i>Survivors</i>	88 792 852	12.0	90 631 927	12.0
<i>Family/Children</i>	55 676 054	7.5	31 925 020	4.2
<i>Unemployment</i>	22 981 870	3.1	24 126 361	3.2
<i>Social exclusion not elsewhere classified</i>	15 992 762	2.2	19 069 149	2.5
Administration costs	21 253 431	2.8	21 864 473	2.8
Other expenditures	1 166 701	0.1	1 179 802	0.2

Table 2. Share of social protection expenditures and expenditures for social protection benefits (% in GDP)⁽¹⁾ in Montenegro

in %

	2017	2018(p)
Total social protection expenditures	17.7	16.6
Total expenditures for social protection benefits, by function	17.2	16.1
<i>Sickness/Health care</i>	4.8	4.8
<i>Disability</i>	1.5	1.4
<i>Old age</i>	6.7	6.4
<i>Survivors</i>	2.1	1.9
<i>Family/Children</i>	1.3	0.7
<i>Unemployment</i>	0.5	0.5
<i>Social exclusion not elsewhere classified</i>	0.4	0.4

⁽¹⁾ Final data on gross domestic product (GDP), in current prices 2017 and 2018
http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/GDP/2019/Annual%20GDP%202018_eng.pdf

Table 3. Share of social protection benefits in cash and social protection benefits in kind in each function, in Montenegro

in %

	2017		2018(p)	
	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind
Total expenditures for social protection benefits, by function	71.8	28.2	70.2	29.8
<i>Sickness/Health care</i>	7.1	92.9	8.0	92.0
<i>Disability</i>	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9
<i>Old age</i>	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
<i>Survivors</i>	94.4	5.6	94.8	5.2
<i>Family/Children</i>	95.4	4.6	92.0	8.0
<i>Unemployment</i>	95.1	4.9	93.6	6.4
<i>Social exclusion not elsewhere classified</i>	77.0	23.0	80.7	19.3

Table 4. Share of social protection benefits in each function means-tested or not, in Montenegro

in %

	2017		2018(p)	
	non means-tested	means-tested	non means-tested	means-tested
Total expenditures for social protection benefits, by function	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8
<i>Sickness/Health care</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Disability</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Old age</i>	98.9	1.1	99.0	1.0
<i>Survivors</i>	99.6	0.4	99.6	0.4
<i>Family/Children</i>	98.5	1.5	97.6	2.4
<i>Unemployment</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Social exclusion not elsewhere classified</i>	7.0	93.0	11.5	88.5

International comparison of indicators for social protection, 2017, 2018

Table 5. Indicators of social protection, comparable overview of data with EU and countries in region, 2017

in %

	Share of function Sickness/Health Care in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Disability in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Old age in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Survivors in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Family/Children in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Unemployment in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Social exclusion not else classified in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of social protection expenditures, % of GDP
EU- 27 (p)	29.07	7.65	40.06	6.23	8.29	4.89	2.32	28.1
EU - 28 (p)	29.6	7.5	40.51	5.34	8.46	4.35	2.3	27.8
Belgium	26.9	8.66	40.04	6.48	7.59	6.92	2.53	28.9
Bulgaria	28.59	7.41	43.68	5.4	10.66	3.04	1.22	16.9
Czech Republic	32.73	6.38	43.98	3.24	8.77	2.55	1.14	18.3
Denmark	21.49	16.36	38.34	0.73	11.16	4.42	5.31	31.9
Germany	35.15	8.52	32.21	6.2	11.48	3.44	1.03	29.6
Estonia	29.91	11.64	41.39	0.33	13.11	2.67	0.52	16
Ireland	37.64	5.55	31.96	2.74	8.84	8.75	0.74	14.8
Greece (p)	20.18	4.2	54.72	9.98	5.66	3.7	1.48	25.6
Spain (p)	26.85	7.16	41.77	9.83	5.44	7.51	0.99	23.4
France	28.66	6.46	40.17	5.32	7.6	6.08	3.17	34
Croatia	33.27	10.53	33.66	8.69	8.68	3.35	1.72	21.5
Italy (p)	23.13	5.64	48.99	9.48	4.12	5.55	2.95	28.9
Cyprus	18.28	4.51	48.44	7.35	6.67	5.71	7.12	18.5
Latvia	25.39	9.05	47.65	1.26	10.97	4.49	0.71	14.8
Lithuania	31.32	9.31	42.58	2.61	8.31	3.75	1.69	15.1
Luxembourg	24.9	10.75	32.02	7.6	15.31	5.38	2.31	21.9
Hungary	27.71	5.96	44.42	5.31	12.07	1.71	0.53	18.2
Malta	34.69	3.46	43.98	8.26	5.5	2.23	1.15	15.7
Netherlands	33.66	9.17	38.28	3.78	4.18	4.03	5.22	29.3
Austria	25.83	6.18	44.36	5.75	9.54	5.77	2.23	29.4
Poland	22.84	7.3	45.19	8.95	13.35	1.61	0.57	20.2
Portugal	25.5	7.11	50.71	7.6	4.91	3.24	0.92	24.6
Romania	27.16	6.36	50.31	4.38	10.31	0.45	0.95	14.8
Slovenia	33.99	4.79	41.47	5.9	8.29	2.44	3.02	22.6
Slovakia	31.73	8.79	40.91	4.88	9.1	2.88	1.42	18.2
Finland	22.53	9.55	42.42	2.7	9.8	7.25	3.05	30.6
Sweden	26.2	9.96	44.03	1.03	10.14	3.49	3.75	28.7
United Kingdom (p)	32.61	6.68	43.08	0.28	9.41	1.27	2.18	26.3
Iceland	35.8	15.64	29.19	2.28	10.17	2.09	3.06	23.5

