Serbia

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Serbia
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2014
and
Serbia Roma Settlements
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2014

Statistical Office
of the Republic of Serbia

United Nations
Children's Fund

MICS

SERBIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2014

AND

SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2014

FINAL REPORTS

December, 2014

SERBIA
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2014
AND
SERBIA
ROMA SETTLEMENTS
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2014

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The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population

2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS

Survey implementation	
Sample frame	Population census 2011
Updated	October 2013
Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
Interviewer training	January 2014
Fieldwork	February — April 2014

Survey sample — Serbia		Survey sample — Serbia Roma Settlements	
Households		**Households**	
Sampled	7351	Sampled	1976
Occupied	6959	Occupied	1803
Interviewed	6191	Interviewed	1743
Response rate (Percent)	89.0	Response rate (Percent)	96.7
Women		**Women**	
Eligible for interviews	4997	Eligible for interviews	2162
Interviewed	4713	Interviewed	2081
Response rate (Percent)	94.3	Response rate (Percent)	96.3
Children under five		**Children under five**	
Eligible	2773	Eligible	1556
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2720	Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1515
Response rate (Percent)	98.1	Response rate (Percent)	97.4

Survey population			
Serbia		Serbia Roma Settlements	
Average household size	3.1	Average household size	4.9
Percentage of population under		**Percentage of population under**	
Age 5	4.7	Age 5	12.5
Age 18	18.1	Age 18	40.2
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	8.2	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	19.4
Percentage of population living in		**Percentage of population living in**	
Urban areas	59.0	Urban areas	73.7
Other areas[1]	41.0	Other areas	26.3
Belgrade	22.6		
Vojvodina	26.6		
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.5		
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.3		

[1] Official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements. Instead, an "administrative-legal" criteria is applied that designates settlements as either "Urban" or "Other". Urban settlements are recognised as such by an act of the local self-government, with all other settlements falling into the category of "Other".

Housing characteristics			
Serbia		Serbia Roma Settlements	
Percentage of households with		**Percentage of households with**	
Electricity	99.7	Electricity	89.7
Finished floor	99.0	Finished floor	96.4
Finished roofing	98.8	Finished roofing	93.3
Finished walls	98.2	Finished walls	95.7
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.62	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.97

Household or personal assets			
Serbia		Serbia Roma Settlements	
Percentage of households that own		**Percentage of households that own**	
A refrigerator	98.3	A refrigerator	75.2
An electrical stove	95.3	An electrical stove	60.2
Washing machine	93.6	Washing machine	57.6
PC/Laptop	63.6	PC/Laptop	42.1
Internet	57.5	Internet	34.8
Agricultural land	41.3	Agricultural land	2.6
Farm animals/livestock	26.8	Farm animals/livestock	9.3
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a		**Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a**	
Mobile phone	90.7	Mobile phone	80.9
Car	59.9	Car	22.3
Bank account	83.0	Bank account	25.7

Summary Table of Findings[2]

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS

Child mortality				
Early childhood mortality[A]				
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia Roma Settlements[B]
1.2	MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12.8
1.5	MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	14.4

[A] Child mortality was calculated only for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. Rates refer approximately to the first quarter of 2012. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS.
[B] Indicator values are per 1000 live births and refer to the one-year period before the survey

Nutrition					
Nutritional status					
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
2.1a 2.1b	MDG 1.8	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 1.8 0.2	 9.5 1.9
2.2a 2.2b		Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 6.0 2.3	 18.5 5.3
2.3a 2.3b		Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 3.9 1.1	 4.8 1.9
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	13.9	5.1
Breastfeeding and infant feeding					
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	90.4	94.4
2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	50.8	69.1
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	12.8	13.0
2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	47.2	60.6

[2] See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	24.6	62.0
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	8.9	33.3
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	10.5	15.7
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	23.4	42.9
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	96.6	89.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	84.3	62.1
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	94.4	71.7
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	89.6	51.3
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	68.9 73.0	26.8 36.5
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	83.1	72.0
Low-birthweight				
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2500 grams at birth	5.1	14.7
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	98.7	98.6

Child health					
Vaccinations					
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	98.0	94.3
3.2		Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	86.4	61.0
3.3		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	87.4	64.5
3.4	MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	93.4	63.3
3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	91.3	67.8
3.6		Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	80.4	49.6
3.8		Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (by their second birthday for measles)	70.5	12.7
-		Full immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey	80.6	44.1
Solid fuel use					
3.15		Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	34.2	81.9

Water and sanitation					
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5	97.7
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	3.3	4.1
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	96.9	72.9

Reproductive health					
Contraception and unmet need					
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	1.6	(3.1)
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	22	157
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	1.4	38.3
5.3	MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	58.4	61.2
5.4	MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	14.9	13.9
SS[3]		Lifetime experience with abortion	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one induced abortion	14.6	30.6
Maternal and newborn health					
5.5a 5.5b	MDG 5.5 MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 98.3 93.9	 95.5 74.4
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	93.6	86.9
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	98.4	98.6
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.3	98.5
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	28.8	12.6

( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure.

Child development				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlement
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	50.2	5.7
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	95.5	68.0
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	36.5	17.3
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	89.6	48.3
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	71.9	11.9
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	75.0	53.2

[3] SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey or by applying a non-standard calculation method.

Child development			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlement
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	1.3	3.6
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	95.1	83.3

Literacy and education					
MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.1	80.1
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	98.1	79.9
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	97.0	69.1
Indicators according to the ISCED classification[4]					
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.8	85.8
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	93.5	51.2
SS		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	96.2	67.1
SS		Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	89.1	21.6
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	99.8	96.5
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	92.4	115.7
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	99.6	92.6
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00	1.03
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.04	0.87
SS		Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99	1.00
SS		Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.08	0.53
Indicators according to the national education system classification[5]					
7.S4		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.5	84.9
7.S5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	89.1	21.6

[4] The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of primary school (typically for ages 6-9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5-8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10-13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14-18 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education. Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2013.

[5] The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2013.

7.S6		Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	97.9	77.0
7.S7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	93.4	64.0
7.S8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	96.3	58.7
7.S9		Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99	1.01
7.S10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.08	0.53

Child protection				
Birth registration				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.4	95.3
Child labour				
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	9.5	4.7
Child discipline				
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	43.1	65.9
Early marriage				
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	0.8	16.9
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	6.8	57.0
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	3.5	42.7
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 (9.1) 10.3	 6.3 2.6
Attitudes towards domestic violence				
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	3.8	37.0
Children's living arrangements				
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.7	3.4
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	1.7	2.3
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.2	1.8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Subjective well-being				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	93.1	82.4
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	93.6	86.7
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	29.1	27.4

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ARI	Acute respiratory infections
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CA	Child Allowances
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHERG	Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
deff	Design effect
deft	Square root of the design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphteria Pertussis Tetanus
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FSA	Financial Social Assistance
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPV	Inactivated polio vaccine
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS2	Second global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MICS3	Third global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MICS4	Fourth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, mumps and rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NPA	National Plan of Action for Children
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PC	Personal computer
PPP	Preschool Preparatory Programme
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QFIVE	United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation
RME	Relative margin of error
RR	Response rate
SIPRU	Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
UNCRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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We hope that this report will help to improve the living conditions of all children and women in Serbia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is based on the 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS surveys, conducted in 2014 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with technical and financial support from UNICEF.

Both MICS surveys were carried out in 2014 in Serbia on two independent samples — Serbia MICS on the nationally representative sample and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS on the sample of the population living in Roma settlements[6].

The surveys provide statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Survey findings from both samples are presented jointly in this report. The findings pertain, unless stated otherwise, to February-April 2014, when the fieldwork was conducted.

Child Mortality

Child mortality indicators were calculated on the basis of the MICS data only for the Roma settlements.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The infant mortality rate among children in Roma settlements is estimated at 13 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under the age of 5 is around 14 per thousand live births. When compared to the national average on the basis of data from the vital registration system it is almost twice as high.

Low Birth Weight

99 percent of all newborns were weighed at birth while 5 percent of all births were below 2500 grams.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In the Roma settlements, 99 percent of live births were weighed. 15 percent of all newborns had low birth weight at birth.

Nutritional Status

The prevalence of child malnourishment (moderate and severe) in Serbia is relatively low: the prevalence of underweight is nearly 2 percent, close to 6 percent of children are stunted (too short for their age), and 4 percent are wasted (too thin for their height). About 14 percent of children are overweight. The prevalence of stunting is 14 percent among the children from the poorest quintile.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The nutritional status found among children living in Roma settlements reveals a more unfavourable situation — the prevalence of malnourishment is several times higher than the national average (around 10 percent of children are underweight and around 19 percent are stunted). The prevalence of obesity is lower than in the national sample — 5 percent. The prevalence of stunting is the highest among the children from the poorest quintile, at 28 percent.

[6] 2014 Serbia MICS, the nationally representative survey, also included some households whose head of households self-declared as Roma (data presented through the background characteristic "Ethnicity"). However, as these findings are based on the nationally representative sample they are different from the findings of the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS that is based on the sample of population living in Roma settlements.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Although breastfeeding was initiated for 90 percent of children in Serbia, only 13 percent of children are exclusively breastfed until the sixth month of age while 47 percent of children 0-5 months old are predominantly breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of children 0-35 months old in Serbia is 0.5 months while for any breastfeeding it is 10.5 months.

94 percent of all children age 6-23 months in Serbia were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the recommended minimum number of times. 90 percent of children had minimal dietary diversity while 72 percent were benefiting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. Only 84 percent of the non-breastfed children 6-23 months received at least 2 milk feeds during the day while this percentage drops to 56 percent among the children living in the poorest households.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The situation of children in Roma settlements is similar, where 94 percent of children are ever breastfed, 13 percent are exclusively breastfed until the sixth month and 61 percent of children age 0-5 months are predominantly breastfed. Median duration of any breastfeeding for children 0-35 months from Roma settlements is 15.7 months.

72 percent of all children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the recommended minimum number of times. The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 31 percent were benefiting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. For the minimum acceptable diet indicator, corresponding percentages by wealth index quintile range from 14 percent of children in the poorest wealth index quintile to 53 percent of children in the richest quintile.

Vaccinations

81 percent of children 24-35 months old received all recommended vaccines (at any time before the survey date) while 71 percent received all vaccines on time (by their second birthday for measles and by their first birthday for all other vaccinations). The coverage for the first and the second doses of all individual vaccines, except the Hib, is above 90 percent and then declines for the third dose but not below 85 percent.

About half of all children age 12-23 months received the Polio 3 vaccine before 6 months of age, which is considered timely as per the national calendar of immunization, with notable regional differences — 41 percent in Vojvodina compared with 64 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. The timely immunization rates with Polio 3 are the lowest among children whose mothers have only primary education (42 percent) and from the poorest households (35 percent).

Overall, only 65 percent of children age 24-35 months received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age with notable regional differences (28 percent in Belgrade vs. 79 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 44 percent of children 24-35 months old received all recommended vaccines (at any time before the survey date) while only 13 percent received all vaccines on time (by their second birthday for measles and by their first birthday for all other vaccinations). The coverage for individual vaccines, except for BCG and HepB, is below 90 percent and is declining for the second and the third dose. For example, coverage for the first dose of Polio is 87 percent while it is 61 percent for the third dose. The coverage is lowest for the measles vaccine as only 63 percent of children 24-35 months old received it by 24 months. Full immunization coverage is even lower for children whose mothers have no education (33 percent) and those from the poorest households (32 percent).

45 percent of all children age 12-23 months have received the Polio 3 vaccine before 6 months of age while 53 percent of children age 24-35 months received the measles vaccine before 15 months of age, which is considered timely as per the national calendar of immunization.

Water and sanitation

Overall, almost 100 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water — 100 percent in urban areas and 99 percent in other areas. In Vojvodina, 70 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot while this is the case for 88 percent of population in Southern and Eastern Serbia. The second most important source of drinking water in Vojvodina is bottled water (22 percent) as is the case in Belgrade (11 percent).

97 percent of the population of Serbia lives in households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In other areas, the population mostly uses flush to septic tank (65 percent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (83 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

98 percent of the population in Roma settlements uses an improved source of drinking water — 100 percent in urban areas and 92 percent in other areas. The proportion of the population in Roma settlements using drinking water piped into their dwelling is 75 percent.

73 percent of the population in Roma settlements lives in households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. 77 percent of households use improved sanitation in urban areas and 61 percent in other areas. In other areas, the population mostly uses pit latrines with slabs (30 percent). In contrast, the most common facility in urban areas is a pour flush to a piped sewer system (51 percent). 42 percent of the population in the poorest households use a pit latrine with slab, and 35 percent of them use a pit latrine without slab/open pit, while 11 percent does not have facilities.

Fertility

The TFR for the one year preceding the 2014 Serbia MICS survey is 1.6 births per woman. The adolescent birth rate in Serbia is 22. Only 3 percent of the women age 15-19 have begun childbearing, and almost none of the woman age 15-19 have had a live birth before age 15. Furthermore, only 1 percent of women aged 20-24 have had a live birth before the age of 18.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The TFR for the one year preceding the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS survey is 3.1 births per woman. The adolescent birth rate in Roma settlements in Serbia is 157. About one quarter of woman aged 15-19 years have already had a birth. 9 percent of the women of this age are pregnant with their first child, and 4 percent have had a live birth before age 15. Furthermore, 38 percent of women aged 20-24 have had a live birth before the age of 18. The percentage of women age 20-49 years who have had a live birth before 18 is the same.

Contraception

The data show that almost all women have heard of some type of contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 11 (of 14 methods). Current use of contraception was reported by 58 percent of women who are married or in union. Traditional methods are dominant and are used by 40 percent of women, while modern methods are used by 18 percent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal which is used by 35 percent of married women in Serbia, followed by male condom, which is used by 12 percent of women. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 45 percent in the Belgrade region to 71 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. Prevalence of any modern method rises with the level of education and wealth. Only 9 percent of women with primary education use any modern method compared with 28 percent of women with higher education. Only 10 percent of women living in the poorest households use modern methods, compared to the richest households where every fourth woman uses a modern method.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

95 percent of all women in Roma settlements have heard of some type of contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 6 (of 14 methods). 12 percent of women with no education and 14 percent of women in the poorest households had not heard of any modern methods. Current use of contraception was reported by 61 percent of women currently married or in union. Any modern methods are used by only 7 percent, while traditional methods are used by 54 percent. The most popular method is withdrawal which is used by 52 percent of married women followed by the male condom, used by 3 percent of married women. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception varies from 59 percent among those with no education and 61 percent with primary education to 71 percent among those with secondary or higher education.

Antenatal care

98 percent of women aged 15-49 years in Serbia who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care, provided by medical doctors in almost all cases. 97 percent of women have received antenatal care more than once, and 94 percent of mothers have received it at least four times.

Overall, 94 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 1.2 months of pregnancy at the first visit. Women from the poorest households tend to have their first antenatal visit later as a lower percentage of them (84 percent) had their first visit during the first trimester. 90 percent of women received the recommended content of antenatal care.

The percentage of those who received a home visit by a patronage nurse during pregnancy is low with only 29 percent of women receiving it. The lowest coverage of women is in the Belgrade region (9 percent) while the highest is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (53 percent). Much more importance is given to postnatal home visits, where 94 percent of women were visited by a patronage nurse within a week after delivery. The average number of postnatal visits by a patronage nurse after birth is 4.3.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

96 percent of women aged 15-49 years from Roma settlements who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care, provided by medical doctors in 95 percent of cases. 91 percent of mothers received antenatal care more than once and 74 percent received antenatal care at least four times. 60 percent of mothers from the poorest households received antenatal care four or more times, compared with 89 percent among those living in the richest households.

Overall, 81 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years from Roma settlements had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 2.0 months of pregnancy. There are some differences by socio-economic status as only 63 percent of women from the poorest households had their first visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy while this was the case for 91 percent of women from the richest households. 79 percent of women received the recommended content of antenatal care.

Only 14 percent of women with live births in the last two years attended a childbirth preparation programme in primary health facilities. The main reasons for low utilization were: 51 percent of women stated they did not need it, 20 percent reported that no such programme was organized in their neighborhood, 13 percent had no time and 9 percent did not know that such programme existed.

22 percent of women were visited by a patronage nurse during pregnancy while 88 percent were visited by a patronage nurse within a week after returning home following delivery. In average, they were visited 3.5 times.

The percentage of women in Roma settlements with live births in the two years preceding the survey that attended a childbirth preparation programme is very low, at 3 percent.

Assistance at delivery

Overall, 98 percent of births were delivered by skilled personnel. 29 percent of women had a C-section; for 20 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 9 percent after the onset of labour pains. The highest percent of births by caesarean section are among women age 35-49 years (37 percent).

98 percent of all births in Serbia were delivered in a health facility.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

99 percent of births of women from Roma settlements were delivered by skilled personnel. In total, 13 percent of women had a C-section; for 6 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for the same percent after. There is a higher percent of births by caesarean section among women age 20-34 years (14 percent) and from the poorest quintiles (18 percent).

