

Montenegro 2018



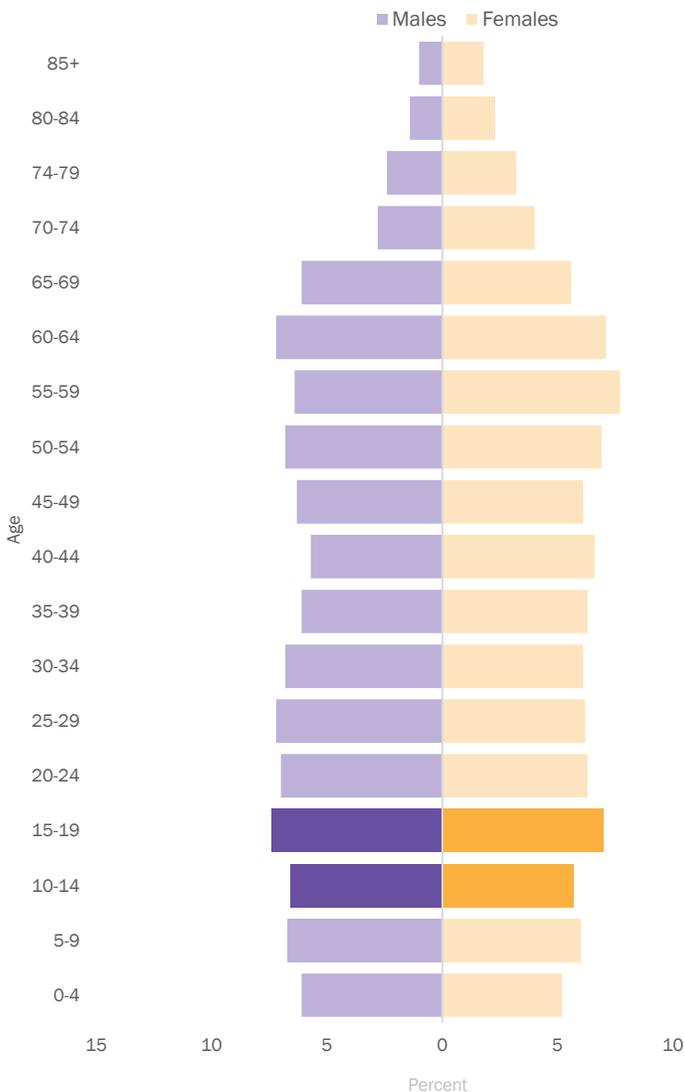
Adolescents

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

The Adolescent Population: Age 10-19



Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population

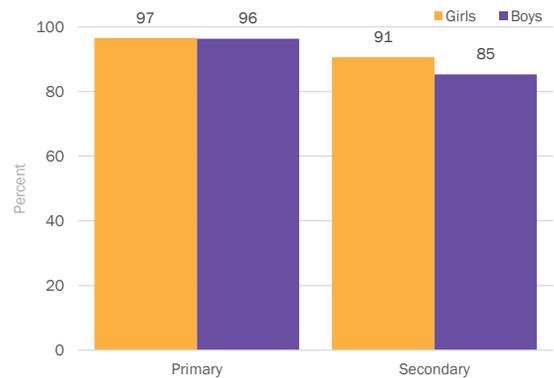


This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every adolescent has an equitable chance in life

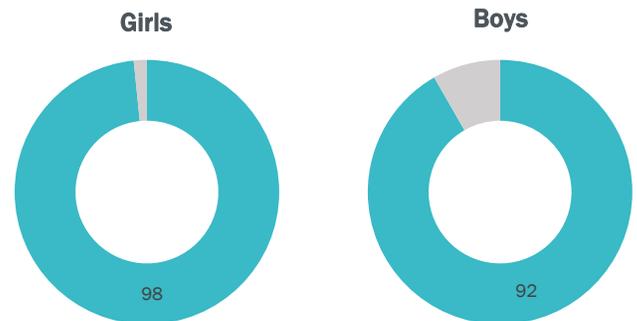
Every Adolescent Learns

School Attendance Ratios



Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education in National Education Program and by sex

