

Montenegro Roma Settlements 2018



Adolescents

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

The Adolescent Population in Roma Settlements: Age 10-19



Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population



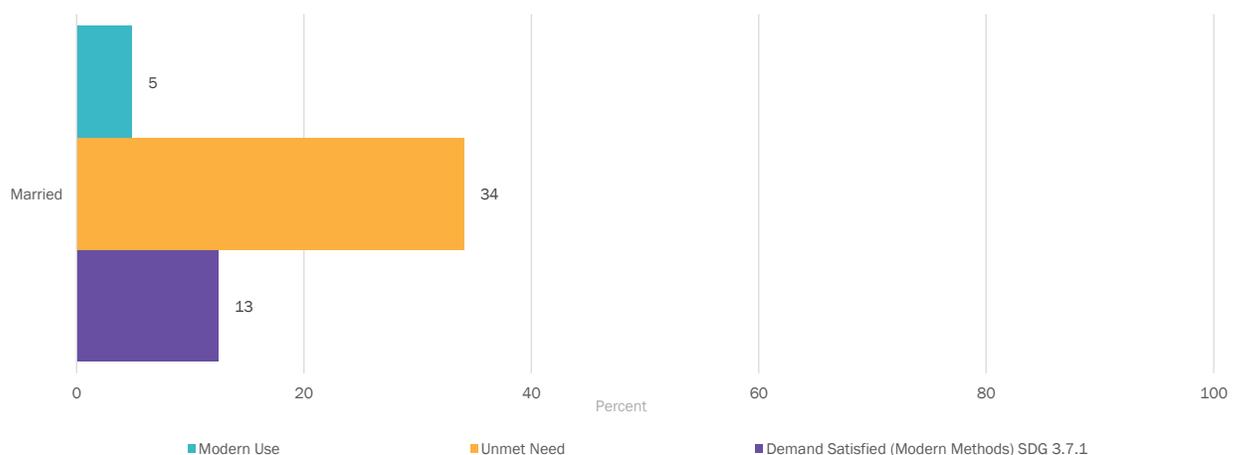
This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent survives and thrives
- 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 Survives & Thrives in Roma Settlements

Adolescence is by some measures the healthiest period in the life-course, yet it can also mark the first manifestations of issues which can have lifelong effects on health and wellbeing, such as unsafe sexual behavior, early childbearing and substance misuse. Nevertheless, health interventions during this period are shown to have long-lasting effects. Access to appropriate contraceptive methods is critical to prevent adolescent pregnancy and its related consequences, allowing adolescents to transition into adulthood with the ability to plan their pregnancies and live healthy and productive lives.

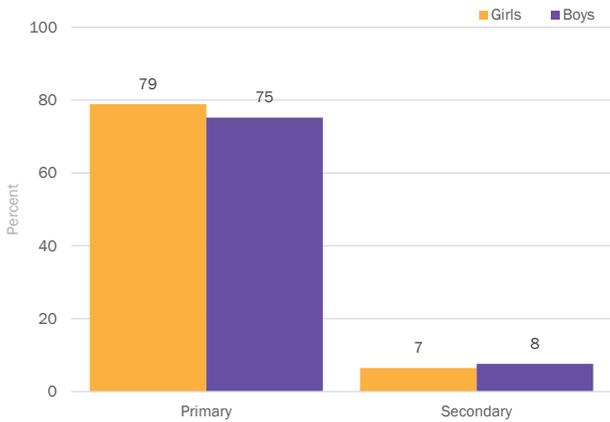
Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1



Percentage of girls age 15-19 years in Roma Settlements who are currently married/in union and who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, percentage with an unmet need for contraception and percent of demand for modern methods of family planning satisfied

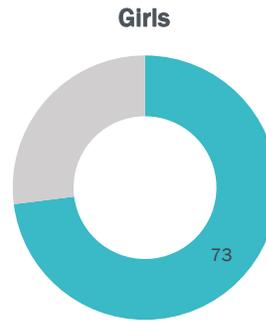
Every Adolescent Learns in Roma Settlements

School Attendance Ratios

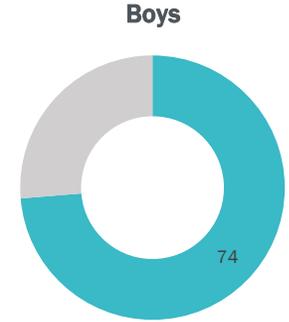


Adjusted net attendance ratio in Roma Settlements, by level of education in National Education Program and by gender