99 percent of all births of women from Roma settlements were delivered in a health facility.

Abortions

In Serbia, overall, 15 percent of women have had at least one induced abortion. Abortion is more widespread among women with primary education (28 percent) and among those living in the poorest households (21 percent). The percentage of women who had an experience of abortion rises with age and is highest among older women 45-49 years (32 percent). There are differences by regions, and the percentage of women with reported induced abortions ranges from 8 percent in the Belgrade region to 19 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia.

Out of all women age 15-49 years who had an abortion, 55 percent had one abortion, 38 percent had 2 or 3 and 8 percent had four or more abortions.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In total, 31 percent of women from Roma settlements have had at least one induced abortion. Abortion is more widespread among women with primary education (34 percent) and among those living in the richest households (35 percent). The percentage of women who had an experience of abortion rises with age and is highest among older women 45-49 years (56 percent).

Among women age 15-49 years who have had an abortion, 29 percent had one abortion, 41 percent had 2 or 3 and 30 percent had four or more abortions.

Early Childhood Care and Education

In Serbia, 50 percent of children age 3-4 years attend an organised early childhood education. The figure is as high as 63 percent in urban areas, compared to 27 percent in other areas. 82 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 9 percent in the poorest households. The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months is 44 percent while attendance among the older age group of 48-59 months is 56 percent. The main reason for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes is that there is someone who can take care of the child at home (66 percent) while access issues are reasons for non-attendance of 38 percent of children. Costly services present an obstacle mainly for children from the Belgrade region (34 percent) and urban areas (21 percent) while overcrowded facilities are more frequent reasons for children from Vojvodina (21 percent) and those from the poorest households (17 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Only 6 percent of children age 3-4 years from Roma settlements attend an organised early childhood education programme with somewhat higher attendance in urban (6 percent) than in other areas (3 percent). 28 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 2 percent for children of mothers who have only primary education. The attendance of early childhood education programmes is higher among the older age group of children 48-59 months old (10 percent) than among smaller children of 36-47 months old (2 percent). The main reason for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes is that there is someone who can take care of the child at home (44 percent). Access issues are reasons for non-attendance of 43 percent of children where costly services (24 percent) and other too high expenses (22 percent) related to preschool programme attendance present the main obstacles.

Quality of Care

For 96 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. More children benefited from mothers' engagement (90 percent) than fathers' (37 percent). Fathers were more engaged in activities with male children (41 percent) compared to female children (32 percent).

For 91 percent of children age 12-35 months, adults engaged in four or more activities, with a similarly higher engagement of mothers (83 percent) than fathers (34 percent). Both parents are less engaged in at least four activities that promote learning with younger children 12-23 months old than with children aged 24-35 months old.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

For 68 percent of children 36-59 months old, an adult household member engaged in four or more early learning activities; mothers engaged in such activities with 48 percent of children while fathers engaged in activities of 17 percent of children. Adults engaged with female children more (75 percent) than with boys (62 percent). Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest with children whose mothers have higher education (96 percent) and lowest for children whose mothers are without education (49 percent). Engagement of adults in the early learning activities of smaller children (12-35 months) is almost at the same level as with the older children.

72 percent of children under five live in households where at least 3 children's books are present while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 55 percent. Only 44 percent of children from the poorest households have 3 or more books compared with 83 percent of children from the richest households. 75 percent of children age 0-59 months have 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes.

1 percent of children had been left with inadequate care during the previous week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

In Roma settlements in Serbia, only 12 percent of children under five live in households where at least 3 children's books are present while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 2 percent. Some 4 percent of children from the poorest households have at least 3 books compared to 24 percent for children from the richest households. 53 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes.

4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child.

Developmental Status of Children

In Serbia, 95 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. The analysis of the four domains of child development shows that 98 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, 99 percent in the physical domain and 95 percent in the social-emotional domain. Many fewer are on track (35 percent) in the literacy-numeracy domain.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 83 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (77 percent) compared to children living in richest households (90 percent). The analysis of the four domains of child development shows that 95 percent of children are on track in the learning domain and 96 percent in the physical domain, somewhat less in the socio-emotional domain (83 percent) and many fewer are on track in the literacy-numeracy (16 percent) domain.

Literacy among young women

99 percent of young women in Serbia are literate and the literacy status varies only for those women with only primary education and who are from the poorest households. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 90 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them, and this was the case for 94 percent of women from the poorest households.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

80 percent of young women in Roma settlements in Serbia are literate. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 88 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Socioeconomic status is positively correlated with the literacy rate as 51 percent of the poorest women are literate compared to 98 percent of the richest.

School Readiness

Overall, 98 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year, with lower values only for children from the poorest households (92 percent). 98 percent of children of the PPP age attend or attended the PPP at the appropriate age — 81 percent of children attend PPP in the public preschool facilities and 19 percent attend PPP in public schools.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

About 80 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. 63 percent of children of PPP age from Roma settlements attend or attended PPP at the appropriate age. There is a notable difference in the percentage of children attending PPP as per socioeconomic status; PPP is attended by 59 percent of children living in households in the bottom three wealth quintiles in comparison with 72 percent of children living in households in the top two wealth quintiles.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

97 percent of children who are of primary school entry age (who turn 6 by 1st March 2013) attend the first grade of primary school, while this is the case for 91 percent among children in the poorest wealth quintile. 99 percent of children of primary school age (age 6-13 years) attend primary school, while secondary school, which is not compulsory in Serbia, is attended by 89 percent of children (age 14-18 years). 11 percent of children of secondary school age are not attending secondary school: 3 percent attend primary school, while the remaining 8 percent are not attending school at all. In the richest households the proportion of children attending secondary education is around 97 percent, while it is 74 percent among children living in the poorest households.

The primary school completion rate is 93 percent and the transition rate to secondary school is 96 percent.

Gender parity is 0.99 for primary school and 1.08 for secondary school.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Only 69 percent of children from Roma settlements who are of primary school entry age attend the first grade of primary school (82 percent in other and 65 percent in urban areas). 85 percent of children of primary school age (age 6-13 years) attend primary school and 15 percent are out of school. Primary school attendance is lower among Roma children living in households within the poorest quintile (66 percent) compared to children living in the richest households (97 percent).

22 percent of secondary school age children (age 14-18 years) attend secondary school, 14 percent are still in primary school while 64 percent do not attend any school. There are notable differences in secondary school attendance between girls (15 percent) and boys (28 percent) as well as between children from the poorest households (5 percent) and the richest (40 percent).

The primary school completion rate is 64 percent and the secondary school transition rate is 59 percent. Gender parity for primary school is 1.01 while it drops to 0.53 for secondary education.

Birth Registration

The births of 99 percent of children under-five in Serbia have been registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration across different background characteristics apart from ethnicity where Roma have the lowest birth registration rate (94 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The births of 95 percent of children under five years in Roma settlements have been registered. Birth registration rate is lower among the children age 0-5 months (83 percent) and among children from the poorest wealth quintile (89 percent).

Child Labour

In Serbia, children's engagement in economic activities was such that 12 percent of children age 5-11 year and 2 percent of children age 12-14 years were engaged for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (1 hour or more for children 5-11 years old and 14 hours or more for children 12-14 years old). The engagement of children age 15-17 in economic activities was below the threshold (43 hours or more) that would classify it as child labour among all children in this age group. Boys, children from other residence areas and the poorest children are more likely to be involved in economic activities. The percentage of children in household chores for a number of hours that would define it as child labour is negligible. In total, 10 percent of children are involved in child labour including 3 percent who are working under hazardous conditions.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, children's engagement in economic activities was such that 4 percent of children age 5-11 year and below 1 percent of children age 12-14 years and age 15-17 were engaged for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (1 hour or more for children 5-11 years old, 14 hours or more for children 12-14 years old and 43 hours or more for children 15-17 years old). Boys and children from other residence areas are far more likely to be involved in economic activities. 2 percent of children 12-14 years old and 1 percent of children 15-17 years old were engaged in household chores for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (28 hours or more for children 12-14 years old and 43 hours or more for children 15-17 years old). In total, 5 percent of children are involved in child labour including 4 percent who are working under hazardous conditions.

Child Discipline

In Serbia, 43 percent of children aged between 1 and 14 years old were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members. While 39 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 17 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment were experienced by 1 percent of children. Younger children were more exposed to some form of physical disciplining than older children. 25 percent of children age 1-2 years were physically punished while this was the case for 8 percent of children age 10-14 years. 7 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe physical punishment is necessary to properly raise a child.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 66 percent of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their household members. While 63 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 35 percent experienced physical punishment. 8 percent of children, girls more than boys, were subjected to severe punishment. Physical punishment is the most prevalent among children age 3-4 years. 14 percent were the subject of severe punishment and 47 percent were the subject to some form of physical punishment. 11 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe physical punishment is necessary to properly raise a child.

Early Marriage

Around 4 percent of young women aged 15 to 19 are currently married or in union but this rises to 9 percent among those from the poorest households. Among women age 20-49 years, 7 percent were married before the age of 18.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

43 percent of young women age 15-19 years from Roma settlements are currently married but this rises to 52 percent of those from the poorest households and with primary education. 17 percent of girls and women age 15-49 were married before the age of 15 while 57 percent of women age 20-49 were married before the age of 18 years.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

4 percent of women in Serbia feel that a husband/partner has the right to hit or beat his wife or partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. In most cases, women can justify husband/partner violence when women neglect the children (3 percent), or if women demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands or argue with them (both 1 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Domestic violence is more likely to be justified by women from Roma settlements (37 percent). The most common reasons given are the same: when they neglect the children (30 percent) or demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. argue with their husband (21 percent) or go out without telling him (19 percent).

Attitudes toward Children with Disability

87 percent of the respondents in Serbia believe that it is better for a child with **physical or sensory disabilities** to live in the family rather than in a specialized child care institution. Furthermore, 62 percent of them think that children with physical and sensory disabilities attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. Only 35 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements used to define common attitudes.

79 percent of the respondents in Serbia believe that it is better for a child with **intellectual disabilities** to live in the family rather than in a specialized child care institution. Only 32 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend mainstream schools than special schools. Overall, 20 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements used to define common attitudes.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

92 percent of the respondents in Roma settlements believe that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to live in a family rather than in a specialized child care institution. A smaller percent of respondents (73 percent) believe that it is better for children with physical or sensory disabilities to attend mainstream schools than special schools. 55 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements.

81 percent of the respondents believe that it is better for a child with intellectual disabilities to live in a family rather than in a specialized child care institution and 55 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend mainstream schools than special schools. 38 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements.

Financial Social Assistance (FSA)

In Serbia, 4 percent of households received FSA. There are differences regarding almost all background characteristics. Data show that this cash benefit is received by 11 percent of households from the poorest quintile compared to zero percent from the richest quintile. Regarding the ethnicity of the head of household, the highest percent receiving FSA is among the households whose head of household self-declared as Roma (38 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 49 percent of households received FSA. There are differences regarding the education of the head of household and socioeconomic status. 65 percent of households whose head of households is without education received FSA compared to less than 32 percent of households whose head of household has secondary or higher education. Also, 64 percent of households from the poorest quintile received FSA compared to 28 percent from the richest quintile.

The highest percent of those who did not apply for FSA, have not applied because they know that they did not meet the conditions. One quarter of the households from the poorest quintile did not apply because they were unaware of the programme (7 percent), didn't know how to apply (14 percent) or because procedures were too complicated (4 percent).

The highest percent of those who did not apply for FSA have not applied because they know that they did not meet the conditions (32 percent) and because they were discouraged from applying by being told that they do not meet the conditions (31 percent). As high as 41 percent of the poorest households didn't apply because they found procedures too complicated (26 percent) and too expensive (15 percent).

Child Allowance (CA)

Overall, 27 percent of children in Serbia received CA and 25 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months. The child allowance is received by 9 percent of all children from the Belgrade region and around 30 percent of children from other regions. As expected, receiving CA is correlated with socioeconomic status; 48 percent of children that live in households from the poorest quintile received CA compared with 11 percent of children living in the richest households.

56 percent of those who didn't apply for this benefit stated that they knew that they did not meet the conditions while 14 percent was discouraged from applying by being told that they do not meet the conditions. As much as 28 percent of the poorest was told that they did not meet the conditions, while for 17 percent of them administrative procedures were too complicated.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

60 percent of children from Roma settlements received CA and 56 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months. 45 percent of children that live in households from the poorest quintile received CA compared with 72 percent of children from the fourth quintile.

The main reasons why households from the poorest quintile didn't apply relate to the fact that they thought they did not meet the conditions (33 percent), 23 percent was told that they did not meet the conditions and 28 percent found the administrative procedures to be too complicated or costly. The coverage with CA is the lowest among the oldest age group of children age 15-18 years (29 percent).

Birth Grant

89 percent of children under five in Serbia received the birth grant. 86 percent of children in Sumadija and Western Serbia received the birth grant compared to 94 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. Only 54 percent of children whose mother is without education received the birth grant compared with 91 and 88 percent of children whose mothers have secondary and higher education, respectively.

For the majority of children whose mothers did not apply for this benefit, the main reason was that the mothers knew they did not meet the conditions (38 percent). Other reasons given were that there was still time and they would apply (19 percent), they found the administrative procedure to be too complicated (8 percent) or they didn't need this benefit (5 percent). The complicated administrative procedure was an obstacle for applying for 18 percent of mothers from the poorest households.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Overall, 76 percent of children from Roma settlements received the birth grant. There are some differences regarding the mother's education since 63 percent of children whose mother is without education received the birth grant compared to 90 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

36 percent of mothers who did not submit an application for the birth grant knew that they did not meet the conditions while 18 percent stated that the administrative procedure was too complicated, followed by 9 percent of those who didn't know how to apply and 8 percent who thought that it was too costly to apply.

For 22 percent of mothers from the poorest households, the procedures are too complicated, for 15 percent it is too expensive to apply and 8 percent didn't know how to apply.

Subjective Well-being

95 percent of young women age 15-24 years are the most satisfied with their health, 93 percent with their family life and 92 percent with their friendships. Among the domains, young women are the least satisfied with their current income, with 74 percent of young women not having an income at all. In total, 93 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life while 94 percent are very or somewhat happy. Comparing 15-19 year old women to 20-24 year old women, the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is 97 and 91 percent, respectively. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives have improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 29 percent.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

90 percent of young women age 15-24 years from Roma settlements are the most satisfied with their family life and the same percent with their health while 86 percent are the most satisfied with the way they look. Among the domains, young women are the least satisfied with their current income, with 83 percent of young women not having an income at all. It is notable that young women living in the poorest households are least satisfied in all selected domains. The lowest satisfaction is with their living environment, where only about half of them are satisfied. In total, 82 percent of 15-24 year old women from Roma settlements are satisfied with their life overall — the figure ranges from 65 percent for women living in the poorest households to 93 percent among those living in the richest households. 87 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives have improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is only 27 percent.

INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, conducted in 2014 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The surveys provide statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"…As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

Serbia is an upper-middle income country that has made significant progress on a wide-ranging reform agenda. Studies, evaluations and research carried out over the past 3 years, show that much progress has been made towards achieving Serbia's national Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the areas of health, reform of social services, and education. The prospect of EU integration is driving the comprehensive reforms of the economic and social sectors. Serbia became a candidate for European Union (EU) membership in 2012, and started negotiations for membership in January 2014.

Over the past 5 years, the country has continued to revise its normative framework and established a number of institutions to strengthen accountability and guarantee respect for rights and the full implementation of the legal framework, without discrimination. The most important reform processes related to children and supported by UNICEF in Serbia are in the areas of child protection, education and health. In the area of child protection the main focus is on de-institutionalization, prevention of family separation through development of community based services and strengthening of social protection programmes. In the area of education, efforts are being made to fully implement inclusive legal provisions on education to enable equal access and the right to quality education for all children. The main focus in the area of health is support to early childhood development services and Roma health.

Serbia is one of the few countries in which all four previous rounds of MICS were implemented. This occurred, however, under three different states. The first MICS was conducted in 1996 while Serbia was a part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in order to review progress towards the World Summit for Children with the 2000 Federal Republic of Yugoslavia MICS (MICS2) conducted as a follow-up in 2000. The 2005 Serbia MICS (MICS3) came in time to show progress in meeting "A World Fit for Children Declaration" but also in the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy of Serbia. Serbia was then part of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro which ceased to exist in 2006 when Serbia became independent. The MICS survey implemented in 2005 and the MICS survey implemented in late 2010 (as part of the MICS4 round), were conducted on Roma settlements samples as well, to close the data gap for this very vulnerable population group, as is the case with this round of MICS.

MICS data have been and continue to be an important source of information on the situation of vulnerable children and their families. The MICS surveys implemented in 2005 and 2010 proved to be sensitive enough to measure disparities and bring a wealth of data about groups that are difficult to reach and have remained the only source for many indicators that reveal the status of Roma children and women, as well as inter-linkages stemming from the different background characteristics of children and their parents.