Literacy rate



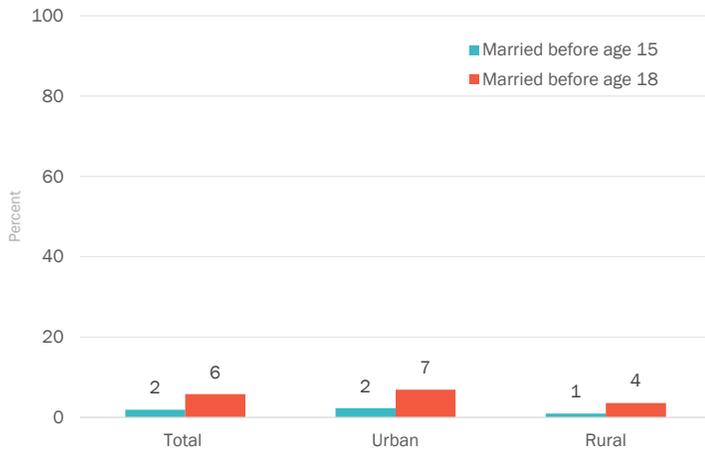
Percentage of girls age 15-19 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education

Percentage of boys age 15-19 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education

Quality education and experiences at school positively affect physical and mental health, safety, civic engagement and social development. Adolescents, however, can also face the risk of school drop-out, early marriage or pregnancy, or being pulled into the workforce prematurely.

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

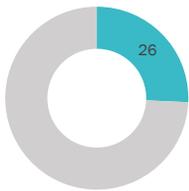


Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

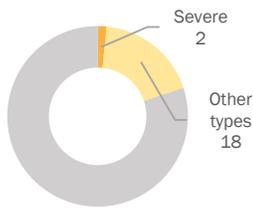
Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage, often take place at the onset of puberty. At the same time, as children enter adolescence, they begin to spend more time outside their homes and interact more intimately with a wider range of people, including peers and romantic partners. This change in social worlds is beneficial in many respects, but also exposes adolescents to new forms of violence.

Child Discipline

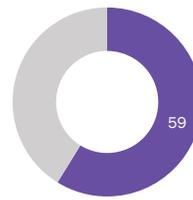
Only non-violent



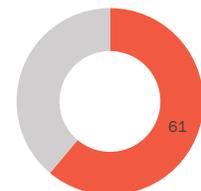
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression

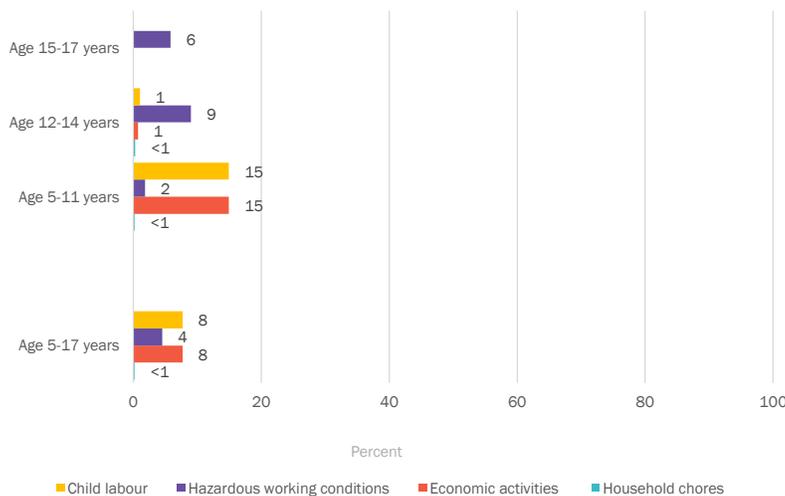


Any violent discipline*



Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1 *



Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age
*The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over the previously defined MICS6 indicator. Additionally, the threshold of the number of hours for household chores was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.
Note: According to the 2018 Montenegro MICS, no children age 15-17 years were engaged in economic activities or household chores for the number of hours that are classified as child labour.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5-11 years: At least 1 hour of economic work or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12-14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

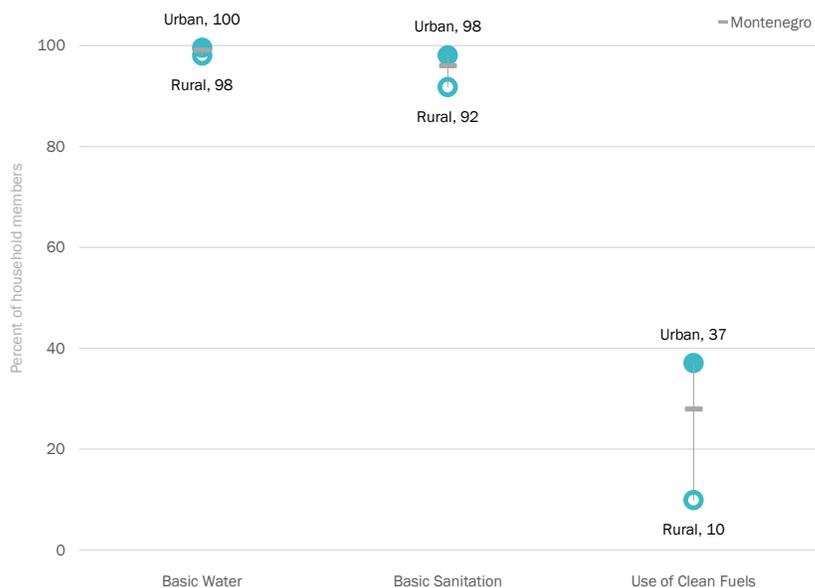
Age 15-17 years: At least 43 hours of economic work or any amount of unpaid household services per week.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business.

Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water.

Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment

Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use



The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1 : Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

Clean Fuels SDG 7.1.2 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

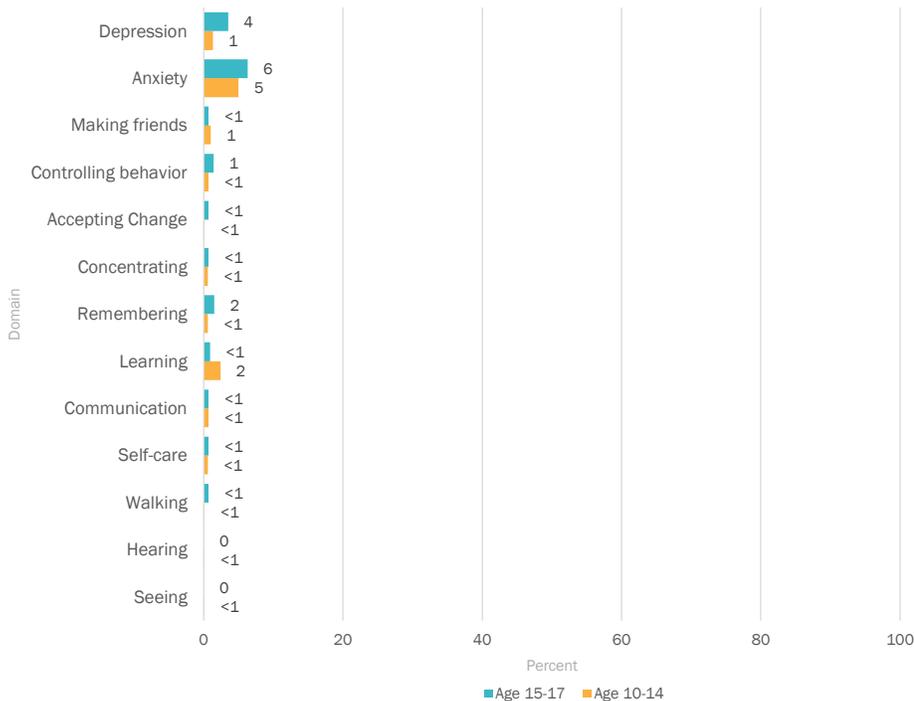
Discrimination & Harassment



Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents



Percentage of adolescents who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.

Key Messages

- Males aged 15–19 years have the highest percentage (7) in the population distribution among males.
- 97 percent of girls and 96 percent of boys of primary school age (by the end of the calendar year) attend primary school.
- 91 percent of girls and 85 percent of boys of secondary school age (by the end of the calendar year) attend secondary school.
- The literacy rate for girls and boys aged 15–19 years is 98 percent and 92 percent, respectively.
- The proportion of women aged 20–24 years who got married before the age of 15 is very low (2 percent).
- 6 percent of women aged 20–24 years got married before age 18.
- 61 percent of adolescents aged 10 to 14 years experienced some form of physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the last month.
- Only 26 percent experienced non-violent methods of disciplining.
- 9 percent of adolescents aged 12–14 years work under hazardous conditions, as well as 6 percent of adolescents aged 15–17 years.
- Overall, almost no adolescents felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of any of the reasons mentioned in the survey, in the 12 months before the survey.
- 5 percent of adolescent boys age 15–19 years felt discriminated against or harassed based on religion or belief, in the 12 months before the survey.
- Anxiety is the domain with the highest percentage of adolescents with functional difficulties, among adolescents aged 15–17 years (6 percent) and 10–14 years (5 percent).
- 4 percent of adolescents aged 15–17 years have functional difficulties in the domain of depression.

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) as a part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Government of Montenegro, and UNHCR provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2018 Montenegro MICS related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, SR.6.1W/M, TM.2.1, LN.2.3, LN.2.6, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.3.4, PR.4.1W, WS.3.6, TC.4.7, EQ.1.2 and EQ.3.1W/M in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.