Early Childbearing

Early Child Bearing - by Age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of method*</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Montenegro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Method</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Modern Method</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Traditional Method</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in Early Child Bearing - by Age 18

Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics

*Data for “Richest” is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Family Planning

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

By Area

By Woman’s Education

By Wealth Quintile

No Method
Any Modern Method
Any Traditional Method

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly. Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.
The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) as 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 Fertility and Family Planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.2.2W, TM.2.3W, TM.3.1 and TM.3.3 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.