Bearing in mind the ongoing process of reforms, having reliable and recent data on the general population but even more importantly on socially excluded and deprived groups will be the key precondition for development of new adequate social inclusion policies. The 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS provide up-to-date and comparable data that will enable decision makers within the Government and all other stakeholders to critically assess progress made and to put additional efforts in areas that require more attention.

The findings of the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

The 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in both surveys.

Survey Objectives

The 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS have as their primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Serbia;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

II SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2014, two MICS surveys were carried out in Serbia using two different samples — the 2014 Serbia MICS and the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. The 2014 Serbia MICS was carried out based on a national sample representative of the whole population of Serbia. The 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was carried out based on a Roma settlements sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements in Serbia. Individual samples and their technical characteristics will be described separately in the relevant parts of the report.

Elements of the survey methodology that were common for both samples, as well as survey findings will be presented jointly to avoid repetition.

Sample Design for the 2014 Serbia MICS

The national sample for the 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and other[7] areas, and for 4 regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The urban and other domains within 25 Areas were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas was selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under 5, and a separate systematic sample of households was selected for each group. At the national level a total of 7351 households were selected: 2921 households with children and 4430 households without children. The 2014 Serbia MICS sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of the national level results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the 2014 Serbia MICS sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Sample Design for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS

The sample for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in Roma settlements, at the Serbia level and for urban and other areas. The urban and other areas within four regions were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under 5, and a separate systematic sample of households was selected for each group. A total of 1976 Roma households were selected: 1187 households with children and 789 households without children. The 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. For the reporting of the results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for

[7] Official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements. Instead, an "administrative-legal" criteria is applied that designates settlements as either "Urban" or "Other". Urban settlements are recognised as such by an act of the local self-government, with all other settlements falling into the category of "Other".

individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household; and 4) a questionnaire for vaccination records at the health facility. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education[8]
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Attitudes Toward Children with Disabilities[9]
- Household Characteristics
- Cash Benefit[10]
- Water and Sanitation

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Woman's Background
- Fertility[11]
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health[12]
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception[13]
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age[14] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Birth Grant[15]
- Early Childhood Development[16]
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

[8] This module included survey-specific questions about age at the start of primary school and attendance in the compulsory preparatory preschool program (PPP).
[9] Module Attitudes toward Children with Disabilities is a survey-specific module that includes questions on different attitudes toward children with disabilities.
[10] Module Cash Benefit is a survey-specific module that includes questions on key child-related cash benefits in Serbia.
[11] This module included survey-specific questions about wasted pregnancies.
[12] This module included survey-specific questions about visits conducted at home by auxiliary (patronage) nurses, attendance to childbirth preparation programmes and stay of the child and mother in the same room after birth.
[13] This module included survey-specific questions about knowledge of contraceptive methods and the use of methods to delay or avoid pregnancy.
[14] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
[15] The module Birth Grant is a survey-specific module related to the country-specific cash benefit programme.
[16] This module included survey-specific questions on the type of facility in which the child attends an ECE programme, and the reasons for non-attendance. The age group for the MICS question on engagement of adults with children in activities that promote learning and school readiness was broadened from 3-4 years to 1-4 years.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaires[17]. From the English version of the MICS5 model, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Serbian and were pre-tested in Zrenjanin during November 2013. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F[18].

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams visited health facilities to collect immunization records of children age under 3 years and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective section of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 14 days in January 2014 for both surveys. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewing in Zrenjanin in both urban and other areas. Trainees also practiced measuring the weights and heights of children in 5 kindergartens in Zrenjanin.

The data were collected by 11 teams — 8 teams for the general population and 3 teams for Roma settlements; each team was comprised of 4 interviewers, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor (the editor or supervisor was also the driver). Fieldwork began on 1 February 2014 and concluded on 30 April 2014 for the 2014 Serbia MICS and on 15 April 2014 for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS.

Data Processing

Data were entered using CSPro software, Version 5.0. The data entry was carried out by 8 data entry operators using 8 microcomputers, with support of 1 data entry supervisor. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in February 2014 and was completed in May 2014 for both surveys. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 21. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for the standard MICS modules while new syntaxes and tabulation plans were developed for non-standard MICS modules and questions.

The Report Structure

As noted before, this report presents findings from the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. Although they are two independent surveys, the decision was made to present findings in a joint report to facilitate the use and comparability of data.

Each subchapter starts with a common introduction. After that, there are explanations that refer to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS findings, respectively. In order to visually differentiate findings coming from the two surveys, the parts of the report that describe findings from the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are shaded in a different colour.

[17] The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_questionnaire.html
[18] The same questionnaires were used for both surveys.

How to Read the Tables

It should be noted that when education is used as a background characteristic in the tables, primary and secondary education levels are defined in line with the national education system classification (eight grades of primary school and four grades of secondary school).

The ethnicity background characteristic is presented only in tables with findings from the 2014 MICS Serbia. However, this background characteristic is not presented where data for all ethnic groups apart from one (mostly Serbian) are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

The findings related to the education category "Higher" within the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, are mainly based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are therefore too small to be reported separately. As such, the category "Higher" has been combined with the category "Secondary" and presented as "Secondary or higher".

Age groups presented in this report also include those persons who had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents aged 15-49 include persons who had reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 20-23 months includes those who had reached a full 23 months.

Tables also contain particular marking that is used consistently to indicate the following:

- (*) — an asterisk in tables indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are therefore too small to be reported
- (*number*) — a figure in parenthesis indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution
- (R) — the letter *R* after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the Roma settlements sample

III SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents for Serbia

Sample Coverage

Of the 7351 households selected for the sample, 6959 were found to be occupied. Of these, 6191 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 89 percent.

In the interviewed households, 4997 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 4713 were successfully interviewed, yielding a women's response rate of 94 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 2773 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2720 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 84 and 87 percent were calculated for the completion of the women and children under five questionnaires, respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interview results, and household, women's and under-5's response rates, Serbia, 2014

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Households							
Sampled	7351	4617	2734	1863	1976	1886	1626
Occupied	6959	4329	2630	1700	1888	1809	1562
Interviewed	6191	3702	2489	1317	1701	1704	1469
Household response rate	89.0	85.5	94.6	77.5	90.1	94.2	94.0
Women							
Eligible	4997	2967	2030	1070	1311	1403	1213
Interviewed	4713	2831	1882	1025	1241	1336	1111
Women's response rate	94.3	95.4	92.7	95.8	94.7	95.2	91.6
Women's overall response rate	83.9	81.6	87.7	74.2	85.3	89.7	86.1
Children under 5							
Eligible	2773	1739	1034	662	734	752	625
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2720	1710	1010	642	726	746	606
Under-5's response rate	98.1	98.3	97.7	97.0	98.9	99.2	97.0
Under-5's overall response rate	87.3	84.1	92.4	75.1	89.1	93.4	91.2

Response rates across regions and areas were, as expected, characterised by lower response rates in urban areas (about 86 percent compared with 95 percent in other areas). Response was also lower in the Belgrade region (about 78 percent) and the results for this region should be interpreted with some caution, as the response rate is lower than 85 percent.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey populations are provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 6191 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 19212 household members were listed. Of these, 9380 were males, and 9832 were females.

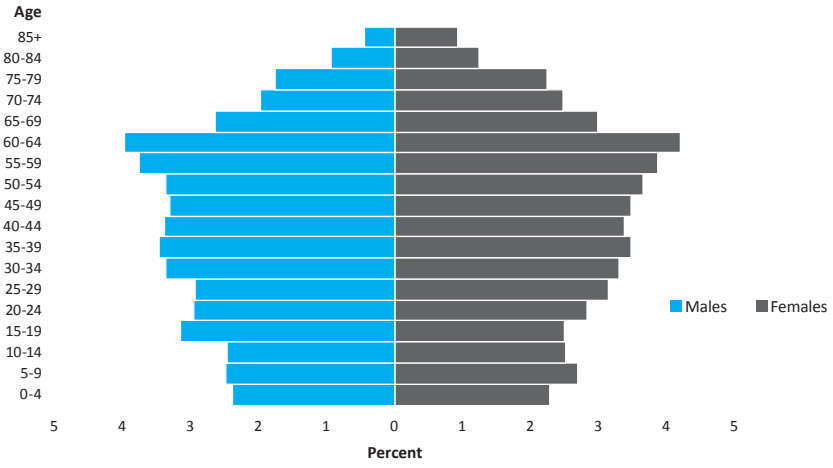
Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-years age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Serbia, 2014

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19212	100.0	9380	100.0	9832	100.0
Age						
0-4	897	4.7	459	4.9	438	4.5
5-9	995	5.2	478	5.1	517	5.3
10-14	959	5.0	476	5.1	483	4.9
15-19	1085	5.6	606	6.5	480	4.9
20-24	1111	5.8	569	6.1	542	5.5
25-29	1170	6.1	566	6.0	604	6.1
30-34	1281	6.7	646	6.9	635	6.5
35-39	1335	6.9	668	7.1	667	6.8
40-44	1299	6.8	650	6.9	649	6.6
45-49	1303	6.8	635	6.8	668	6.8
50-54	1349	7.0	647	6.9	701	7.1
55-59	1467	7.6	723	7.7	744	7.6
60-64	1572	8.2	764	8.1	808	8.2
65-69	1080	5.6	509	5.4	571	5.8
70-74	855	4.4	380	4.1	475	4.8
75-79	766	4.0	337	3.6	429	4.4
80-84	421	2.2	182	1.9	239	2.4
85+	265	1.4	86	0.9	179	1.8
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2851	14.8	1413	15.1	1438	14.6
15-64	12971	67.5	6473	69.0	6499	66.1
65+	3387	17.6	1494	15.9	1893	19.3
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3471	18.1	1767	18.8	1704	17.3
Adults age 18+ years	15739	81.9	7613	81.2	8127	82.7
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

The age and sex distribution of the 2014 Serbia MICS survey by 5-year-groups is in accordance with demographic data from the 2011 Census. The age distribution indicates negative population growth, with a low proportion of children aged under five and a high proportion of the elderly. The proportion of children age 0-14 years in the overall population is 15 percent and is lower by 3 percentage points than the proportion of the population age 65+ that has a share of 18 percent. Children up to 18 years of age constitute 18 percent of the population. The largest two 5-year groups are 55-59 and 60-64 age-groups (8 percent). The male-female ratio shows some variations and after 60 years of life the number of women exceeds that of men.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Serbia, 2014



Note: 2 household members with missing age and/or sex are excluded

Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49 years and children under 5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers[19].

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including region, area, number of household members as well as sex, education and ethnicity[20] of the head of household as shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.

The gender structure for heads of households is almost the same, when comparing the 2011 Census and 2014 Serbia MICS data. Namely, 30 percent of heads of household in the 2011 Census and 29 percent in the 2014 Serbia MICS, are female. About 62 percent of households are urban, while the rest are other. The regional distribution is very similar to the Census data. The Vojvodina region comprises the largest number of households (29 percent), while the smallest number of households is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (21 percent).

[19] See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.
[20] This was determined by asking "To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?" Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix F for a detailed view of the questions.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Serbia, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6191	6191
Sex of household head			
Male	71.5	4428	4684
Female	28.5	1763	1507
Region			
Belgrade	23.5	1458	1317
Vojvodina	28.8	1785	1701
Sumadija and Western Serbia	26.6	1645	1704
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.1	1303	1469
Area			
Urban	61.6	3816	3702
Other	38.4	2375	2489
Number of household members			
1	18.9	1167	850
2	24.2	1497	1100
3	18.9	1167	1175
4	19.0	1175	1325
5	10.4	644	832
6	5.4	333	520
7	1.8	113	220
8	0.7	44	85
9	0.3	20	39
10+	0.5	30	45
Education of household head			
None	2.0	125	108
Primary	26.6	1645	1582
Secondary	48.0	2970	3044
Higher	23.3	1445	1450
Missing/DK	0.1	6	7
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	86.7	5365	5384
Hungarian	4.7	289	261
Bosnian	1.1	70	86
Roma	1.6	98	129
Other	4.8	294	270
Does not want to declare	1.2	72	58
Missing/DK	0.0	3	3
Mean household size	3.1	6191	6191

The table also shows the weighted average household size in Serbia estimated by the survey which is 3.1 members per household. 2011 Census data shows that the average household size in Serbia was 2.9. There are some differences in the proportion of households with 5 members (10.4 from the survey and 7.9 from the 2011 Census), and 6+ members (8.7 from the survey and 6.7 from the 2011 Census). The majority of households have two to four members (62 percent).

Characteristics of Female Respondents and Children Under 5

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)[21]. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age 5, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years old. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[22], wealth index quintiles[23, 24], and ethnicity of the head of household. In the tables where denominators for wealth index quintiles are too small, data are merged into two groups — the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles) — in order to allow for the presentation of data by wealth status.

Approximately 27 percent of interviewed eligible women live in Sumadija and Western Serbia and a similar percentage lives in Vojvodina (26 percent). The distribution among the Belgrade region and Southern and Eastern Serbia is almost equal, 23 percent. This pattern was expected and similar to the data from the 2011 Census.

The proportion of younger women is lower, with 11 percent in the 15-19 years age group. Around 60 percent of all women in this sample are currently married, while 32 percent have never been married. Distribution by motherhood status is similar: 61 percent of women have given birth, compared to 39 percent that have never given birth.

The majority of interviewed women have secondary education (55 percent), while the proportion of women with no education is less than 1 percent and with primary education is 10 percent. Those with higher education constitute approximately 34 percent. These data do not correspond to the 2011 Census data due to the different methodology. Unlike the 2011 Census, MICS records the highest level of education ever attended, irrespective of whether that level was completed.

As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, fewer women live in households within the poorest quintile — about 13 percent — while 20 to 23 percent of women live in the households within the remaining wealth quintiles.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, wealth index, and ethnicity.

The proportion of male and female children in the under-5 sample is almost the same, 51 and 49 percent respectively. The majority of children under 5 in Serbia live in urban areas (about 63 percent). The proportion of children in Southern and Eastern Serbia is smaller than in other regions (about 19 percent) which is expected due to the concentration of the population in big and more developed cities. The majority of children under 5 (51 percent) have a mother with secondary education.

[21] See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

[22] Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background characteristic.

[23] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the household items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and other (rural) areas. Finally, the urban and other factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In the 2014 Serbia MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: source of drinking water; location of water source; type of sanitation facility; sharing of sanitation facilities; number of rooms used for sleeping; main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; type of household fuel; presence in the household of electricity, a television, radio, non-mobile phone, refrigerator, wardrobe, table with chairs, bed, iron, hair dryer, water heater, vacuum cleaner, freezer, electric stove, personal washing machine, drying machine, dishwashing machine, microwave, Cable TV/total TV, PC/laptop, Internet connection, air conditioner, presence in the household of a watch, mobile phone, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car, truck, tractor; possession of a bank account; ownership of dwelling; land ownership; ownership of livestock: cattle, milk cows or bulls, goats, sheep, chickens, other poultry, pigs and bees; and applying for financial social assistance. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.
Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data — or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S. O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S. O., 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

[24] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest household population", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population" and similar.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Serbia, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4713	4713
Region			
Belgrade	23.4	1105	1025
Vojvodina	26.3	1238	1241
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.4	1293	1336
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.9	1077	1111
Area			
Urban	60.9	2870	2831
Other	39.1	1843	1882
Age			
15-19	10.9	515	388
20-24	11.9	562	489
25-29	14.2	667	865
30-34	14.9	704	1065
35-39	16.1	758	813
40-44	15.8	745	570
45-49	16.2	763	523
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	60.4	2846	3436
Widowed	1.3	60	45
Divorced	4.3	201	159
Separated	1.8	86	98
Never married/in union	32.3	1520	975
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	38.8	1827	1136
Ever gave birth	61.2	2886	3577
Gave birth in last two years	8.2	384	959
No birth in last two years	53.1	2502	2618
Education			
None	0.4	20	32
Primary	10.0	473	521
Secondary	55.2	2604	2572
Higher	34.3	1616	1587
Missing/DK	0.0	0	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	12.7	600	662
Second	20.2	954	897
Middle	21.8	1025	1001
Fourth	22.0	1035	995
Richest	23.3	1099	1158
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.6	4131	4107
Hungarian	3.6	172	160
Bosnian	1.7	80	91
Roma	2.2	102	142
Other	3.6	170	167
Does not want to declare	1.2	54	42
Missing/DK	0.1	4	4

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Serbia, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2720	2720
Sex			
Male	51.5	1400	1367
Female	48.5	1320	1353
Region			
Belgrade	26.9	733	642
Vojvodina	27.7	753	726
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.9	706	746
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.4	528	606
Area			
Urban	63.3	1722	1710
Other	36.7	998	1010
Age			
0-5 months	11.8	321	169
6-11 months	9.0	245	271
12-23 months	18.0	489	524
24-35 months	17.1	465	545
36-47 months	20.0	545	582
48-59 months	24.1	655	629
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	97.3	2645	2679
Other primary caretaker	2.7	75	41
Mother's education[a]			
None	1.2	32	32
Primary	11.4	309	285
Secondary	50.7	1380	1405
Higher	36.7	999	998
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.1	411	394
Second	15.6	425	457
Middle	19.2	522	544
Fourth	22.4	609	583
Richest	27.7	752	742
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	84.8	2306	2348
Hungarian	3.0	83	89
Bosnian	2.2	61	67
Roma	3.4	91	98
Other	5.1	138	99
Does not want to declare	1.5	40	18
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership, and Wealth Quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. Table HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

All household in Serbia have electricity. There are no differences by area or by region.