Table 5. Indicators of social protection, comparable overview of data with EU and countries in region, 2017

	Share of function Sickness/Health Care in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Disability in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Old age in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Survivors in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Family/Children in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Unemployment in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Social exclusion not else classified in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of social protection expenditures, % of GDP
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	28.26	16.61	36.76	0.94	11.87	2.44	2.7	27.8
Switzerland	31.69	8.07	42.37	4.76	5.99	3.64	2.4	27.3
Montenegro	27.6	8.5	39.1	12.0	7.5	3.1	2.2	17.7
North Macedonia	29.48	9.97	40.45	11.6	6.34	0.79	1.36	14.5
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	25.28	6.14	46.01	9.69	6.5	3.16	3.13	19.4
Turkey	27.45	3.55	49.26	11.9	3.98	2.31	1.56	12.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.39	12.72	30.7	18.84	4.29	2.71	1.31	19.7

(p) Preliminary data
 : Data are not available

Source: Eurostat- https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=spr_exp_gdp&lang=en
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00106&plugin=1>

Table 6. Indicators of social protection, comparable overview of data with EU and countries in region, 2018

in %

	Share of function Sickness/Health Care in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Disability in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Old age in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Survivors in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Family/Children in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Unemployment in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Social exclusion not else classified in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of social protection expenditures, % of GDP
EU- 27 (p)	29.25	7.64	40.26	6.17	8.32	4.66	2.27	27.9
EU - 28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	26.98	8.95	40.36	6.29	7.46	6.48	2.64	28.7
Bulgaria	29.63	7.29	43.01	5.31	10.38	3.09	1.3	16.9
Czech Republic	33.37	6.23	43.57	3.12	9.24	2.47	1.01	18.5
Denmark	21.71	14.98	39.9	0.74	11.23	4.19	5.08	31.4
Germany (p)	35.38	8.68	32.29	6.13	11.5	3.21	0.91	29.6
Estonia	29.86	11.36	40.32	0.31	14.42	2.9	0.44	16.4
Ireland	38.68	5.67	31.93	2.73	8.6	7.6	0.76	14.2
Greece (p)	19.42	4.06	54.53	9.61	6.62	3.75	2.01	25.3
Spain (p)	26.67	7.04	42.35	9.77	5.5	7.21	1	23.5
France (p)	28.71	6.47	40.49	5.26	7.55	5.97	3.22	33.7
Croatia	33.62	10.27	34.02	8.52	9.04	2.87	1.58	21.5
Italy (p)	23.03	5.65	49	9.45	4.12	5.52	3.12	28.8
Cyprus	19.19	4.64	48.12	7.23	6.7	5.53	6.77	18.1
Latvia (p)	27.39	8.71	46.37	1.24	10.81	4.42	0.68	15.2
Lithuania (p)	30.4	8.96	41.25	2.36	10.31	4.54	1.76	15.8
Luxembourg	25.27	10.36	32.15	7.34	15.39	5.5	2.24	22.6
Hungary (p)	28.12	5.56	44.58	5.07	11.84	1.69	0.5	17.4
Malta	34.66	3.6	43.65	8.28	5.57	2.19	1.16	15.2
Netherlands	34.36	9.23	38.18	3.66	4.23	3.53	5.14	28.9
Austria	26.16	6.48	44.46	5.64	9.45	5.61	1.9	29.1
Poland	22.03	6.82	47.42	8.78	13.04	1.22	0.53	19.7
Portugal	26.15	7.03	50.08	7.7	5.1	2.99	0.94	24
Romania	28.9	6.34	49.03	4.34	10.22	0.36	0.72	15
Slovenia (p)	33.76	4.65	41.73	5.78	8.37	2.34	3.26	22
Slovakia	32.83	8.5	40.67	4.96	8.82	2.75	1.16	18
Finland	22.62	9.58	43.09	2.65	9.97	6.2	2.85	30.1
Sweden (p)	26.95	9.96	43.99	0.95	10.59	3.17	2.95	28.3
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	36.18	15.82	29.18	2.18	10.13	2.25	2.67	24.4