Literacy rate



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

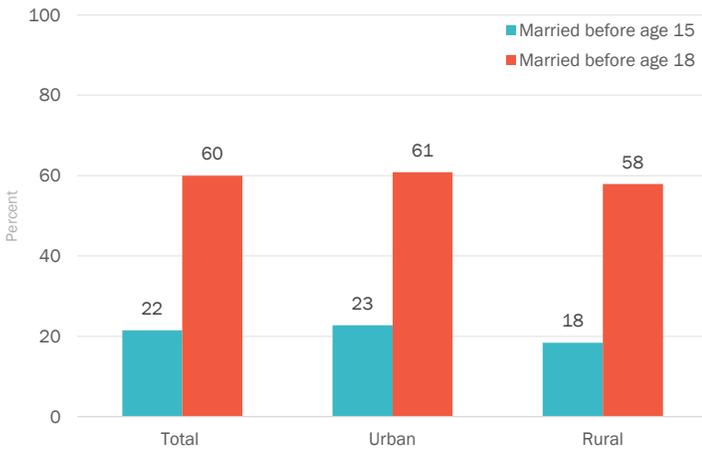


Percentage of boys age 15-19 years in Roma Settlements who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education

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 in Roma Settlements

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

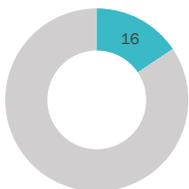


Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years in Roma Settlements who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

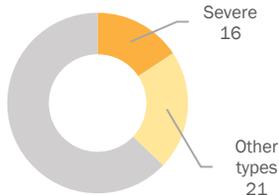
Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, 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

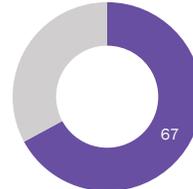
Only non-violent



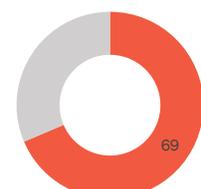
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



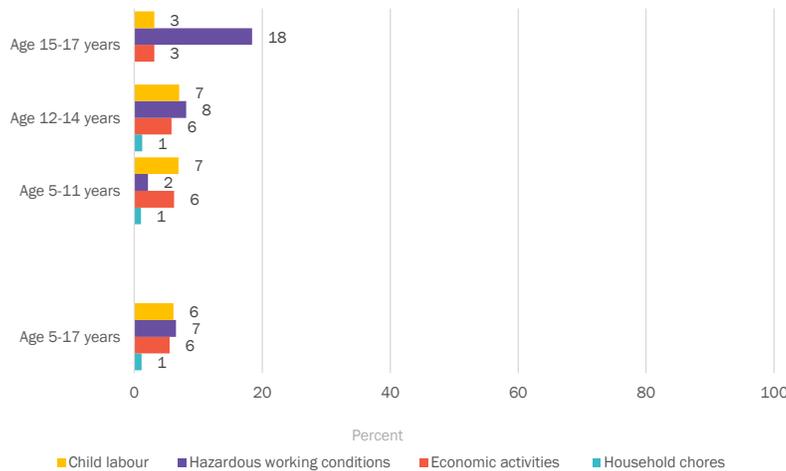
Any violent discipline*



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

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation in Roma Settlements

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1 *



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.

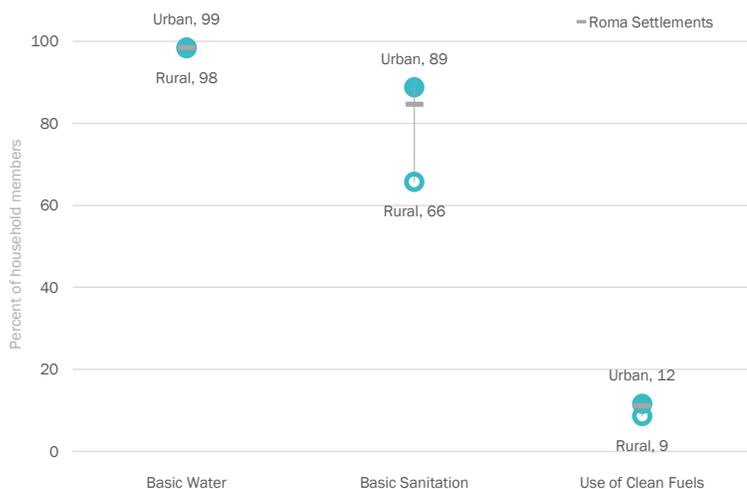
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business.

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

Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years in Roma Settlements 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.

Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment in Roma Settlements

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.