The majority of households have a finished floor (99 percent), a finished roof (99 percent) and finished exterior walls (98 percent). There are no differentials by area or region.

The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping in Serbia is 1.62 with minimal regional variations.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Serbia, 2014

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Electricity							
Yes	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.8
No	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flooring							
Natural floor	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
Rudimentary floor	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Finished floor	99.0	99.6	97.9	99.8	98.6	99.0	98.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof							
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Finished roofing	98.8	98.2	99.6	98.9	97.6	99.2	99.6
Other	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.2
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls							
Natural walls	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rudimentary walls	1.3	0.5	2.6	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.8
Finished walls	98.2	99.1	96.8	99.0	97.1	99.5	97.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	37.1	38.8	34.3	37.2	43.4	36.2	29.3
2	37.4	40.3	32.9	42.0	34.1	35.6	39.3
3 or more	25.4	20.8	32.8	20.7	22.4	28.1	31.4
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6191	3816	2375	1458	1785	1645	1303
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.62	1.63	1.59	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.63

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of a dwelling.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Serbia, 2014

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Percentage of households that own a							
Radio	77.7	78.4	76.7	80.6	79.8	77.5	71.9
Television	98.6	99.1	97.9	98.9	97.9	99.1	98.8
Non-mobile telephone	88.9	91.2	85.2	92.3	86.7	91.0	85.5
Refrigerator	98.3	99.2	96.8	99.4	98.1	98.6	97.1
Wardrobe	99.1	99.4	98.6	99.5	99.4	98.7	98.8
Table with chairs	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.6	99.1	99.0
Bed	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iron	95.7	97.7	92.5	98.6	95.1	95.6	93.4
Hair dryer	89.7	92.9	84.6	95.9	89.1	89.4	83.9
Water heater	94.9	96.8	91.7	97.2	94.5	95.0	92.5
Vacuum cleaner	93.8	96.4	89.6	96.9	92.2	94.7	91.3
Freezer	83.6	78.9	91.2	66.9	89.1	89.1	88.0
Electrical stove	95.3	98.3	90.5	98.4	95.3	93.9	93.5
Washing machine	93.6	96.6	88.8	97.4	93.6	93.2	89.9
Drying machine	7.2	8.2	5.6	6.9	11.0	5.8	3.9
Dishwasher	19.1	23.4	12.2	32.1	14.9	16.7	13.5
Microwave	35.5	39.9	28.5	39.0	40.6	32.0	29.0
Cable/Total TV	61.7	76.2	38.5	83.8	60.7	52.8	49.6
PC/Laptop	63.6	70.4	52.8	72.9	62.6	57.7	62.2
Internet	57.5	66.0	43.8	70.1	57.5	49.6	53.3
Air conditioner	33.4	44.2	16.0	58.9	35.0	20.3	19.3
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	41.3	24.8	68.0	20.6	43.7	47.9	53.0
Farm animals/Livestock	26.8	9.4	54.8	9.6	28.7	34.1	34.4
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Watch	68.9	72.9	62.6	73.0	64.5	72.1	66.5
Mobile telephone	90.7	93.5	86.2	95.0	87.8	90.8	89.7
Bicycle	56.1	53.2	60.7	38.4	79.5	45.5	57.2
Motorcycle or scooter	11.5	9.4	14.9	6.5	15.5	10.3	13.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.1	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.5
Car	59.9	59.8	60.1	62.4	53.9	63.7	60.5
Truck	2.2	1.4	3.5	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.1
Tractor	16.2	3.9	35.9	4.2	13.6	22.8	24.7
Bank account	83.0	88.0	74.9	87.1	86.5	79.1	78.4
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	86.9	84.7	90.4	85.8	86.8	89.5	85.0
Not owned	13.1	15.3	9.6	14.2	13.2	10.5	15.0
Rented	4.3	5.8	1.9	6.4	4.3	4.2	2.1
Other	8.8	9.5	7.8	7.8	8.9	6.4	12.9
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6191	3816	2375	1458	1785	1645	1303

99 percent of households own a television, a wardrobe, a table with a chair and 100 percent own a bed. Similarly, over 90 percent of households own a refrigerator, an iron, a water heater, a vacuum cleaner, an electrical stove and a washing machine, and 78 percent of households own a radio. There are no notable differences by area and region.

Some differences between regions and urban/other areas are observed related to the ownership of a drying machine and a dishwasher.

64 percent of households in Serbia own a PC or a laptop, and 58 percent have access to the Internet. There are differences by area and region related to access to the Internet with higher access observed in urban areas and in the Belgrade region.

41 percent of households own agricultural land and 27 percent own farm animals/livestock. The majority of households (87 percent) inhabit a dwelling owned by a household member and 4 percent of households inhabit dwelling that are rented.

In 91 percent of households in Serbia at least one member has a mobile telephone. In 60 percent at least one member owns a car, and in 83 percent at least one member has a bank account.

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles as well as the household population distribution by sex, education and ethnicity of the head of household.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence, region, and sex, education and ethnicity of household head, Serbia, 2014

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	100.0	19212
Area							
Urban	10.0	14.4	20.4	26.7	28.6	100.0	11345
Other	34.5	28.1	19.5	10.5	7.5	100.0	7867
Region							
Belgrade	8.7	13.1	18.7	25.6	33.9	100.0	4345
Vojvodina	19.5	21.7	20.2	21.1	17.5	100.0	5113
Sumadija and Western Serbia	22.9	22.1	22.3	16.6	16.0	100.0	5284
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.1	22.2	18.3	17.6	13.9	100.0	4470
Sex of household head							
Male	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.8	100.0	15150
Female	23.1	20.9	19.5	19.7	16.9	100.0	4062
Education of household head							
None	58.5	22.7	4.4	13.3	1.1	100.0	352
Primary	43.4	23.9	16.9	10.7	5.2	100.0	4906
Secondary	14.1	21.6	22.9	22.6	18.8	100.0	9740
Higher	3.2	11.6	18.3	25.4	41.5	100.0	4185
Missing/DK	5.4	0.0	21.2	65.3	8.1	100.0	30
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	18.2	19.5	20.6	21.0	20.8	100.0	16761
Hungarian	24.6	25.9	18.9	19.3	11.3	100.0	746
Bosnian	39.5	37.2	12.2	4.9	6.1	100.0	290
Roma	74.3	11.2	3.7	6.7	4.1	100.0	426
Other	21.0	24.8	21.1	15.9	17.2	100.0	779
Does not want to declare	7.1	14.4	18.6	15.7	44.2	100.0	201
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8

The share of the household population living in the poorest wealth quintile is higher in other areas (35 percent) than in urban (10 percent) and is the highest in Southern and Eastern Serbia (28 percent) compared to 9 percent in the Belgrade region.

There is a positive correlation between the education of the head of household and the wealth index. The household population where the head of household has no education or has only primary education has the highest share in the poorest wealth quintile (59 and 43 percent respectively).

The majority of the household population where the head of household has declared as Roma live in the poorest wealth quintile (74 percent).

Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents for Roma Settlements

Sample Coverage

Of the 1976 households selected for the sample, 1803 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1743 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 97 percent.

In the interviewed households, 2162 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 2081 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96 percent within interviewed households.

There were 1556 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1515 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 93 and 94 are calculated for individual interviews of women and under-5's, respectively (Table HH.1R).

Table HH.1R: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's and under-5's response rates, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Households			
Sampled	1976	1277	699
Occupied	1803	1167	636
Interviewed	1743	1134	609
Household response rate	96.7	97.2	95.8
Women			
Eligible	2162	1481	681
Interviewed	2081	1424	657
Women's response rate	96.3	96.2	96.5
Women's overall response rate	93.1	93.4	92.4
Children under 5			
Eligible	1556	1091	465
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1515	1065	450
Under-5's response rate	97.4	97.6	96.8
Under-5's overall response rate	94.1	94.9	92.7

Response rates across areas were, as expected, characterised by similarly high response rates in urban and other areas (97 and 96 percent respectively). A similar pattern exists for women and children under 5.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey populations are provided in Table HH.2R. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1R. In the 1976 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 8595 household members were listed. Of these, 4286 were males, and 4309 were females.

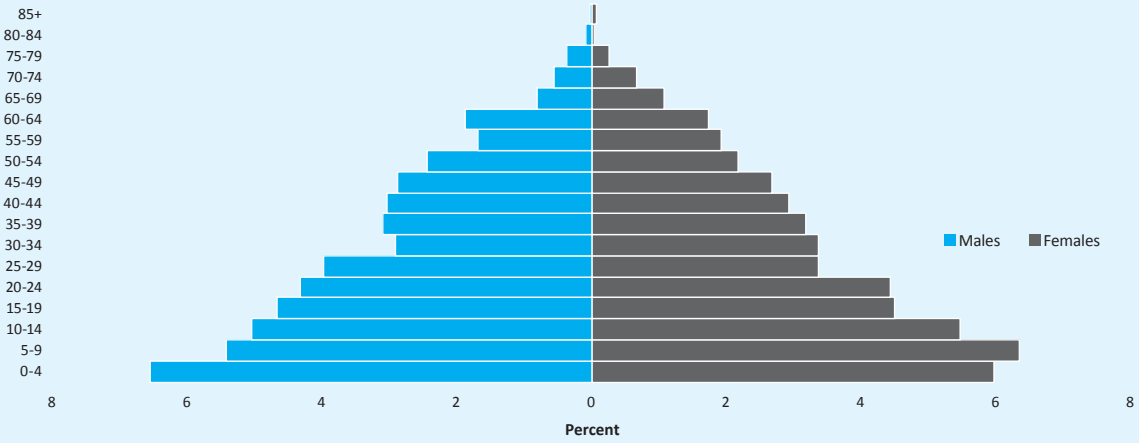
Table HH.2R: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-years age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8595	100.0	4286	100.0	4309	100.0
Age						
0-4	1076	12.5	564	13.2	512	11.9
5-9	1011	11.8	466	10.9	545	12.7
10-14	904	10.5	435	10.1	469	10.9
15-19	788	9.2	401	9.4	387	9.0
20-24	752	8.8	371	8.7	381	8.8
25-29	632	7.4	343	8.0	289	6.7
30-34	539	6.3	250	5.8	288	6.7
35-39	539	6.3	266	6.2	273	6.3
40-44	513	6.0	261	6.1	252	5.9
45-49	478	5.6	248	5.8	231	5.4
50-54	397	4.6	210	4.9	187	4.3
55-59	310	3.6	146	3.4	164	3.8
60-64	310	3.6	161	3.8	149	3.4
65-69	161	1.9	70	1.6	91	2.1
70-74	105	1.2	48	1.1	56	1.3
75-79	54	0.6	32	0.7	23	0.5
80-84	13	0.1	9	0.2	4	0.1
85+	8	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1
Missing/DK	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2991	34.8	1464	34.2	1526	35.4
15-64	5259	61.2	2658	62.0	2601	60.4
65+	341	4.0	162	3.8	179	4.2
Missing/DK	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	3460	40.2	1718	40.1	1742	40.4
Adults age 18+ years	5130	59.7	2566	59.9	2564	59.5
Missing/DK	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1

The age distribution of the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS indicates that the proportion of children under the age of 5 is highest (about 13 percent), and then in each subsequent age group the proportion of the population decreases. Children up to 17 years of age constitute about 40 percent of the population, while only 4 percent belong to the group over 65 years of age. There was almost no difference between the male and female distribution in the broad age groups, i.e. 0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65 years and above.

Figure HH.1R: Age and sex distribution of household population, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: 5 household members with missing age and/or sex are excluded

Table HH.3R: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1743	1743
Sex of household head			
Male	82.4	1437	1439
Female	17.6	306	304
Area			
Urban	70.3	1225	1134
Other	29.7	518	609
Number of household members			
1	5.4	94	80
2	14.7	256	192
3	11.0	192	172
4	14.7	256	280
5	16.6	289	300
6	14.4	250	281
7	9.8	171	176
8	5.2	90	109
9	3.6	63	64
10+	4.7	82	89
Education of household head			
None	16.2	282	279
Primary	69.4	1209	1228
Secondary or higher	14.4	250	234
Missing/DK	0.1	1	2
Mean household size	4.9	1743	1743

Tables HH.3R, HH.4R and HH.5R provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49 and children under 5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers[25].

Table HH.3R provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the head of household, area, and number of household members and education of the head of household as shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report. The figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey. Gender structure for the heads of households indicates that 82 percent are men. About 70 percent of households are urban, while the rest are other. The majority of households (about 57 percent) have three to six members and about 69 percent of households have a household head with primary education. The survey estimated the average household size at 4.9 persons.

Characteristics of Female Respondents and Children Under 5

Tables HH.4R and HH.5R provide information on the background characteristics of the female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)[25]. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4R provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in the last two years preceding the survey, education[26] and wealth index quintiles[27, 28] or wealth index. In the tables where denominators for wealth index quintiles are too small, data are merged into two groups — the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles) — in order to allow for the presentation of data by wealth status.

[25] See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

[26] Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background characteristic.

[27] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. In 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS final factor scores are calculated for the total sample, without separate factor scores for households in urban and other areas. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: source of drinking water; location of water source; type of sanitation facility; sharing of sanitation facilities; number of rooms used for sleeping; main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; type of household fuel; presence in the household of electricity, a television, radio, non-mobile phone, refrigerator, wardrobe, table with chairs, bed, iron, hair dryer, water heater, vacuum cleaner, freezer, electric stove, washing machine, drying machine, dishwashing machine, microwave, Cable TV/total TV, PC/laptop, Internet connection, air conditioner, presence in the household of a watch, mobile phone, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car, truck; possession of a bank account; ownership of dwelling; ownership of agricultural land; and applying for financial social assistance. The wealth index is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth through information on household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.
Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data — or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S. O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S. O., 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

[28] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest household population", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population" and similar.

Table HH.4R: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2081	2081
Area			
Urban	74.2	1544	1424
Other	25.8	537	657
Age			
15-19	18.3	382	377
20-24	18.1	377	440
25-29	13.7	284	350
30-34	13.8	288	276
35-39	12.9	267	229
40-44	12.2	254	217
45-49	11.0	229	192
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	73.7	1533	1573
Widowed	1.5	32	28
Divorced	1.7	36	31
Separated	7.0	145	162
Never married/in union	16.1	335	286
Missing	0.0	0	1
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	21.2	442	375
Ever gave birth	78.8	1639	1706
Gave birth in last two years	19.4	405	567
No birth in last two years	59.3	1234	1139
Education			
None	21.0	436	420
Primary	66.4	1381	1428
Secondary or higher	12.6	263	230
Missing/DK	0.1	1	3
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.1	397	461
Second	19.3	402	430
Middle	19.4	405	420
Fourth	19.8	413	375
Richest	22.3	464	395
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	57.9	1204	1311
Richest 40 percent	42.1	877	770

Approximately 74 percent of interviewed eligible women live in urban areas. Almost 74 percent of all women in this sample are married, while 16 percent have never been married. Distribution by motherhood is similar to marital status: 79 percent of women have given birth. The majority of interviewed women have primary education (66 percent), while the proportion of women with no education is 21 percent. Overall, 13 percent of women age 15-49 have secondary or higher education. As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, women are almost equally distributed across the first four quintiles (about 19 percent in each quintile), while there is only a slightly higher percentage of women who live in households within the richest quintile (about 22 percent of women).

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5R. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education and wealth index.

The proportion of male and female children in the under-5 sample is almost the same, 52 and 48 percent respectively. The majority of children under 5 in Roma settlements live in urban areas (about 75 percent).

Age distribution shows that about 18 percent of children are under one year of age, while the remaining one-year categories range between 19 and 21 percent. The majority of children under 5 (68 percent) have a mother with primary education. As for the wealth index quintiles, a higher percentage of children under 5 from Roma settlements live in households within the poorest quintile (29 percent) than in the richest quintile (14 percent).

