



Montenegro



Introduction to MONTENEGRO

MONTENEGRO was a theocracy before it was claimed by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929. The Eastern European nation was part Serbia and Montenegro after the dissolution of Yugoslavia, and declared independence in 2006. On its own, Montenegro is now working to grow its economy and become more involved in international affairs.

The MONTENEGRIN people

Total population:	672,180
Children under 15:	107,491
Average Life Expectancy:	N/A*
Per capita annual income:	\$10,100
% children in primary school:	N/A*
Average years of education:	N/A*
Literacy rate:	96%
Internet users:	294,000
Cell phones in use:	735,000

Major/official language(s):

Serbian
Montenegrin

Risk issues impacting children:

UNICEF does not currently offer children at risk statistics for this country.

More about MONTENEGRO

Capital city:	Podgorica
Type of government:	Republic
Square kilometers:	13,812
General terrain:	Narrow coastal plain with rugged limestone mountains and plateaus
Major industries/jobs:	Steelmaking aluminum, agricultural processing, tourism, shepherding, farming
National motto:	"Manliness and heroism"
Major airport(s):	Podgorica International Tivat Airport

Reaching MONTENEGRO

Currently classified as World C: Christian

Major religions:

Christian	- 77.7%
Muslim	- 17.7%
None or unspecified	- 4%
Other	- 0.6%

Christian groups:

Orthodox	- 80.1%
Other	- 9.2%
Roman Catholic	- 7.5%
Independent	- 1.6%
Protestant	- 1.5%

Unreached People Groups: 2 (8.5% of pop)

Average annual Christian growth: 0.0074

Average annual baptisms: 325.94

Foreign missionaries: 100

Per million: 164.48

National Christian workers/pastors: 500

Per million: 822.41

Number of churches/congregations: N/A*

Children's ministry in MONTENEGRO

Specific children's ministry information has not been provided for Montenegro. The following information regards general children's ministry in Eastern Europe, and may not all be applicable to this nation.

Overview: • Some Eastern European countries still face political restrictions that can limit the reach of children's ministry, or halt the gospel from reaching unreached children.

- Most European countries are historic homes to Christianity, especially the Orthodox Church. Children's leaders in many areas, especially areas that are more developed, have access to resources and a vision to reach children.
- Many regions remain isolated from Evangelical Christianity.
- The church in post-Soviet countries is very young and in need of training and vision to reach and disciple its children.

Focus for Prayer

Strategies for reaching and discipling
107,491 children for Christ