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.

**Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives in Roma Settlements**

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**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

![Graph showing school attendance ratios by level of education and gender for Roma Settlements.]

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

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

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
  - Severe
  - Other types
- 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 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Child labour</th>
<th>Hazardous working conditions</th>
<th>Economic activities</th>
<th>Household chores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 15-17 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 12-14 years</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 5-11 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 5-17 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Age 15-17</th>
<th>Age 10-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making friends</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlling behavior</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepting Change</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrating</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remembering</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-care</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 percent 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 15.
- 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.