Table HH.5R: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1515	1515
Sex			
Male	51.9	787	796
Female	48.1	728	719
Area			
Urban	74.9	1135	1065
Other	25.1	380	450
Age			
0-5 months	9.6	146	117
6-11 months	8.6	130	147
12-23 months	21.0	318	323
24-35 months	18.5	281	271
36-47 months	21.4	324	328
48-59 months	20.9	316	329
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	96.7	1465	1464
Other primary caretaker	3.3	50	51
Mother's education[a]			
None	23.8	361	329
Primary	68.1	1031	1069
Secondary or higher	8.1	123	117
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	28.8	436	455
Second	20.9	317	346
Middle	19.8	300	290
Fourth	16.8	254	215
Richest	13.7	208	209
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	69.5	1053	1091
Richest 40 percent	30.5	462	424

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership, and Wealth Quintiles

Tables HH.6R, HH.7R and HH.8R provide further details on household level characteristics. Table HH.6R presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

The majority of households have a finished floor (96 percent) and finished roof (93 percent) without differences by the area of residence.

As regards exterior walls, 96 percent of households have finished exterior walls, 97 percent in urban and 93 percent in other areas.

The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping in Roma settlements is 2.97.

Table HH.6R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Electricity			
Yes	89.7	90.7	87.2
No	10.3	9.3	12.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flooring			
Natural floor	2.8	2.0	4.8
Rudimentary floor	0.7	0.9	0.2
Finished floor	96.4	97.0	95.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof			
Natural roofing	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rudimentary roofing	2.0	2.2	1.6
Finished roofing	93.3	92.9	94.2
Other	4.0	4.3	3.4
Missing/DK	0.3	0.2	0.5
Exterior walls			
Natural walls	0.9	0.6	1.8
Rudimentary walls	2.8	2.0	4.8
Finished walls	95.7	96.9	92.7
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
Missing/DK	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	41.7	37.7	51.0
2	38.0	39.7	34.0
3 or more	19.3	21.5	14.3
Missing/DK	1.0	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1743	1225	518
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.97	3.00	2.92

In Table HH.7R households in Roma settlements are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of a dwelling.

Table HH.7R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Percentage of households that own a			
Radio	41.0	42.9	36.7
Television	90.3	91.4	87.8
Non-mobile telephone	32.1	34.8	25.7
Refrigerator	75.2	78.3	67.8
Wardrobe	79.9	81.1	76.9
Table with chairs	76.2	74.4	80.4
Bed	95.5	95.1	96.4
Iron	56.6	60.0	48.5
Hair dryer	41.6	45.2	33.0
Water heater	57.0	63.9	40.8
Vacuum cleaner	49.2	55.1	35.4
Freezer	58.7	61.3	52.4
Electrical stove	60.2	67.2	43.4
Washing machine	57.6	63.8	42.9
Drying machine	1.4	1.3	1.7
Dishwasher	1.8	1.8	1.7
Microwave	12.8	15.0	7.5
Cable/Total TV	18.9	21.2	13.6
PC/Laptop	42.1	49.1	25.6
Internet	34.8	42.8	16.0
Air conditioner	6.3	6.9	4.9
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	2.6	0.8	6.8
Farm animals/Livestock	9.3	5.2	18.9
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Watch	32.5	33.6	30.1
Mobile telephone	80.9	80.7	81.3
Bicycle	35.9	35.4	37.2
Motorcycle or scooter	4.3	4.0	4.8
Animal-drawn cart	2.2	1.4	4.0
Car	22.3	22.3	22.5
Truck	2.8	2.3	4.0
Tractor	1.3	1.4	1.3
Bank account	25.7	29.6	16.5
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	81.1	80.2	83.4
Not owned	18.7	19.7	16.4
Rented	2.9	3.1	2.5
Other	15.8	16.6	13.9
Missing/DK	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1743	1225	518

96 percent of households own a bed and 90 percent own a television. Between 75 and 80 percent of households own a refrigerator, a wardrobe and a table with chairs.

About 60 percent of households own an electrical stove and about 58 percent own a freezer and a washing machine, while 32 percent own a non-mobile telephone.

About 42 percent of households in Roma settlements own a PC or a laptop, while one-third have access to Internet (35 percent). There are large differences by area: in other areas 26 percent of households own a PC or a laptop and 16 percent have Internet, compared with 49 and 43 percent in urban areas respectively.

3 percent of households from Roma settlements own agricultural land and 9 percent own farm animals/livestock. 81 percent of households inhabit a dwelling owned by a household member and 3 percent of households inhabit a rented dwelling.

Table HH.8R shows how the household population is distributed according to household wealth quintiles, by area, sex and education of the household head. 29 percent of the household population from other areas live in the poorest households.

There are differences by education of the head of household — 40 percent of the household population whose head of household is without education live in the poorest households.

Table HH.8R: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence, and the sex and education level of the household head, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.0	100.0	8595
Area							
Urban	16.9	17.5	21.3	22.4	21.9	100.0	6337
Other	28.7	27.3	16.0	13.4	14.6	100.0	2259
Sex of household head							
Male	18.4	20.2	19.5	21.0	20.8	100.0	7249
Female	28.6	19.2	22.2	14.6	15.4	100.0	1347
Education of household head							
None	40.4	22.4	18.5	15.3	3.4	100.0	1344
Primary	18.6	21.0	21.2	19.4	19.9	100.0	6070
Secondary or higher	4.2	13.0	15.1	28.4	39.3	100.0	1175
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	7

IV CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday, while the under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. Even though the fertility module was included in the questionnaires for the 2014 Serbia MICS, there was a deliberate decision not to calculate mortality rates for this survey considering low mortality and fertility rates in general. The data from the module was used for calculation of fertility-related indicators.

The mortality indicators were calculated only for the population of children from the Roma settlements in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS because there are no data coming from regular statistics for this population group while other estimates indicate that values are higher than the national averages.

In the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, an indirect method, known as the Brass method[29], was used. Robust estimates of the aforementioned indicators are produced by this indirect method, and are comparable with those obtained by applying direct methods.

The data used by the indirect methods are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year time-since-first-birth groups of women age 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are deceased, also for five-year time-since-first-birth groups of women. The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each time-since-first-birth group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Serbia, the East model life table was selected as the most appropriate.

To obtain the most recent single estimates of the two indicators, estimates based on the time since first birth group 0-4 are used.

The infant mortality rate is estimated at 12.8 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 14.4 per thousand live births. The reference period is the first quarter of 2012. Due to the small number of unweighted cases, data by background characteristics in this chapter are not shown.

[29] United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 2013. Tools for Demographic Estimation. Paris, UNFPA.

V NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

The percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.[30]

Overall, almost all (99 percent) of births in Serbia were weighed at birth and approximately 5 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams (Table NU.1). The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary much by region or by urban and other area. As for mother's education, there are 16 percent of infants with low birth weight whose mothers have primary school compared to 4 percent for infants whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

[30] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S. O., and Sommerfelt, A. E., 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Serbia, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	2.4	7.6	71.9	16.8	1.3	100.0	5.1	98.7	384
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	(1.9)	(14.6)	(46.4)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.7)	(100.0)	16
20-34 years	2.6	7.0	73.4	15.5	1.5	100.0	5.1	98.5	320
35-49 years	1.9	8.9	70.6	18.5	0.2	100.0	5.0	99.8	48
Birth order									
1	1.5	7.7	74.5	16.2	0.1	100.0	4.4	99.9	161
2-3	3.2	7.4	70.2	17.0	2.2	100.0	5.7	97.8	207
4-5	(3.1)	(4.3)	(71.4)	(21.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.5)	(100.0)	14
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Region									
Belgrade	2.0	4.5	76.2	12.1	5.1	100.0	3.9	94.9	91
Vojvodina	0.8	10.8	70.5	17.8	0.0	100.0	4.8	99.8	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.4	4.7	72.8	17.1	0.0	100.0	6.5	100.0	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.4	10.3	67.8	20.3	0.2	100.0	5.1	99.8	78
Area									
Urban	1.2	8.2	71.9	16.6	2.1	100.0	4.4	97.9	229
Other	4.3	6.7	71.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	99.9	155
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	13.7	12.5	52.0	21.7	0.0	100.0	15.6	100.0	41
Secondary	1.5	6.4	75.0	16.9	0.1	100.0	4.0	99.9	194
Higher	0.5	7.2	73.7	15.4	3.2	100.0	3.5	96.8	145
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.5	8.9	72.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	99.6	52
Second	8.0	7.3	64.3	20.3	0.0	100.0	9.4	100.0	63
Middle	0.6	9.9	71.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	4.3	100.0	83
Fourth	0.6	9.5	73.8	15.9	0.2	100.0	4.3	99.8	84
Richest	1.5	3.6	75.0	15.3	4.6	100.0	3.1	95.4	102
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	1.3	6.7	73.0	17.7	1.4	100.0	3.9	98.6	325
Hungarian	(0.0)	(12.9)	(77.7)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(100.0)	14
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.7)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.6)	(100.0)	9
Roma	(4.8)	(22.1)	(65.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.8)	(98.1)	12
Other	(20.6)	(13.5)	(50.6)	(15.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(21.5)	(100.0)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	-	-	0

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 — Low-birthweight infants
[2] MICS indicator 2.21 — Infants weighed at birth
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Low Birth Weight in Roma Settlements

Almost all (99 percent) of births in Roma settlements were weighed at birth and approximately 15 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams (Table NU.1R). There are no notable variations by background characteristics: area, mother's education and wealth.

Table NU.1R: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	4.5	9.6	72.6	12.9	0.4	100.0	14.7	98.6	405
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	1.1	8.5	77.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	11.7	98.7	113
20-34 years	4.3	10.1	73.0	12.0	0.6	100.0	14.7	98.9	271
35-49 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	20
Birth order									
1	2.4	13.4	70.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	99.2	105
2-3	3.8	7.6	77.4	10.7	0.5	100.0	13.4	98.9	212
4-5	12.0	5.2	62.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	18.3	98.4	62
6+	(1.1)	(21.0)	(66.4)	(9.7)	(1.8)	100.0	(16.5)	(93.9)	27
Area									
Urban	4.7	9.8	72.5	12.5	0.5	100.0	14.9	99.1	306
Other	3.9	9.0	72.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	13.9	97.2	99
Mother's education									
None	2.1	11.9	77.2	8.2	0.6	100.0	13.8	97.0	80
Primary	5.1	9.3	71.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	14.9	99.3	292
Secondary or higher	(5.4)	(7.0)	(70.3)	(14.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(14.3)	(96.7)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.3	10.9	76.4	9.0	0.5	100.0	14.3	96.8	104
Second	3.5	6.9	76.2	12.9	0.5	100.0	12.9	98.9	96
Middle	9.1	9.3	67.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	17.7	99.1	85
Fourth	1.2	8.2	82.1	7.5	1.0	100.0	11.9	99.0	52
Richest	4.5	13.3	61.0	21.2	0.0	100.0	15.9	100.0	67
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	5.1	9.0	73.5	12.0	0.3	100.0	14.9	98.2	286
Richest 40 percent	3.1	11.1	70.3	15.2	0.4	100.0	14.2	99.6	119

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 — Low-birthweight infants
[2] MICS indicator 2.21 — Infants weighed at birth
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Under nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished — showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Undernourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[31]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators — weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height — can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended[32] by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during the fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the three key anthropometric indicators.

[31] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report
[32] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions here: http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_planning.html

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia, 2014

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above		
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	1.8	0.2	0.6	2353	6.0	2.3	0.4	2337	3.9	1.1	13.9	0.5	2270
Sex													
Male	1.8	0.1	0.7	1239	6.8	2.4	0.5	1232	4.2	1.0	15.6	0.6	1185
Female	1.7	0.2	0.5	1114	5.1	2.1	0.3	1105	3.6	1.2	12.0	0.4	1085
Region													
Belgrade	1.9	0.1	0.7	489	4.2	2.9	0.9	482	8.1	1.6	13.6	0.4	438
Vojvodina	3.6	0.3	0.4	709	8.8	2.7	0.1	706	2.7	0.4	12.2	0.5	703
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.5	0.1	0.8	655	5.7	2.4	0.6	652	3.2	1.0	15.8	0.7	637
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.8	0.0	0.5	499	4.2	0.8	0.3	497	2.8	1.7	14.0	0.4	492
Area													
Urban	2.3	0.3	0.6	1450	6.5	2.7	0.5	1440	4.5	1.3	14.3	0.5	1388
Other	0.9	0.0	0.6	903	5.2	1.6	0.3	897	2.9	0.8	13.2	0.6	882
Age													
0-5 months	4.6	0.0	-0.2	270	8.8	1.6	-0.1	270	8.3	0.3	5.2	-0.2	270
6-11 months	1.3	0.0	0.5	209	8.9	5.1	0.6	203	6.0	1.5	12.2	0.3	204
12-17 months	0.6	0.0	0.8	196	8.6	3.4	0.3	195	2.6	0.0	17.8	0.9	196
18-23 months	1.4	0.3	1.1	233	7.0	4.3	0.3	230	1.4	1.1	28.0	1.3	231
24-35 months	2.0	0.0	0.8	419	9.6	3.0	0.3	414	2.2	1.6	15.9	0.7	414
36-47 months	1.5	0.2	0.5	458	2.8	1.0	0.4	457	4.8	1.2	12.0	0.4	449
48-59 months	1.2	0.4	0.7	568	2.1	0.8	0.8	568	2.9	1.2	11.3	0.4	506
Mother's education													
None	(7.2)	(2.5)	-(0.5)	28	(31.4)	(14.2)	-(1.0)	28	(5.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.1)	28
Primary	4.3	0.2	0.3	295	13.4	2.8	-0.2	296	3.8	0.2	12.7	0.5	292
Secondary	1.4	0.2	0.7	1231	4.3	1.4	0.5	1221	3.5	1.2	14.5	0.5	1193
Higher	1.3	0.1	0.6	799	4.9	3.0	0.6	792	4.5	1.3	13.7	0.5	758
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.9	0.4	0.4	376	13.6	3.9	-0.1	376	1.3	0.3	16.4	0.6	373
Second	0.3	0.0	0.8	407	3.6	1.1	0.5	402	2.4	1.1	17.2	0.7	390
Middle	2.5	0.2	0.6	474	7.2	2.6	0.4	470	4.4	1.4	12.8	0.6	460
Fourth	0.8	0.1	0.5	548	3.3	1.5	0.5	544	5.0	0.4	11.7	0.3	515
Richest	1.1	0.2	0.7	548	4.1	2.5	0.7	545	5.2	2.0	12.8	0.5	533
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	1.1	0.1	0.7	1993	4.4	2.1	0.5	1979	3.9	1.2	14.3	0.5	1918
Hungarian	0.9	0.0	0.2	78	5.7	1.8	0.0	77	5.5	0.0	10.5	0.3	77
Bosnian	1.4	0.0	1.3	61	5.3	1.7	1.1	61	3.4	3.4	27.4	0.9	59
Roma	12.2	0.8	-0.4	84	21.9	8.1	-0.8	83	2.7	0.0	6.3	0.1	81
Other	6.4	0.0	0.1	130	20.2	1.8	-0.2	130	3.2	0.0	8.3	0.3	128
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

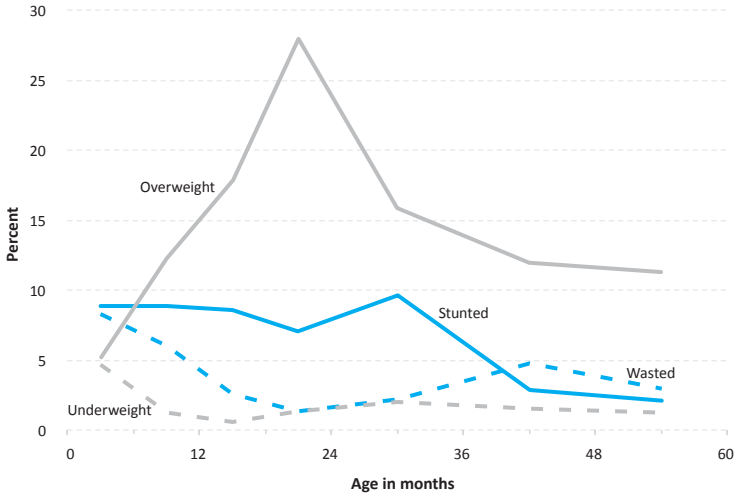
[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 — Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b — Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a — Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b — Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a — Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b — Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 — Overweight prevalence
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.10, DQ.11 and DQ.12 in Appendix D. Overall, 87 percent of children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.12). The tables show that primarily due to difficulties in reaching and covering some children, 11 percent of children have not been included into the weight-for-age indicator calculations, 12 percent into the height-for-age calculations, and 13 percent into the weight-for-height calculations. An additional analysis indicates that there is a pattern to the coverage by wealth, with higher proportions of these children being from the richest wealth quintile. Meanwhile, the percentages of children excluded from analysis due to other reasons such as incomplete dates of birth and implausible measurements are insignificant.

