Key Messages

- In Montenegro Roma Settlements, 64 percent of children aged 1 to 14 years experienced some form of physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the last month.
- 11 percent of children this age were subjected to severe physical punishment.
- Only 16 percent experienced methods of non-violent disciplining.
- In Roma Settlements, a higher proportion of boys were subjected to physical discipline than girls (43 percent of boys compared to 38 percent of girls).
- 19 percent of mothers/caretakers in Roma Settlements think that children need to be physically punished in order to be brought up, raised, or educated properly, which implies an interesting contrast to the actual prevalence of physical discipline (41 percent of children are subjected to some form of physical punishment).
Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years in Roma Settlements who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Attitudes to Physical Punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers in Roma Settlements who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

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 Child Discipline. The data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1R and PR.2.2R 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.