

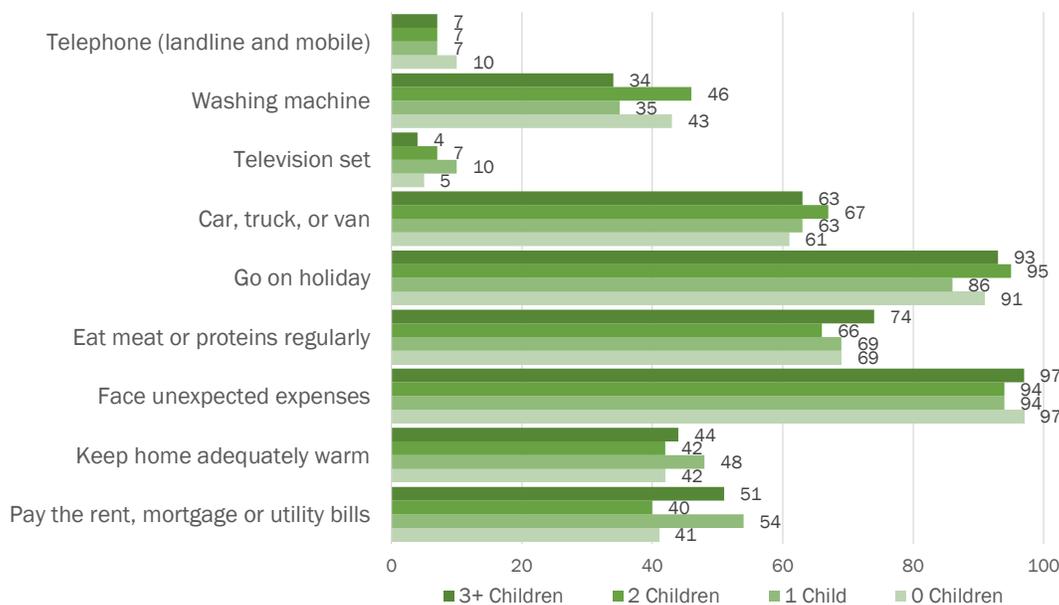
# Montenegro Roma Settlements 2018



## Material deprivation

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

### Dimensions of Material Deprivation in Roma Settlements

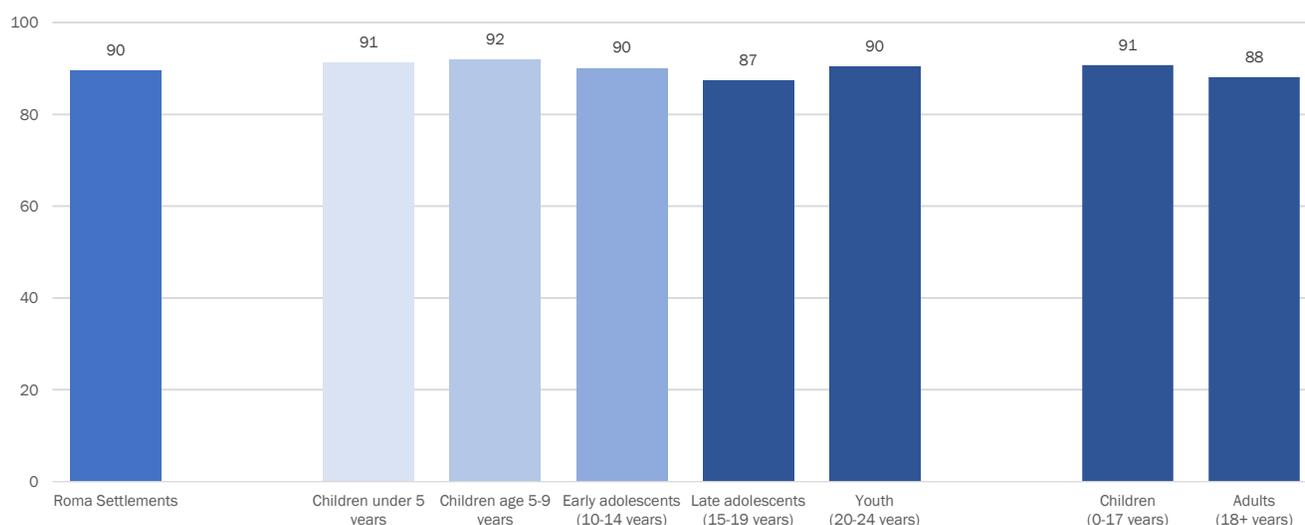


Percentage of household members in Roma Settlements living in households with three or more, two, one or no children who cannot afford different material deprivation items

Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and durables, defined as the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase installments or other loan payments).