Nearly 2 percent of children under age five in Serbia are underweight and the percent of children classified as severely underweight is negligible (Table NU.2). 6 percent of children are stunted or too short for their age and 4 percent are wasted or too thin for their height. About 14 percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

The percentage of underweight children ranges from less than 1 percent in the Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia regions to 4 percent in the Belgrade region. Those children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with primary education. The prevalence of stunting is highest among the children from the poorest quintile (14 percent) compared to children from other four quintiles. The percentage of children that are overweight varies by age of children and peaks at the 18-23 month age group (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Serbia, 2014



Nutritional Status in Roma Settlements

Table NU.2R shows percentages of children from Roma settlements classified into each of the previously described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during the fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the three key anthropometric indicators.

Table NU.2R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above		
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Total	9.5	1.9	-0.6	1363	18.5	5.3	-1.0	1358	4.8	1.9	5.1	-0.1	1356
Sex													
Male	10.9	2.0	-0.7	720	21.0	6.7	-1.0	717	6.2	2.6	4.6	-0.1	711
Female	7.9	1.8	-0.5	643	15.8	3.8	-0.9	640	3.3	1.2	5.6	0.0	645
Area													
Urban	8.9	1.3	-0.6	1013	16.5	4.2	-0.9	1009	4.1	2.1	4.7	-0.1	1006
Other	11.1	3.5	-0.7	350	24.3	8.7	-1.1	349	7.0	1.6	6.1	-0.1	351
Age													
0-5 months	26.0	7.1	-1.3	122	21.5	7.2	-0.8	121	25.3	14.2	5.4	-1.0	121
6-11 months	10.5	4.5	-0.6	119	17.2	10.0	-0.6	119	10.0	4.1	4.0	-0.1	119
12-17 months	7.2	0.4	-0.6	153	14.6	3.0	-0.7	153	4.9	0.7	0.9	-0.4	155
18-23 months	9.5	0.8	-0.5	132	25.8	11.4	-1.2	130	1.3	0.4	6.1	0.2	132
24-35 months	8.7	1.4	-0.6	259	22.4	4.6	-1.0	257	3.0	0.6	2.8	0.0	258
36-47 months	8.3	1.7	-0.7	286	20.8	4.1	-1.2	286	0.9	0.2	7.2	0.1	285
48-59 months	5.1	0.6	-0.4	293	11.0	3.1	-0.8	293	1.1	0.2	7.1	0.2	287
Mother's education													
None	9.0	1.9	-0.7	308	24.7	6.7	-1.2	306	3.9	1.1	3.5	0.0	308
Primary	10.7	2.1	-0.7	938	18.0	5.2	-1.0	935	5.7	2.4	5.6	-0.1	937
Secondary or higher	0.6	0.0	0.1	117	6.8	2.6	0.1	117	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1	111
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.0	4.2	-0.8	410	27.5	7.7	-1.3	409	5.1	1.7	4.4	-0.1	409
Second	9.8	2.1	-0.6	279	17.2	6.3	-1.0	277	5.6	2.2	5.6	0.0	281
Middle	11.5	1.2	-0.8	254	15.3	2.8	-0.9	253	5.1	3.0	5.3	-0.3	254
Fourth	2.7	0.0	-0.2	232	8.8	1.5	-0.4	231	1.7	0.0	6.5	0.1	225
Richest	9.1	0.0	-0.5	189	17.2	6.9	-0.7	189	6.3	2.8	3.6	-0.1	189
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	11.2	2.8	-0.8	943	21.2	6.0	-1.1	938	5.3	2.2	5.0	-0.1	943
Richest 40 percent	5.6	0.0	-0.3	420	12.6	4.0	-0.6	419	3.8	1.3	5.2	0.0	413

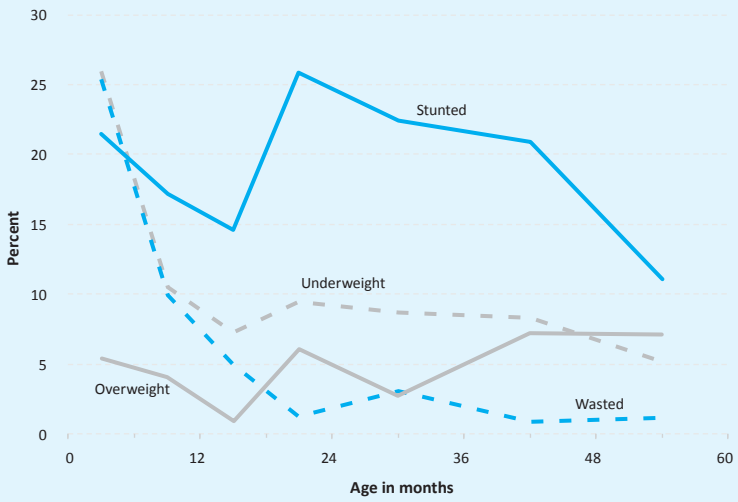
[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 — Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b — Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a — Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b — Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a — Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b — Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 — Overweight prevalence

Children from Roma settlements whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2R. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever is applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.10R, DQ.11R, and DQ.12R in Appendix D. Overall, 91 percent of children in Roma settlements had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.12R). The tables show that primarily due to difficulties in reaching and covering some children, 9 percent of children have not been included into the calculations of the weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height indicators. The coverage does not differ much across background characteristics. The percentages of children excluded from analysis due to other reasons such as incomplete dates of birth and implausible measurements are insignificant.

Nearly 10 percent of children under age five in Roma settlements in Serbia are underweight and 2 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2R). Almost every fifth child (19 percent) is stunted or too short for their age and 5 percent are wasted or too thin for their height. About 5 percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Children living in other areas are more likely to be stunted than those from urban areas. The prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting is lower for children whose mothers have secondary or higher education compared to children whose mothers have primary or no education. The prevalence of stunting is highest among the children from the poorest quintile (28 percent). The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 0-11 months are underweight and wasted in comparison to children who are older (Figure NU.1R).

Figure NU.1R: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[33]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.[34] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.[35] A summary of key guiding principles[36, 37] for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- continued breastfeeding;
- appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Diet diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For diet diversity, seven food groups were created, and a child's consumption of at least four of these is considered a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).[38]

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	**Breastfed children** Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours **Non-breastfed children** Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups[39] eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

[33] Bhuta Z. et al. (2013). Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.
[34] WHO (2003). Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.
[35] WHO (2003). Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.
[36] PAHO (2003). Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.
[37] WHO (2005). Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age
[38] WHO (2008). Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.
[39] Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- food items from at least 4 food groups; and
- breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

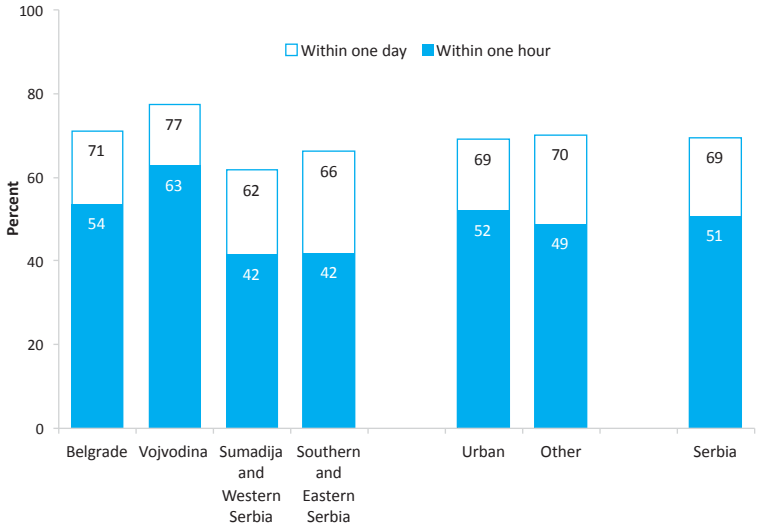
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	90.4	50.8	69.5	58.9	384
Region					
Belgrade	87.5	53.7	71.2	74.4	91
Vojvodina	95.7	62.8	77.4	55.0	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.9	41.6	61.7	52.8	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.2	42.0	66.2	54.5	78
Area					
Urban	90.1	52.0	69.0	60.7	229
Other	90.8	48.9	70.1	56.2	155
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	93.5	50.9	71.1	63.8	207
12-23 months	86.8	50.6	67.6	53.1	178
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	91.6	51.3	70.3	59.8	378
Husband	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility					
Public	91.5	51.3	70.2	59.8	377
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	94.5	48.4	65.1	54.0	41
Secondary	87.6	52.1	69.3	51.3	194
Higher	92.6	48.6	70.2	70.9	145
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	84.5	53.5	65.3	46.5	52
Second	93.0	48.1	71.3	53.0	63
Middle	95.1	56.6	73.9	58.1	83
Fourth	89.1	52.5	69.2	65.3	84
Richest	89.0	44.8	67.1	64.2	102
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	89.3	49.9	69.0	60.3	325
Hungarian	(97.2)	(50.2)	(71.7)	(64.7)	14
Bosnian	(86.9)	(40.7)	(71.1)	(22.0)	9
Roma	(100.0)	(77.2)	(87.6)	(41.1)	12
Other	(98.8)	(50.3)	(63.7)	(55.7)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator 2.5 — Children ever breastfed
[2] MICS indicator 2.6 — Early initiation of breastfeeding
The category "Traditional birth attendant" from the background characteristic "Assistance at delivery" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.[40] Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 51 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 70 percent of newborns in Serbia start breastfeeding within one day of birth. There are some differences by background characteristics. Higher percentages of children who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth are found in Vojvodina than in other regions (Figure NU.2). Children from the Belgrade region and whose mothers have higher education are more likely to receive prelacteal feed than other children.

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Serbia, 2014



The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's/caretaker's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed;* referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Approximately 13 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 47 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to a large degree. By age 12-15 months, 25 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months only 9 percent are breastfed. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding is much higher for boys than girls (22 percent compared to 4 percent respectively). Also, there is a higher percentage of boys (30 percent) than girls (20 percent) aged 12-15 months who are still breastfed. It is evident that the percentage of children that are exclusively breastfed is much higher in households in the top two wealth quintiles (19 percent) than in households in the bottom three wealth quintiles (only 5 percent). At the same time, the percentage of children that were breastfed at 2 years of age is higher among children from the poorest households (12 percent) than from the richest households (6 percent).

[40] Prelacteal feed refers to the provision of any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

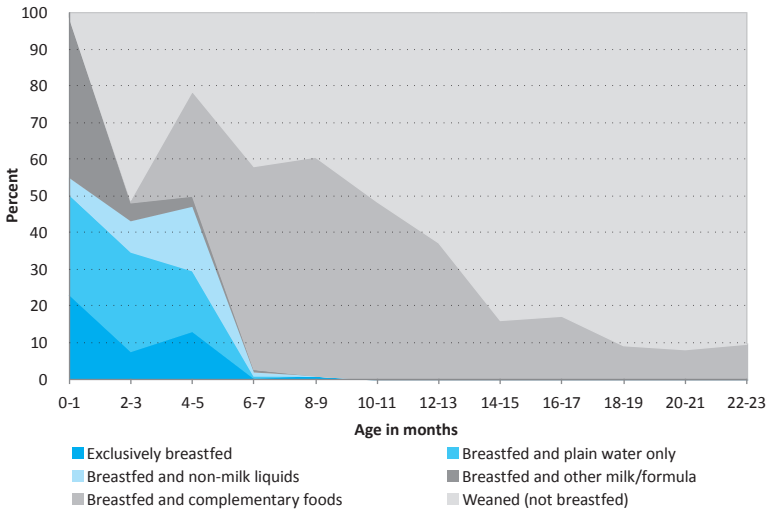
Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Serbia, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	12.8	47.2	321	24.6	128	8.9	154
Sex							
Male	22.2	50.1	157	29.6	64	7.4	83
Female	3.9	44.3	164	19.5	64	10.6	71
Region							
Belgrade	(32.3)	(56.0)	67	(26.0)	33	(5.9)	39
Vojvodina	(11.1)	(59.8)	124	(11.9)	36	(13.1)	31
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(11.2)	(44.2)	46	(38.9)	39	6.7	53
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(0.9)	(23.3)	85	(17.0)	20	(12.1)	31
Area							
Urban	18.3	50.1	213	22.8	84	7.1	98
Other	2.2	41.4	108	(27.9)	44	11.8	56
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	14	(*)	14
Secondary	10.6	50.0	161	20.0	73	9.7	73
Higher	18.1	48.2	133	(29.0)	40	6.6	65
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	5.1	48.3	136	21.5	68	11.7	83
Richest 40 percent	18.5	46.3	185	28.0	60	5.6	71

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.8 — Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator 2.9 — Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] MICS indicator 2.10 — Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
As denominators for wealth index quintiles are too small, data are merged into two groups — the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Serbia, 2014



Note: Figures for age in months 0-1 are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with other milk/formula being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-1 months. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is 13 percent. Only about 10 percent of children are receiving breast milk at the age of 2 years.

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 10.5 months for any breastfeeding, 0.5 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 1.9 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is longer among boys (2.5 months) than girls (0.6 months). There is also a notable difference in median duration of predominant breastfeeding between urban (2.5 months) and other areas (0.6 months). The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is the longest in the Vojvodina region (4.3 months) while the Belgrade region and Southern and Eastern Serbia have the longest median duration of any breastfeeding (11.5 and 11.2 months respectively).

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Serbia, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	10.5	0.5	1.9	1520
Sex				
Male	10.3	0.6	2.5	770
Female	10.5	0.4	0.6	750
Region				
Belgrade	11.5	0.6	1.9	347
Vojvodina	8.0	0.4	4.3	470
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.2	0.6	2.3	397
Southern and Eastern Serbia	11.2	-	0.4	305
Area				
Urban	10.0	0.6	2.5	942
Other	10.9	0.4	0.6	578
Mother's education				
None	(*)	-	(*)	17
Primary	7.1	-	0.4	166
Secondary	8.9	0.5	2.5	777
Higher	11.1	0.5	2.3	560
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.5	-	3.0	237
Second	10.2	0.4	0.4	241
Middle	8.3	0.5	2.9	336
Fourth	11.7	-	0.5	325
Richest	10.8	0.6	2.6	381
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	10.0	0.5	2.2	1284
Hungarian	-	-	-	53
Bosnian	(13.7)	(0.6)	(4.6)	31
Roma	19.1	-	5.0	50
Other	18.6	-	3.8	93
Does not want to declare	(*)	-	-	9
Mean	10.0	0.9	2.9	1520

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 — Duration of breastfeeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Serbia, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	12.8	321	28.0	734	23.4	1055
Sex						
Male	22.2	157	27.4	383	25.9	540
Female	3.9	164	28.7	351	20.8	515
Region						
Belgrade	(32.3)	67	32.9	169	32.8	235
Vojvodina	(11.1)	124	21.4	209	17.6	332
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(11.2)	46	28.7	226	25.7	272
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(0.9)	85	31.3	131	19.3	216
Area						
Urban	18.3	213	27.5	442	24.5	655
Other	2.2	108	28.9	292	21.7	400
Mother's education						
None	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	12
Primary	(*)	22	30.1	87	24.0	110
Secondary	10.6	161	24.4	372	20.2	533
Higher	18.1	133	31.2	268	26.9	401
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	26	27.8	136	23.4	162
Second	(*)	33	28.5	125	22.8	158
Middle	(8.5)	78	24.9	153	19.4	230
Fourth	(6.3)	93	22.6	147	16.2	240
Richest	31.1	91	35.3	173	33.8	264
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	14.5	264	27.1	630	23.4	894
Hungarian	(*)	11	(14.3)	27	(10.3)	37
Bosnian	(*)	4	(*)	16	(*)	20
Roma	(*)	8	(58.8)	23	(43.2)	31
Other	(*)	35	(28.3)	30	(16.6)	64
Does not want to declare	(*)	0	(*)	8	(*)	8
Missing/DK	-	0	-	0	-	0

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.12 — Age-appropriate breastfeeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 28 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately fed and only 23 percent of all children age 0-23 months are being appropriately breastfed for their age. The percentage of children age 6-23 months that are being appropriately fed and the percentage of children age 0-23 months that are being appropriately breastfed is lowest in the Vojvodina region (21 percent and 18 percent respectively). There are notable differences by sex and area, related to the prevalence of adequate feeding for children age 0-5 months. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding is much higher in urban (18 percent) than in other areas (2 percent).

Overall, 97 percent of infants age 6-8 months had received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7). The percentage is similar among both categories of children, those currently breastfeeding and those currently not breastfeeding.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	96.3	86	97.1	53	96.6	139
Sex						
Male	(100.0)	37	(100.0)	28	100.0	65
Female	(93.4)	49	(93.9)	25	93.6	74
Area						
Urban	95.5	48	(96.5)	27	95.9	75
Other	(97.2)	38	(97.7)	26	97.4	64

[1] MICS indicator 2.13 — Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.8 shows that the majority of all children age 6-23 months (94 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times, without observed gender differences. 90 percent of children had minimal dietary diversity while 72 percent were benefiting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency.