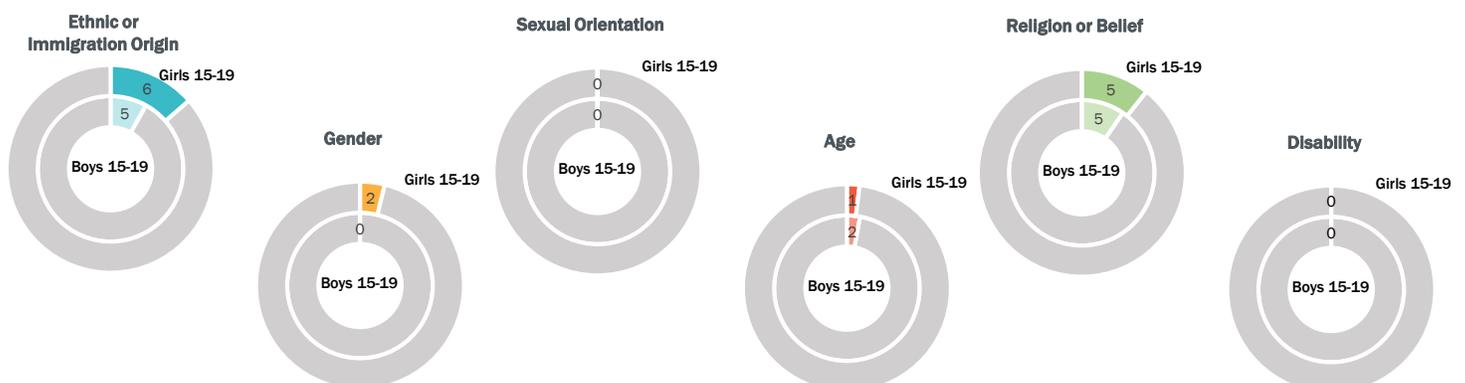
Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: 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 in Roma Settlements

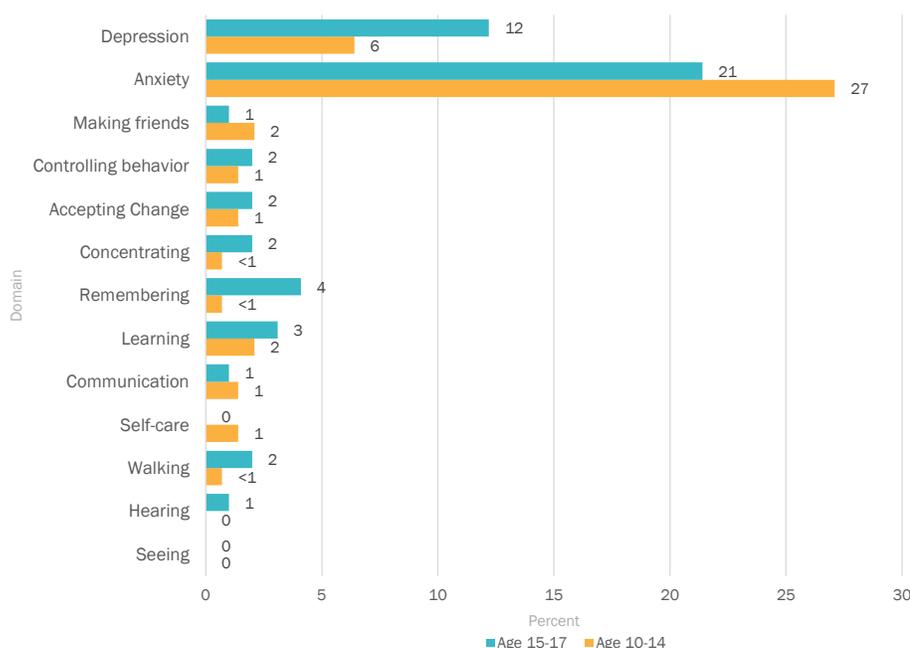
Discrimination & Harassment



Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years in Roma Settlements 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 in Roma Settlements

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents



Percentage of adolescents in Roma Settlements 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

- In the Roma population distribution are 12 percent of adolescents girls and 13 percent of adolescents boys.
- 34 percent of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years currently married or in the union have an unmet need for family planning.
- 13 percentage of Roma girls aged 15-19 years currently married or in union have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods.
- 79 percent of girls and 75 percentage of boys of primary school age (by the end of calendar year) attend primary school.
- Only 7 percent of adolescents Roma girls and 8 percent of Roma boys of secondary school age (by the end of calendar year) attend secondary school.
- The literacy rate for adolescents girls and boys aged 15-19 years is 73 percent and 74 percent, respectively.
- The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who got married before the age of 15 is 22 percent.
- 60 percent of women aged 20-24 years got married before age 18.
- 69 percent of adolescents aged 10 to 14 years experienced some form of physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the month preceding the survey.
- Only 16 percent of adolescents aged 10-14 years experienced non-violent methods of disciplining.
- 18 percent of adolescents aged 15-17 years work under hazardous conditions.
- 6 percent of adolescent girls and 5 percent of boys age 15-19 years have felt discriminated against or harassed based on ethnic or immigration origin in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- 5 percent of adolescent girls and 5 percent of boys age 15-19 years have felt discriminated against or harassed based on religion or belief in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- The highest percentage of adolescents have functional difficulty in the domain of anxiety; among adolescents aged 15-17 years (21 percent) and 10-14 years (27 percent).
- 12 percent of Roma adolescents aged 15-17 years have functional difficulty in the domain of depression.

The Montenegro Roma Settlements 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 Roma Settlements MICS related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1R, SR.6.1RW/M, TM.3.3R, LN.2.3R, LN.2.6R, PR.2.1R, PR.3.3R, PR.3.4R, PR.4.1RW, WS.3.6R, TC.4.7R, EQ.1.2R and EQ.3.1RW/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.