The material deprivation rate expresses the percentage of persons living in a households that cannot afford at least three of nine items listed above.

### Material Deprivation Rate in Roma Settlements

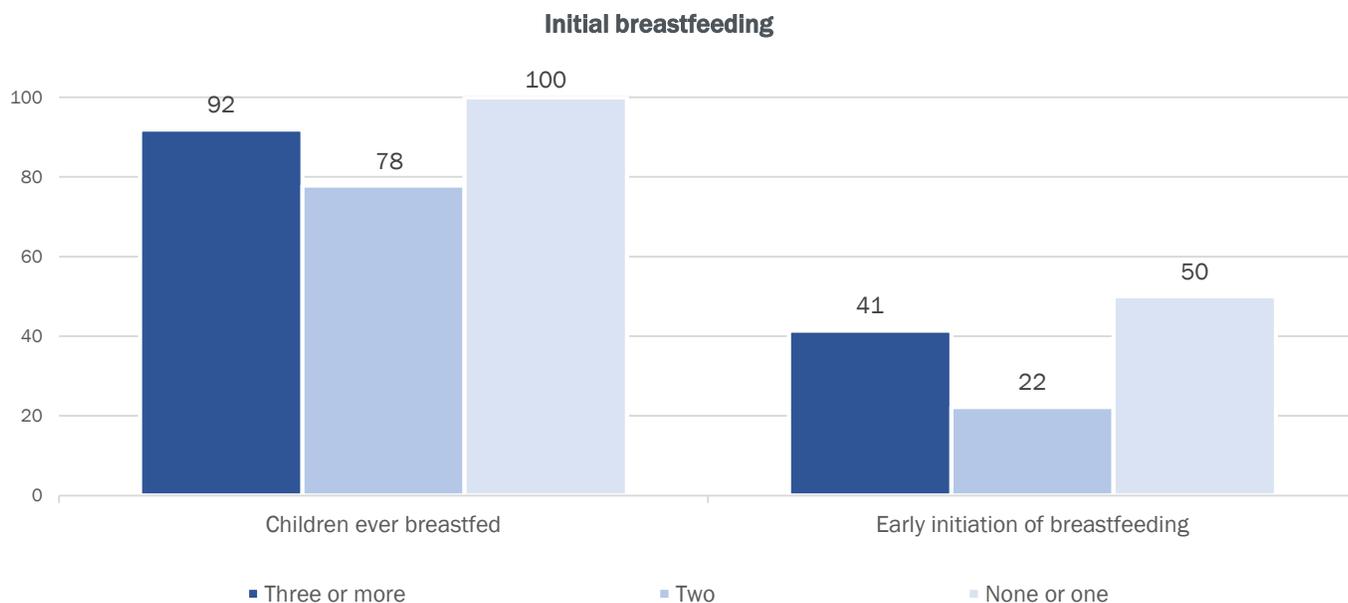


Percentage of household population in Roma Settlements deprived in three or more dimensions, by age groups

## Key Messages

- Among households with 3 or more children, the most prevalent deprivation in Montenegro Roma Settlements is the inability to face unexpected expenses (in the amount of 230 euro), with 97% of household members living in such households that cannot afford to do so.
- According to the 2018 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS, 91% of children in Roma Settlements are materially deprived in three or more dimensions.

## Infant & Young Child Feeding in Roma Settlements



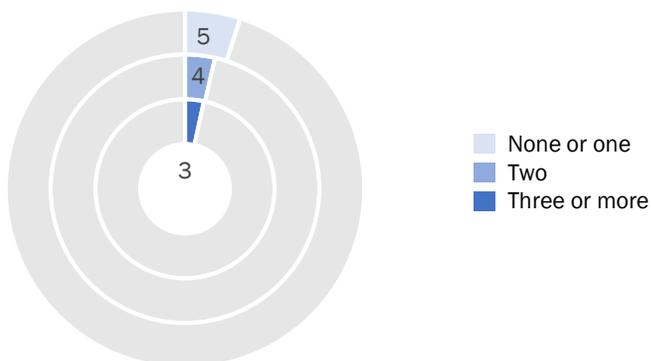
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years in Roma Settlements with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed and breastfed within one hour of birth, by material deprivation