For children who are not breastfed adequate feeding includes at least 2 milk feeds during the day. Only 84 percent of the non-breastfed children 6-23 months received at least 2 milk feeds during the day while this percentage drops to 56 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding						
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children		
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	
Total	74.2	88.0	68.9	209	96.4	97.2	
Sex							
Male	79.2	86.7	73.6	105	96.1	97.8	
Female	69.1	89.3	64.1	104	96.7	96.7	
Age							
6-8 months	50.7	84.1	49.1	86	91.3	96.4	
9-11 months	82.4	88.9	74.7	52	95.8	100.0	
12-17 months	96.1	91.7	87.8	48	95.6	97.2	
18-23 months	(97.1)	(92.7)	(89.7)	24	98.2	96.9	
Region							
Belgrade	62.6	94.7	60.2	55	97.8	96.8	
Vojvodina	74.2	88.5	67.8	45	96.1	96.8	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.6	77.8	64.2	67	97.4	97.2	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(90.6)	(95.2)	(89.3)	41	93.6	98.9	
Area							
Urban	69.0	89.8	63.7	123	97.4	96.6	
Other	81.6	85.4	76.4	86	94.7	98.4	
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	
Primary	(78.8)	(84.6)	(71.8)	28	(93.6)	(93.6)	
Secondary	80.9	89.4	73.8	91	96.3	97.7	
Higher	65.5	88.7	63.3	84	97.3	97.7	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(79.7)	(83.3)	(69.0)	39	94.2	96.3	
Second	(83.5)	(86.3)	(78.3)	37	99.2	93.3	
Middle	(76.3)	(79.6)	(70.0)	38	95.1	99.5	
Fourth	(80.9)	(92.2)	(77.5)	33	97.2	98.6	
Richest	60.3	95.0	58.0	62	96.5	97.2	
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	73.4	89.6	70.2	173	96.4	97.4	
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a — Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
[2] MICS indicator 2.17b — Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
[3] MICS indicator 2.14 — Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
[4] MICS indicator 2.16 — Minimum dietary diversity
[5] MICS indicator 2.15 — Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Currently not breastfeeding				All			
who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
	73.0	84.3	460	89.6	94.4	71.7	734
	69.9	80.1	239	91.3	94.4	71.1	383
	76.2	88.9	221	87.7	94.4	72.4	351
	63.4	96.1	47	63.6	88.4	54.1	139
	84.5	98.0	43	89.7	94.0	79.2	106
	78.6	87.7	155	95.8	95.9	80.7	223
	68.7	76.6	215	97.8	96.5	70.8	266
	82.1	87.0	100	85.8	96.0	74.3	169
	62.6	73.8	154	90.0	94.9	63.7	209
	75.6	89.3	128	90.1	90.5	71.7	226
	77.5	93.6	78	92.7	97.6	81.6	131
	71.0	81.2	286	89.3	94.5	68.8	442
	76.2	89.5	174	89.9	94.1	76.3	292
	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	(69.2)	(86.7)	52	88.6	90.4	70.1	87
	69.6	81.2	235	91.7	95.4	70.8	372
	79.0	88.3	171	87.2	94.7	73.8	268
	42.5	55.7	79	89.1	92.0	51.3	136
	74.3	92.6	76	93.5	91.0	75.6	125
	80.4	88.8	106	89.4	94.2	77.7	153
	83.9	91.8	104	93.7	97.0	82.3	147
	76.8	88.4	96	83.7	96.3	69.5	173
	72.3	83.3	397	89.6	95.0	71.6	630
	(*)	(*)	22	(93.6)	(94.5)	(81.4)	27
	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
	(*)	(*)	9	(76.5)	(87.0)	(54.0)	23
	(*)	(*)	19	(94.7)	(89.1)	(82.6)	30
	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Serbia (83 percent). 79 percent of children under 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. The prevalence of bottle feeding among children age 0-23 months ranges from 74 percent in the Belgrade region to 88 percent in Vojvodina.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	83.1	1055
Sex		
Male	80.4	540
Female	85.9	515
Age		
0-5 months	79.0	321
6-11 months	82.7	245
12-23 months	86.0	489
Region		
Belgrade	74.2	235
Vojvodina	88.2	332
Sumadija and Western Serbia	81.2	272
Southern and Eastern Serbia	87.3	216
Area		
Urban	82.0	655
Other	84.9	400
Mother's education		
None	(*)	12
Primary	89.2	110
Secondary	83.5	533
Higher	81.3	401
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	85.0	162
Second	83.1	158
Middle	85.1	230
Fourth	86.7	240
Richest	76.9	264
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	82.2	894
Hungarian	(96.3)	37
Bosnian	(*)	20
Roma	(86.0)	31
Other	(88.6)	64
Does not want to declare	(*)	8

[1] MICS indicator 2.18 — Bottle feeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding in Roma Settlements

Table NU.3R is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion of children in Roma settlements who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.[41] About two-thirds of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 83 percent of newborns from Roma settlements in Serbia started breastfeeding within one day of birth. There are no notable variations by background characteristics: area, mother's education and wealth quintile.

Table NU.3R: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	94.4	69.1	82.9	26.7	405
Area					
Urban	94.2	69.3	82.5	26.9	306
Other	95.0	68.5	84.1	25.9	99
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	95.1	66.3	80.6	33.1	191
12-23 months	93.7	71.5	84.9	20.9	214
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	94.9	69.5	83.3	27.0	399
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Health facility					
Public	95.0	69.7	83.5	27.0	397
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education					
None	95.9	76.8	91.0	21.6	80
Primary	94.4	67.8	81.9	27.3	292
Secondary or higher	(89.9)	(62.5)	(71.1)	(33.2)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.1	70.4	81.2	21.7	104
Second	96.2	70.8	88.8	26.0	96
Middle	95.5	64.9	81.3	26.6	85
Fourth	89.2	66.2	78.1	20.7	52
Richest	96.3	72.1	82.8	40.1	67
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	94.9	68.9	83.8	24.6	286
Richest 40 percent	93.2	69.5	80.7	31.6	119

[1] MICS indicator 2.5 — Children ever breastfed
[2] MICS indicator 2.6 — Early initiation of breastfeeding
The categories "Husband" and "Traditional birth attendant" from the background characteristic "Assistance at delivery" are not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[41] A prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

About one quarter of children received a prelacteal feed with a substantial difference between the children from the poorest wealth quintile (22 percent) compared to those from the richest wealth quintile (40 percent). There are no notable differences in initiation of breastfeeding across area of residence (Figure NU.2R).

Figure NU.2R: Initiation of breastfeeding, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

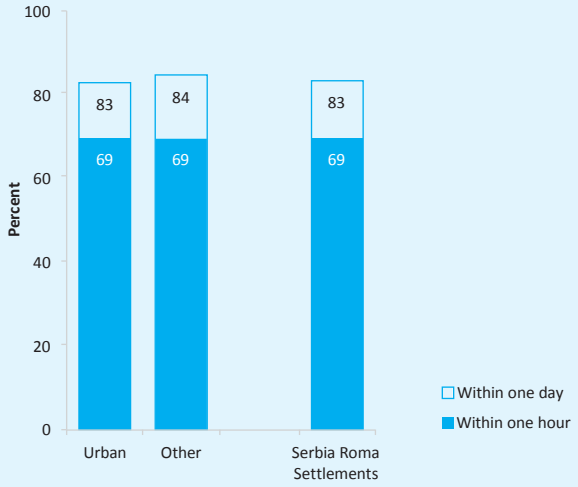


Table NU.4R: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	13.0	60.6	146	62.0	120	33.3	114
Sex							
Male	13.9	63.2	86	59.0	67	40.2	64
Female	11.6	56.8	60	(65.7)	53	24.5	50
Area							
Urban	15.6	61.5	107	58.7	96	29.7	84
Other	(5.8)	(58.1)	39	(75.1)	24	(43.4)	30
Mother's education							
None	(11.4)	(42.9)	26	(*)	23	(31.1)	31
Primary	13.4	64.1	112	65.7	72	33.4	74
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	25	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.8	63.6	36	(66.4)	31	31.3	32
Second	(*)	(*)	27	(58.0)	29	(*)	22
Middle	(*)	(*)	43	(*)	33	(*)	17
Fourth	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	16	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	11	(*)	23
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	7.3	52.5	106	69.6	93	33.2	70
Richest 40 percent	(28.1)	(81.8)	40	(*)	27	(33.3)	44

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.8 — Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator 2.9 — Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] MICS indicator 2.10 — Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

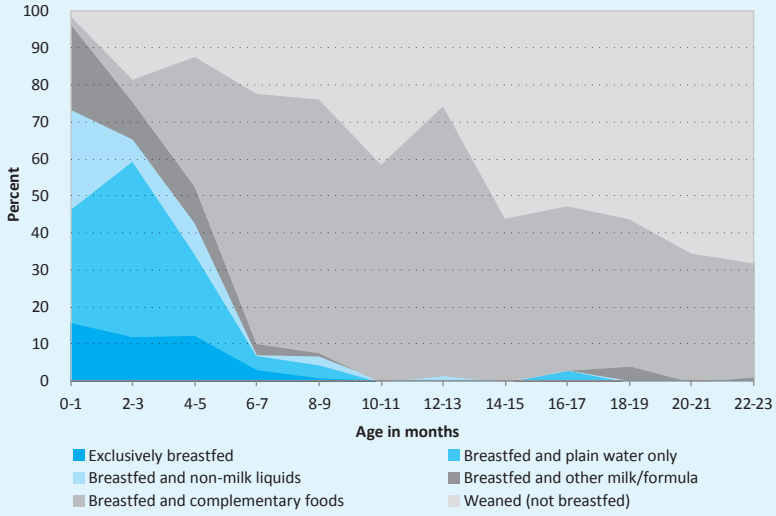
In Roma settlements, the set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4R through NU.8R are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed.

In Table NU.4R, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed;* referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Approximately 13 percent of children under 6 months from Roma settlements are exclusively breastfed while 61 percent are predominantly breastfed. By age 12-15 months, 62 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months one-third are breastfed. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding is similar for boys and girls aged less than 6 months. For children age 20-23 months, a higher percentage of boys are still being breastfed (40 percent) than girls (25 percent).

Figure NU.3R shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding of children from Roma settlements by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with plain water being the item inhibiting the exclusivity of breastfeeding beyond all others, even at the early age of 0-1 month. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is 12 percent, being very similar to that of earlier age groups. About one-third of children are receiving breast milk at the age of 2 years.

Figure NU.3R: Infant feeding patterns by age, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: Figures for age in months 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 10-11 and 18-19 are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.5R shows the median duration of breastfeeding of children in Roma settlements by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 15.7 months for any breastfeeding, 0.4 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 3.5 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is longer among boys (4.1 months) than girls (3 months). There is a negative correlation between the median duration of any breastfeeding of children in Roma settlements and the mother's education level.

Table NU.5R: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	15.7	0.4	3.5	875
Sex				
Male	15.6	0.4	4.1	450
Female	15.9	0.4	3.0	425
Area				
Urban	15.3	0.4	3.6	651
Other	17.2	0.4	3.3	224
Mother's education				
None	18.4	0.5	2.0	188
Primary	16.2	0.4	3.7	610
Secondary or higher	10.1	-	3.9	77
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.3	0.7	4.2	235
Second	13.9	0.4	2.3	200
Middle	19.7	-	0.6	179
Fourth	17.3	-	4.0	136
Richest	10.7	0.5	4.0	125
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	16.8	0.4	2.9	614
Richest 40 percent	11.1	0.5	4.0	261
Mean	16.5	0.8	3.7	875

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 — Duration of breastfeeding
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months in Roma settlements is provided in Table NU.6R. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 53 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately fed and only 43 percent of all children age 0-23 months are being age-appropriately breastfed.

Table NU.6R: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	13.0	146	52.7	448	42.9	594
Sex						
Male	13.9	86	52.9	243	42.7	329
Female	11.6	60	52.3	205	43.2	265
Area						
Urban	15.6	107	50.7	341	42.3	448
Other	(5.8)	39	58.9	107	44.8	146
Mother's education						
None	(11.4)	26	53.6	92	44.2	118
Primary	13.4	112	53.9	308	43.1	420
Secondary or higher	(*)	8	(43.2)	49	39.0	56
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(15.8)	36	50.9	110	42.3	146
Second	(*)	27	52.0	114	43.5	141
Middle	(*)	43	68.7	81	44.8	124
Fourth	(*)	15	56.0	72	52.5	87
Richest	(*)	25	34.6	71	31.7	96
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	7.3	106	56.1	305	43.5	411
Richest 40 percent	(28.1)	40	45.4	143	41.6	184

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.12 — Age-appropriate breastfeeding
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 90 percent of all infants age 6-8 months had received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day while for currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 88 (Table NU.7R).

Table NU.7R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	88.0	61	(*)	18	89.6	79
Sex						
Male	(89.1)	28	(*)	12	89.9	40
Female	(87.1)	32	(*)	6	(89.3)	39
Area						
Urban	86.4	48	(*)	10	87.2	58
Other	(*)	12	(*)	8	(96.6)	20

[1] MICS indicator 2.13 — Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8R shows that slightly more than two-thirds of all children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times (72 percent). A higher proportion of males (79 percent) achieved the minimum meal frequency compared to females (63 percent). The percentage of children receiving minimum dietary diversity increases with the child's age. An overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet reveals that only 31 percent of children age 6-23 months were benefiting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. For the minimum acceptable diet indicator, corresponding percentages by wealth index quintile range from 14 percent in the poorest to 53 percent in the richest wealth index quintile.

Table NU.8R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently		
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children		
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	
Total	32.5	70.3	26.8	246	74.2	73.5	
Sex							
Male	33.8	76.5	30.7	133	74.1	83.0	
Female	31.1	63.1	22.2	113	74.3	62.8	
Age							
6-8 months	21.0	80.5	20.3	61	(*)	(*)	
9-11 months	(20.7)	(64.7)	(17.9)	34	(*)	(*)	
12-17 months	36.9	62.2	28.3	99	63.4	84.5	
18-23 months	45.4	77.8	37.3	52	82.2	64.7	
Area							
Urban	29.4	67.8	23.2	182	71.5	70.8	
Other	41.3	77.6	37.0	64	(84.6)	(84.2)	
Mother's education							
None	24.6	73.7	17.2	51	(69.6)	(52.6)	
Primary	34.3	72.1	29.0	174	72.5	77.0	
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.1	64.1	12.1	62	51.2	66.1	
Second	31.8	66.0	29.5	61	73.7	79.9	
Middle	35.4	65.1	27.2	56	(*)	(*)	
Fourth	(38.3)	(80.2)	(30.3)	42	(*)	(*)	
Richest	(52.3)	(92.3)	(50.3)	25	(89.9)	(84.3)	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	28.5	65.0	22.7	179	66.4	66.5	
Richest 40 percent	43.5	84.7	37.7	66	88.4	86.4	

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a — Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
[2] MICS indicator 2.17b — Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
[3] MICS indicator 2.14 — Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
[4] MICS indicator 2.16 — Minimum dietary diversity
[5] MICS indicator 2.15 — Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 33 percent received the minimum dietary diversity, 70 percent received the minimum meal frequency and 27 percent received the minimum acceptable diet.

Among non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 74 percent received the minimum dietary diversity. The same percentage of children age 6-23 months (74 percent) received the minimum meal frequency and 37 percent received the minimum acceptable diet. Additionally, 62 percent of this group of children received at least 2 milk feeds.

not breastfeeding				All			
who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,a]	Minimum meal frequency[5,b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
	36.5	62.1	177	51.3	71.7	30.9	448
	45.5	72.8	94	52.8	79.2	36.9	243
	26.2	50.0	83	49.6	62.9	23.9	205
	(*)	(*)	14	32.1	82.0	25.6	79
	(*)	(*)	10	36.3	63.2	22.9	52
	35.7	62.3	66	48.9	71.1	31.2	172
	34.8	55.4	87	69.9	69.6	35.7	146
	34.5	58.7	141	49.0	69.1	28.1	341
	(44.3)	(75.1)	37	58.8	80.0	39.6	107
	(19.4)	(46.0)	34	42.8	65.2	18.1	92
	35.0	62.2	118	51.6	74.1	31.4	308
	(*)	(*)	25	(65.8)	(68.2)	(50.9)	49
	17.9	50.3	42	33.6	64.9	14.4	110
	37.8	59.4	50	51.7	72.2	33.3	114
	(*)	(*)	22	49.3	57.1	21.6	81
	(*)	(*)	24	59.7	83.7	42.2	72
	(55.4)	(81.8)	38	72.0	87.4	53.4	71
	24.6	51.8	115	44.5	65.6	23.5	305
	58.3	81.0	63	65.8	85.5	47.7	143

Table NU.9R shows that bottle-feeding is very frequent among children in Roma settlements. In total, 72 percent of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple and prevalence is the highest among children under 6 months (81 percent).