Table 6. Indicators of social protection, comparable overview of data with EU and countries in region, 2018

	Share of function Sickness/Health Care in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Disability in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Old age in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Survivors in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Family/Children in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Unemployment in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of function Social exclusion not else classified in expenditures for social protection benefits	Share of social protection expenditures, % of GDP
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway (b)	28.44	16.48	37.48	0.9	11.7	2	2.57	26.9
Switzerland	31.52	8.09	42.99	4.77	5.93	3.25	2.37	26.3
Montenegro (p)	29.6	8.5	39.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	2.5	16.6
North Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	27.04	5.53	45.54	9.33	6.46	2.97	3.06	19.4
Turkey	27.86	3.4	49.12	11.99	3.9	2.38	1.35	11.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.29	11.5	34.18	16.67	4.45	2.61	1.24	19.3

: Data are not available

(p) Preliminary data

(b) Break in time series

Source: Eurostat- https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=spr_exp_gdp&lang=en
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00106&plugin=1>

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

The data presented in this publication are collected by gathering administrative data from reporting units. Social Protection in Montenegro Statistics are conducted in accordance with the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistics System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19) and Annual plan of Statistical Surveys for 2020 (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 75/19).

Coverage and comparability

The ESSPROS is a harmonized system that serves as an instrument for analysis and comparison of financial flows of social protection. The objectives of the ESSPROS are to provide comprehensive and coherent description of the social protection in the EU Member States and candidate states for the membership in the European Union, covering social benefits and their financing, focusing on international comparability and harmonising with other statistics.

Definitions

Social protection comprises all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the financial burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal, nor an individual arrangement involved (intervention where the recipient of social protection is obliged to provide simultaneously something of equivalent value in exchange).

Risks or needs in the ESSPROS are expressed in this methodology as function, so the social protection schemes are listed below:

Sickness/Healthcare - implies income maintenance and support in cash in connection with physical or mental illness, excluding disability. Health care is intended to maintain restore or improve the health of the people protected irrespective of origin of the disorder.

Disability - implies support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the inability of physically or mentally disabled people to engage in economic and social activities.

Old age - implies income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with old age.

Survivors - implies income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with the death of a family member.

Family/Children - implies support in cash or kind (except healthcare) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth and adoption, bringing up children and caring for other family members.

Unemployment - implies income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with unemployment.

Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - implies benefits in cash or kind (except healthcare) specifically intended to combat social exclusion where they are not covered by one of the other functions.

Function of social protection refers to the primary purpose for which social protection is provided, irrespective of legislative or institutional provisions.

The observation unit is the social protection scheme. According to the definition, the social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.

The expenditures of social protection schemes are the following: social benefits, administration costs, transfers to other schemes and other expenditure.

Social benefits, as the most extensive social protection expenditure, consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

Social benefits are divided into benefits with regard to whether they are means-tested or not. By type of social benefits can be regard to cash or in kind. Social benefits in cash relate to cash payments, while social benefits in kind relate to reimbursements and directly provided goods and services.

Administration costs means the costs charged to the scheme for management and administration thereof.

Other expenditure means miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes.

Published by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT)
81000 Podgorica, IV Proleterske 2, Phone (+382) 20 230-811; Fax (+382) 20 230-814

The release prepared by:

Natasa DJUROVIC

contact@monstat.org