### Key Messages

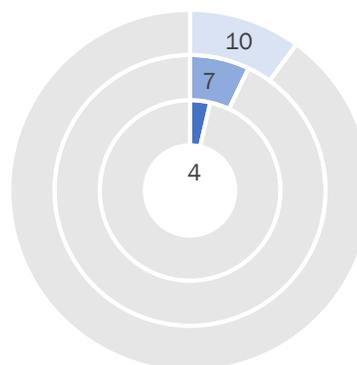
- Breastfeeding practices seem to be more positive among children living in households which are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item compared to those from households deprived in two and three or more items – 92% of children living in households deprived in three or more items were ever breastfed, and 41% were breastfed within one hour from birth, compared to 100% and 50% of those from household not deprived in any item or deprived in one item, respectively.
- Mothers/caretakers from households not deprived in any item or deprived in one item are more suspicious towards vaccine(s) than those from households deprived in three or more items. A vaccine was delayed due to mother/caretaker doubts for 5% of children from households not deprived in any item or deprived in one item and refused due to doubts for 10%, compared to 3% and 4%, respectively, of children from households deprived in three or more items.

## Attitudes Towards Immunization in Roma Settlements

**Delayed Child Immunization due to Doubts**



**Refused Child Immunization due to Doubts**

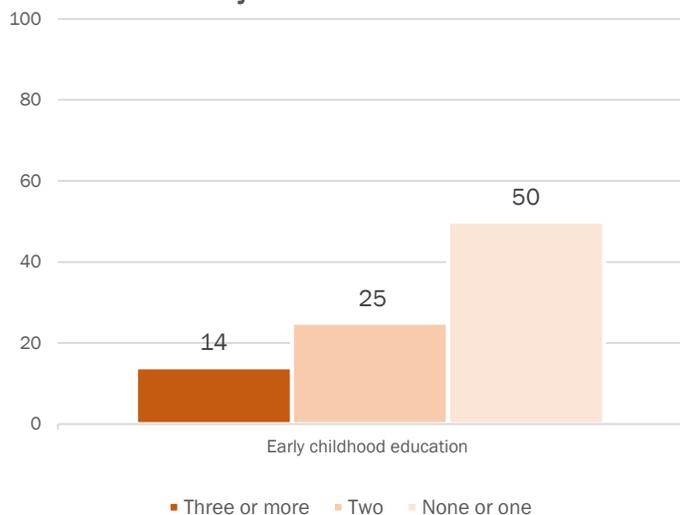


Percentage of children under age 5 in Roma Settlements for whom the mother/caretaker reported delayed vaccination(s) of the child due to mother/caretaker's doubts about a vaccine, by material deprivation.

Percentage of children under age 5 in Roma Settlements for whom the mother/caretaker reported refused vaccination(s) of the child due to mother/caretaker's doubts about a vaccine, by material deprivation.

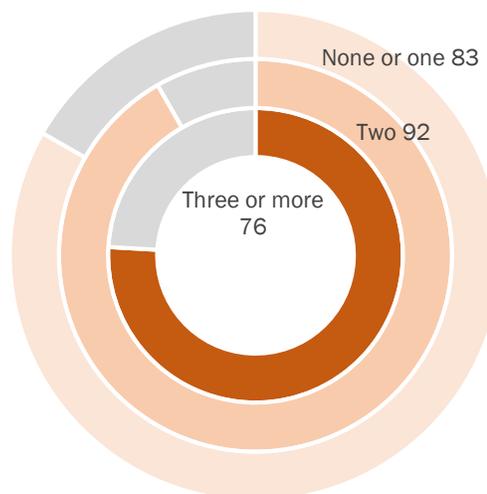
# Early Childhood Development and Support for Learning in Roma Settlements

## Early Childhood Education



Percentage of children age 36-59 months in Roma Settlements who are attending early childhood education, by material deprivation

