

Montenegro 2018



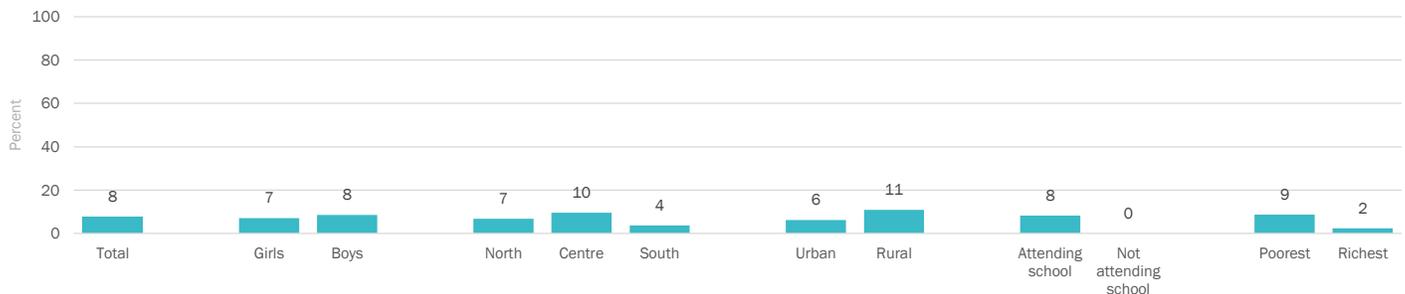
Child Labour

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Child Labour: Levels & Dissaggregates



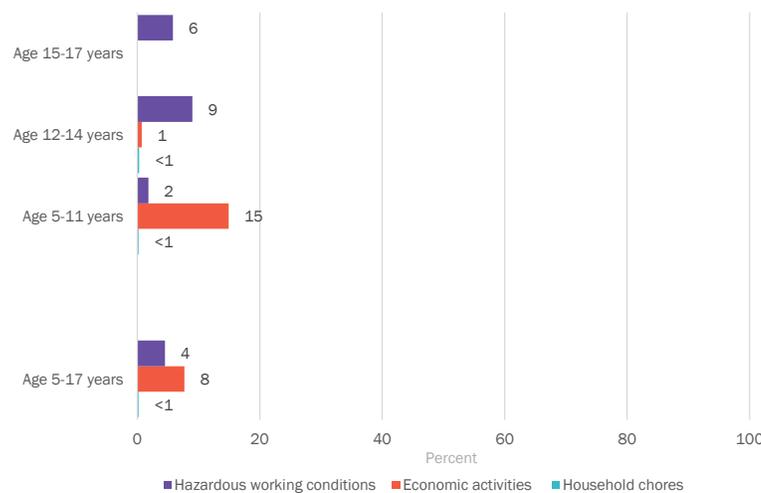
Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1*



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

* 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.

Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

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.

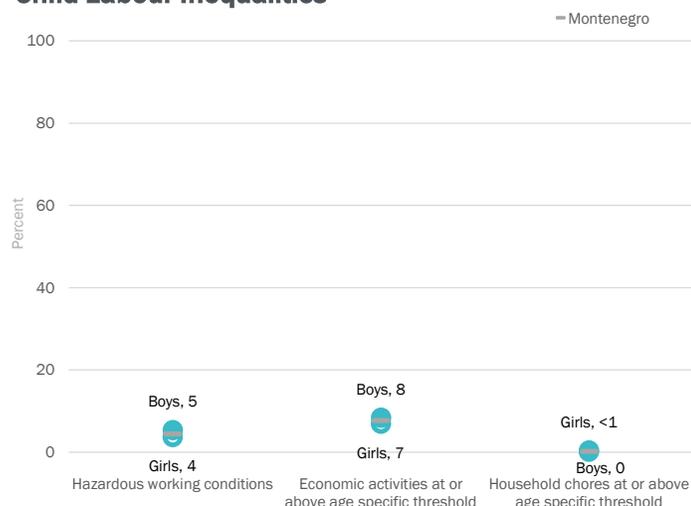
Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water.

Key Messages

- In Montenegro, almost no children are involved in household chores for the number of hours that would classify the work as child labour (0.2 percent for children age 5-11 years and 0.3 percent of children age 12-14 years who work more than 21 hours).
- 8 percent of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour during the last week preceding the survey.
- 4 percent of children aged 5-17 years work under hazardous conditions.
- Male children are slightly more engaged in child labour than female children (8 and 7 percent, respectively).
- In addition, a higher proportion of children from the poorest quintile are engaged in child labour (9 percent) than children from the richest quintile (2 percent).

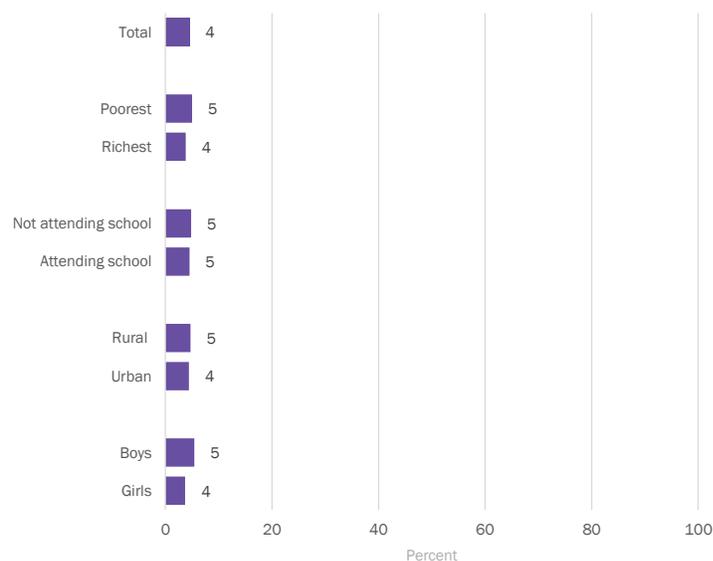
Inequalities in Child Labour, Hazardous Conditions & Economic Activities

Child Labour Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

Hazardous Conditions Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

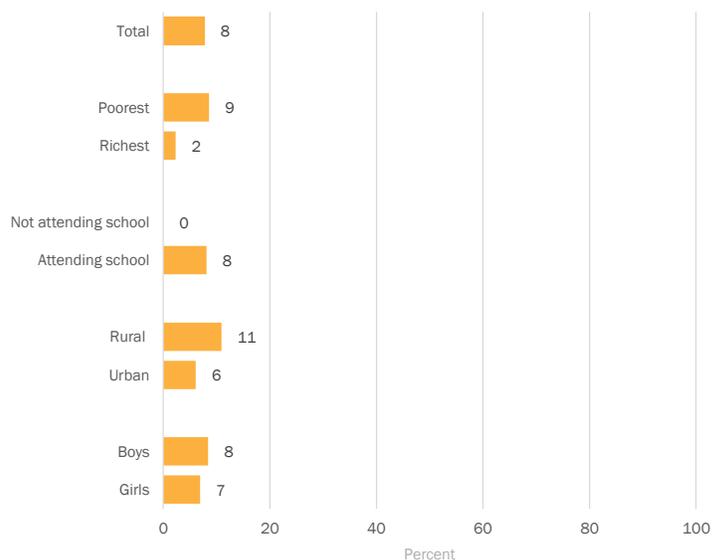
Regional Data on Child Labour*

Region	Total Child Labour
North	6.8
Centre	9.6
South	3.6

Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by region

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Economic Activities Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years involved in economic activities at or above the age specific thresholds, by background characteristics

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 Child Labour. The data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 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.