## Early Childhood Development Index, SDG 4.2.1

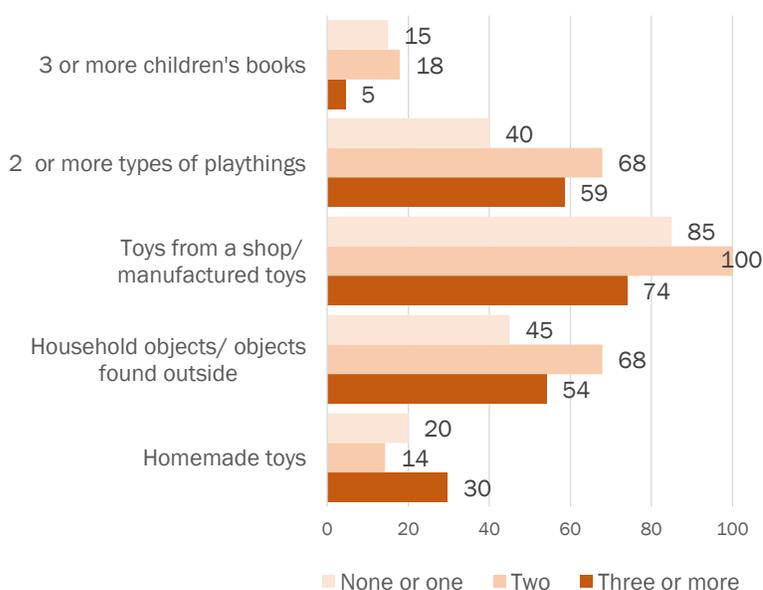


Percentage of children age 3-4 years in Roma Settlements who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by material deprivation

## Key Messages

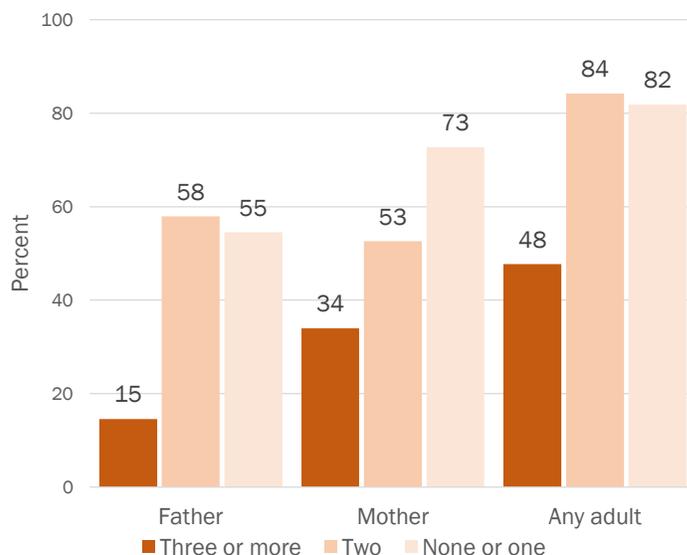
- The difference is most pronounced in availability of children's books: 15% of children in Roma settlements from households not deprived in any item or deprived in one item have available 3 or more children's books, compared to 5% of children from households deprived in three or more dimensions.
- Children more commonly play with toys from shops than homemade toys, regardless of the household's deprivation status. However, for both types, children from households that are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item, more frequently play with toys (85% from shops and 20% homemade) compared to children from households deprived in three or more dimensions (74% from shops and 30% homemade).
- Adult household members in Roma settlements from households that are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item are more frequently engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness with children age 2-4 years compared to adults from households deprived in three or more items. In households that are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item, mothers are engaged in activities with 73%, fathers with 55% and any adult with 82% of children, while in households deprived in three or more items, mothers are engaged in activities with 34%, fathers with 15% and any adult with 48% of children.
- The Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) in Roma Settlements among children living in the households not deprived in any item or deprived in one item is 83%, compared to 76% of children living in households deprived in three or more items.

## Access to Play & Learning Materials



Percentage of children under age 5 in Roma Settlements according to their access to play and learning materials, by material deprivation

## Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults



Percentage of children age 2-4 years in Roma Settlements with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and material deprivation.

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to or with the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things for or with the child

## Learning in Roma settlements

### Net Attendance Rates (adjusted), ISCED 2011 classification

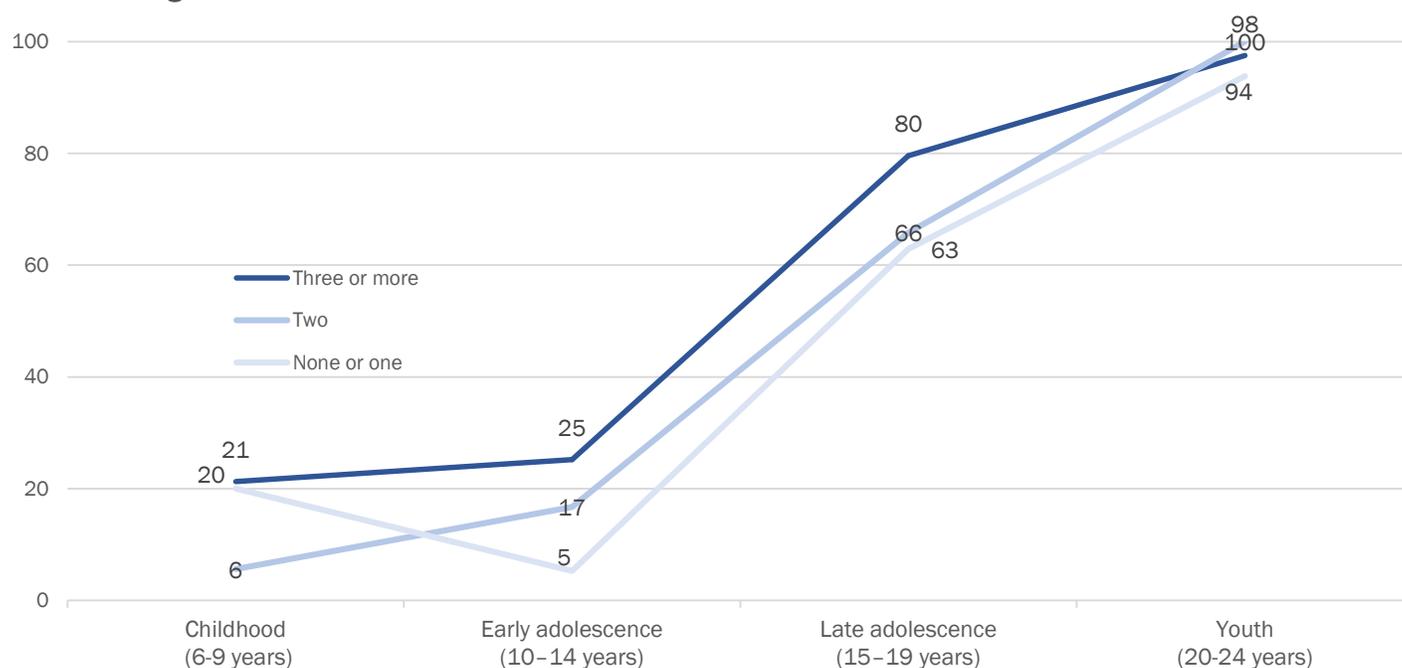
No. of Deprivation Dimensions	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
National	79	51	7
Three or more	78	50	6
Two	93	47	7
None or one	75	72	25

**Primary:** Percentage of children of primary school age in Roma Settlements attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by material deprivation.

**Lower secondary:** Percentage of children of lower secondary school age in Roma Settlements attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by material deprivation.

**Upper secondary:** Percentage of children of upper secondary school age in Roma Settlements attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by material deprivation.

### Not attending school



Percentage of children and youth age 6-24 years in Roma Settlements who do not attend school, by age and material deprivation.

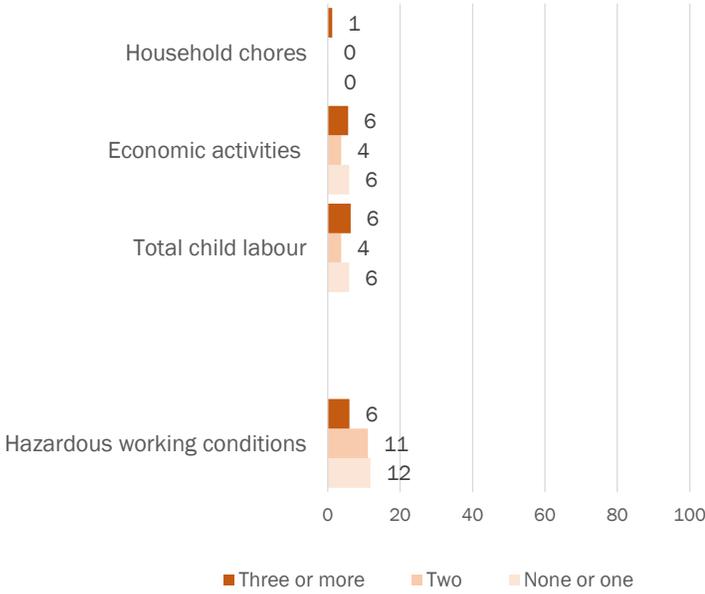
Note: The data shown in this chart are obtained from the table DQ.5.1 in the Survey Findings Report, grouping the age years into the four age groups shown and disaggregating results by material deprivation

## Key Messages

- Net attendance ratios are higher for children from households who are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item than for children from households deprived in three or more dimensions, at all levels of education except primary education.
- The overall net attendance rate (adjusted) is lowest among youth age 20-24 years, and among children this age, it is lower among children living in households deprived of two, or three or more items, compared to those living in households deprived of none or one item.
- 50% of children in Roma settlements age 36-59 months from households that are not deprived in any item or deprived in one item attend early childhood education, while 100% of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age by the end of the calendar year, attend an early childhood education programme or primary school, compared to 14% and 35%, of children from households deprived in three or more items, respectively.

# Every Child is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

## Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years in Roma Settlements engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by material deprivation

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box. The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions

### Definition of Child Labour

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

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work, and 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic or any number of hours 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

- The frequency of engagement of children 5-17 years living in Roma settlements in child labour is not connected to their status related to material deprivation.
- There is no difference related to material deprivation status for any violent discipline.

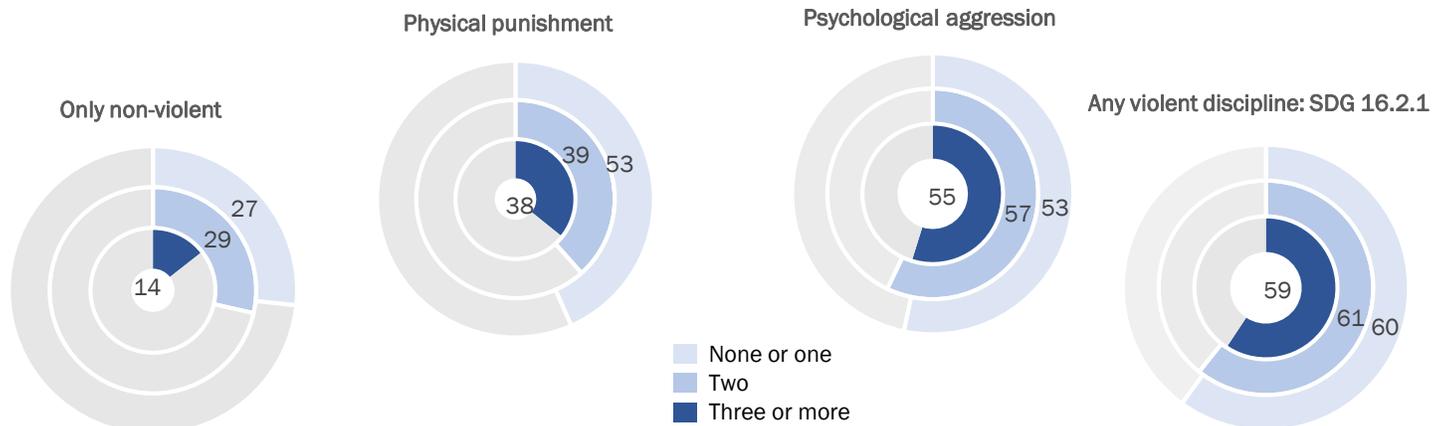
## Child Discipline

**Physical punishment:** Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

**Severe physical punishment:** Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

**Psychological aggression:** Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

**Violent discipline:** Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.



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 Material Deprivation. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables EQ.5.1R, EQ.5.2R, TC.7.1.R, TC.7.3.R, TC.1.5.R, TC.1.6.R, TC.10.1.R, TC.10.2.R, TC.11.1.R, LN.2.3.ISCED.R, LN.2.4.ISCED.R, LN.2.6.ISCED.R, LN.1.2.R, LN.1.1.R, DQ.5.1, PR.4.1W.R, PR.3.3.R, PR.3.4.R and PR.2.1.R

in the Survey Findings Report. Certain disaggregates shown in this snapshot have been calculated as part of further analysis of 2019 Montenegro MICS data and are not presented 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](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).