Table NU.9R: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	72.0	594
Sex		
Male	71.9	329
Female	72.2	265
Age		
0-5 months	81.4	146
6-11 months	76.0	130
12-23 months	66.1	318
Area		
Urban	72.2	448
Other	71.7	146
Mother's education		
None	71.1	118
Primary	72.8	420
Secondary or higher	68.5	56
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.4	146
Second	68.6	141
Middle	79.5	124
Fourth	71.3	87
Richest	81.2	96
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	70.0	411
Richest 40 percent	76.5	184

[1] MICS indicator 2.18 — Bottle feeding

VI CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT containing vaccine to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine, three doses of the Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine, and a first dose of measles vaccination before a child's first birthday (N. B., due to the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first dose of measles vaccine may be recommended at 12 months or later).

The vaccination schedule followed by the Serbia National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except measles at 15 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Serbia MICS are based on children age 24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT, Hepatitis B and Hib, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities for all children for whom parental consent to collect the data from health facilities was obtained. For 80 percent of children parents gave consent to the interviewers to collect data from a health facility while for 77 percent of the total number of children, data were available and recorded by the interviewers in health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the health facilities, the vaccination card at home and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. For calculation of immunization indicators, data from health facilities were used as the first and the most credible source. If data from this source were available, other sources were not taken into account for the calculation of vaccination coverage. In cases where this source was not available, data from the vaccination card kept at home was used. If the card kept at home was not available, the mother's/caretaker's report of vaccinations was used as the source.

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card or vaccination records at health facilities and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the vaccination records at health facilities or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday (measles by 24 months) are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for the children with vaccination cards/records.

98 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months. The coverage with the first and the second doses of all vaccines, except Hib, is above 90 percent and then declines for the third dose, but not below 85 percent. The coverage by the first dose of Hib (92 percent) is similar to Polio1 (93 percent) and DPT1 (93 percent) but the third dose is received by 80 percent of children age 12-23 months.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Serbia, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months)[a]
	Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	80.3	17.6	98.0	98.0	79.8	19.2	99.0	99.0
Polio								
1	86.5	6.4	92.9	92.8	86.8	4.4	91.3	90.9
2	85.2	7.1	92.3	91.3	86.5	4.4	90.9	89.4
3[2]	83.3	5.1	88.4	86.4	86.4	4.3	90.6	85.6
DPT								
1	86.6	6.4	93.1	92.9	86.7	4.4	91.1	90.5
2	85.6	7.1	92.6	91.9	86.1	4.4	90.5	89.6
3[3]	83.9	5.1	89.0	87.4	85.9	4.3	90.2	85.9
HepB[d]								
1	86.2	12.3	98.5	98.2	87.9	11.4	99.3	99.0
2	86.1	12.3	98.4	97.8	87.5	11.3	98.8	98.6
3[4]	82.2	11.0	93.2	91.3	86.1	10.3	96.4	92.1
Hib								
1	85.3	6.7	92.0	91.5	86.4	4.4	90.8	90.6
2	82.9	7.5	90.4	88.6	83.5	4.7	88.3	87.6
3[5]	77.1	5.6	82.7	80.4	80.0	6.0	86.0	82.4
Measles (MMR1)[6,c]	na	na	na	na	82.3	12.2	94.4	93.4
Fully vaccinated[7,b]	na	na	na	na	76.7	3.8	80.6	70.5
No vaccinations	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Number of children	489	489	489	489	465	465	465	465

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 — Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator 3.2 — Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator 3.3 — Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage
[4] MICS indicator 3.5 — Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator 3.6 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 — Measles immunization coverage
[7] MICS indicator 3.8 — Full immunization coverage
na: not applicable
[a] MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel
[b] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 by 12 months of age and Measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age
[c] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia
[d] The labeling of HepB doses in the 2014 Serbia MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

The percentage of children 24-35 months old who received the first dose of measles vaccine by their second birthday is 93 percent.

As a cumulative result, the percentage of children age 24-35 months who had all the recommended vaccinations **by their first birthday** (measles by their second birthday) is low at only 71 percent.

The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally similar to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average stable in Serbia between 2012 and 2013.

Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations **at any time up to the date of the survey**, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards or health facility records on vaccination have been seen by the interviewer for 87 percent of children of both age groups 12-23 and 24-35 months.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (children age 24-35 months for measles), Serbia, 2014

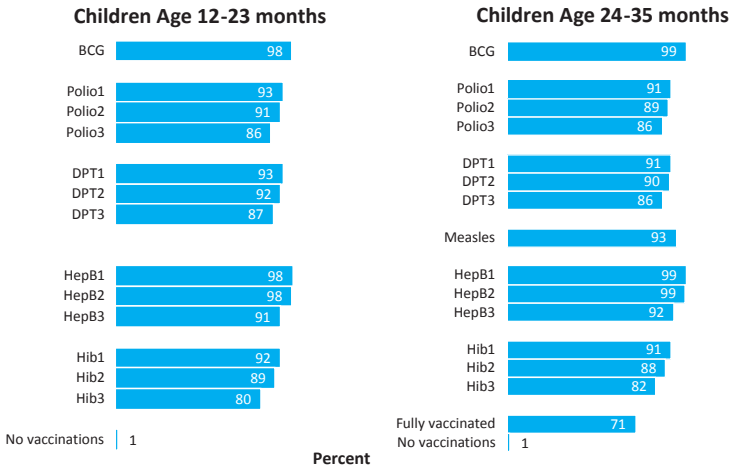
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														Vaccination card or health facility records seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Vaccination card or health facility records seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB			Hib			None			Measles (MMR1)	Full[a]	None		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3								
Total	98.0	92.9	92.3	88.4	93.1	92.6	89.0	98.5	98.4	93.2	92.0	90.4	82.7	0.6	86.5	489	94.4	80.6	0.5	86.6	465
Sex																					
Male	98.6	94.6	93.8	90.3	94.9	94.4	91.4	98.3	98.0	94.2	94.3	92.5	86.3	0.3	88.0	261	94.5	80.1	0.4	89.2	230
Female	97.3	91.0	90.6	86.3	91.0	90.6	86.3	98.8	98.8	91.9	89.3	88.0	78.6	0.9	84.7	227	94.3	81.0	0.7	84.1	235
Region																					
Belgrade	94.6	80.0	79.9	71.1	80.5	80.4	71.5	99.2	98.5	88.9	79.9	78.3	69.4	0.8	69.4	112	95.7	67.9	1.5	66.8	112
Vojvodina	99.6	95.9	95.9	93.8	95.9	95.9	94.5	97.0	97.0	94.1	95.9	94.5	89.5	0.4	93.6	142	94.6	91.0	0.6	96.7	138
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.1	96.4	95.3	93.4	96.4	96.0	94.1	99.0	99.0	95.9	96.0	94.8	84.4	0.9	86.8	151	99.2	84.5	0.0	87.0	126
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	98.8	97.3	93.2	98.8	97.3	93.7	99.3	99.3	92.4	94.3	91.6	85.8	0.0	96.5	84	86.0	74.6	0.0	95.5	89
Area																					
Urban	99.0	91.1	90.7	88.5	91.3	90.9	88.8	99.5	99.2	95.1	89.6	88.6	84.2	0.3	84.8	298	94.2	83.7	0.6	88.5	287
Other	96.3	95.8	94.8	88.3	95.8	95.3	89.3	97.0	97.0	90.1	95.8	93.3	80.4	1.1	89.2	190	94.8	75.4	0.5	83.7	177
Mother's education																					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	97.1	95.8	95.8	90.8	95.8	95.8	90.8	97.1	97.1	89.7	95.8	92.8	78.5	2.9	93.0	65	95.6	83.8	0.0	91.8	57
Secondary	97.5	95.0	93.8	89.9	95.2	94.4	90.7	99.6	99.6	93.0	93.4	91.9	83.9	0.2	90.5	256	95.2	81.8	0.3	86.7	244
Higher	99.4	88.7	88.7	86.1	88.7	88.7	86.1	97.7	97.7	96.4	88.2	87.6	83.8	0.0	77.4	162	93.2	77.9	1.0	84.2	159
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	94.7	97.7	95.7	91.2	98.4	97.4	92.7	98.9	98.1	92.6	98.4	92.7	83.6	1.1	93.2	98	93.3	86.2	0.0	94.6	75
Second	100.0	97.8	97.3	94.7	97.8	97.3	94.7	95.3	95.3	91.5	97.8	97.3	84.9	0.0	96.5	78	94.6	78.8	0.0	90.4	83
Middle	97.7	94.2	94.2	86.3	94.2	94.2	86.3	98.6	98.6	92.0	94.2	94.2	84.0	1.4	75.0	101	96.8	80.9	0.8	78.7	105
Fourth	99.1	96.0	95.3	91.2	96.0	95.3	92.6	99.4	99.4	94.3	94.6	93.0	85.9	0.0	92.7	106	92.5	77.4	1.0	83.8	85
Richest	98.6	80.8	80.8	80.5	80.8	80.8	80.5	99.6	99.6	94.9	77.2	77.2	75.8	0.4	77.7	106	94.3	80.2	0.7	88.1	117

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles (MMR1) at any time before the survey

The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Serbia, 2014



There are no notable differences by sex, area and mother's education for BCG, DPT, Polio, HepB and Hib. As for the MMR1 vaccine, the lowest percentage is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (86 percent) compared to Sumadija and Western Serbia (99 percent).

The coverage with Polio, DPT and Hib vaccines is lower among children living in the richest households and those living in Belgrade region where coverage with the third dose of some vaccines falls below 70 percent.

In the table CH.2, full immunization implies the percentage of children 24-35 months old who received all recommended vaccines at any time before the survey date. This coverage is 81 percent with some variation between urban (84 percent) and other (75 percent) areas. There are notable regional differences in the percentage of children fully immunized at any time before the survey — the lowest coverage is in Belgrade region (68 percent) and the highest in Vojvodina (91 percent).

The Serbian national immunization calendar differs from the standards applied in the standard MICS methodology for calculation of the timeliness of the immunization. Namely, the national calendar recommends that all doses of recommended vaccines should be received by the age of 6 months and measles should be received by 15 months. Table CH.2A presents the data on timeliness of immunization with polio among children age 12-23 months and measles among children age 24-35 months, as per the national calendar.

About one half (49 percent) of all children age 12-23 months have received the Polio 3 vaccine before 6 months of age. There are some differences in timely vaccination rates with Polio 3 by region — 41 percent in Vojvodina compared to 64 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. The timely immunization rates are lowest among children whose mothers have only primary education (42 percent) and those living in the poorest households (35 percent).

Only 65 percent of children age 24-35 months received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age. There are notable differences by regions as only 28 percent of children age 24-35 months received this vaccine by 15 months of age in Belgrade region, versus 79 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia.

In addition, Table CH.2A also presents data on coverage with the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib combination vaccine for children 12-23 months old. Although the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine was not formally introduced into the national by-law regulating immunization at the time of the MICS survey and was not covered by the health insurance package, the practice of its administration had already been introduced in many health facilities across Serbia. Its administration is based on the request of parents who were purchasing the vaccine individually.

In general, 27 percent of children 12-23 months old were immunized with the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine. There are large differences by all background characteristics. Coverage is highest in urban areas and in the Belgrade region, and it increases with the level of mother's and father's education as well as socioeconomic status.

Table CH.2A: Coverage of the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib combination vaccine and timeliness of polio and measles vaccines

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated on time against polio, percentage of children age 12-23 months receiving the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine, and the percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated on time against measles[a], Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:					Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:	
	Polio 3 before 6 months of age[1]	Pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine[3]			Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles before 15 months of age[2]	Number of children age 24-35 months
		1	2	3			
Total	48.7	27.6	27.3	26.5	489	64.8	465
Sex							
Male	51.1	29.5	28.8	27.6	261	67.5	230
Female	46.0	25.5	25.7	25.3	227	62.2	235
Region							
Belgrade	42.8	51.7	51.6	50.1	112	28.2	112
Vojvodina	40.6	18.5	20.9	20.0	142	78.9	138
Sumadija and Western Serbia	52.0	13.1	11.9	12.0	151	71.6	126
Southern and Eastern Serbia	64.3	37.0	33.8	32.3	84	79.3	89
Area							
Urban	49.2	31.8	31.8	31.3	298	62.3	287
Other	47.9	21.0	20.3	19.0	190	68.9	177
Age							
12-17 months	58.2	32.2	32.2	31.4	223	na	na
18-23 months	40.7	23.8	23.3	22.5	266	na	na
24-29 months	na	na	na	na	na	63.9	225
30-35 months	na	na	na	na	na	65.7	240
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
Primary	41.6	6.5	4.7	1.4	65	65.7	57
Secondary	46.8	26.3	25.6	25.5	256	72.7	244
Higher	54.8	38.6	39.8	38.7	162	52.9	159
Father's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	14
Primary	58.0	18.4	17.7	15.1	50	53.8	53
Secondary	47.8	21.9	21.4	21.4	285	72.1	270
Higher	50.2	42.9	44.2	42.2	128	53.2	106
Father not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(35.5)	22
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	35.2	13.9	12.2	11.3	98	70.0	75
Second	51.7	17.3	16.8	16.1	78	68.7	83
Middle	49.6	21.0	22.6	21.4	101	66.5	105
Fourth	57.4	35.4	33.9	33.1	106	64.2	85
Richest	49.7	46.4	47.1	46.6	106	57.7	117

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Timeliness of polio immunization coverage
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Timeliness of measles immunization coverage
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine coverage
na: not applicable
[a] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia
The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Vaccinations in Roma Settlements

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age in Roma settlements. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT, Hepatitis B and Hib, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities for all children for whom parental consent to collect the data from health facilities was obtained. For 80 percent of children parents gave consent to the interviewers to collect data from a health facility while for 69 percent of the total number of children, data were available and recorded by the interviewers in health facilities.

Table CH.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months)[a]
	Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	68.7	25.6	94.3	94.3	60.7	29.0	89.7	89.1
Polio								
1	77.3	13.8	91.2	87.1	75.2	14.2	89.4	82.7
2	69.4	11.1	80.5	73.4	67.9	13.3	81.2	62.3
3[2]	58.7	9.4	68.1	61.0	64.0	8.6	72.5	49.2
DPT								
1	80.1	10.4	90.5	86.3	75.3	12.8	88.1	81.8
2	72.9	11.3	84.1	77.5	68.8	12.3	81.1	62.9
3[3]	61.3	9.3	70.6	64.5	64.3	9.6	73.9	49.6
HepB[d]								
1	85.0	9.3	94.3	93.4	82.1	8.3	90.4	89.9
2	77.1	10.0	87.1	85.6	76.9	7.7	84.6	76.8
3[4]	66.5	9.2	75.7	67.8	62.6	8.6	71.3	54.6
Hib								
1	76.1	10.6	86.7	83.7	76.2	7.6	83.8	79.0
2	65.2	11.5	76.6	72.5	57.9	11.9	69.7	62.2
3[5]	41.9	10.9	52.8	49.6	42.0	11.9	53.9	39.5
Measles (MMR1)[6,c]	na	na	na	na	59.2	9.6	68.8	63.3
Fully vaccinated[7,b]	na	na	na	na	37.0	7.1	44.1	12.7
No vaccinations	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.9	4.2	5.2	5.2
Number of children	318	318	318	318	281	281	281	281

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 — Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator 3.2 — Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator 3.3 — Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage
[4] MICS indicator 3.5 — Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator 3.6 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 — Measles immunization coverage
[7] MICS indicator 3.8 — Full immunization coverage
na: not applicable
[a] MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel
[b] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 by 12 months of age and Measles (MMR1) by 24 months of age, according to the schedule in Serbia
[c] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia
[d] The labeling of HepB doses in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card or vaccination records at health facilities and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1R and Figure CH.1R. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the vaccination records at health facilities or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday (measles by 24 months) are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for the children with vaccination cards/records.

In Roma settlements, 94 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination and 93 percent received the first dose of the HepB vaccine by the age of 12 months. The BCG vaccine, as well as the first dose of HepB are administered within maternity hospitals before discharge.

The coverage with all other vaccines is below 90 percent and declines for the second and the third dose. Coverage with the first dose of the Polio vaccine is 87 percent, 73 percent received the second dose and only 61 percent received the third dose. A similar pattern is observed for the DPT vaccine — 86 percent received the first dose, 78 percent the second and 65 percent of children age 12-23 months received the third dose before their first birthday.

The coverage for the Hib vaccine is very low as the first dose was received by 84 percent of children age 12-23 months. Similarly as with others vaccines, the coverage declines to 73 percent for the second dose and to only 50 percent for the third dose.

Coverage is lowest for the measles vaccine as only 63 percent of children 24-35 months old received it by 24 months.

As a cumulative result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (measles by their second birthday) is very low at only 13 percent.

The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally lower than those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average declining for children living in Roma settlements in Serbia between 2012 and 2013.

Figure CH.1R: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

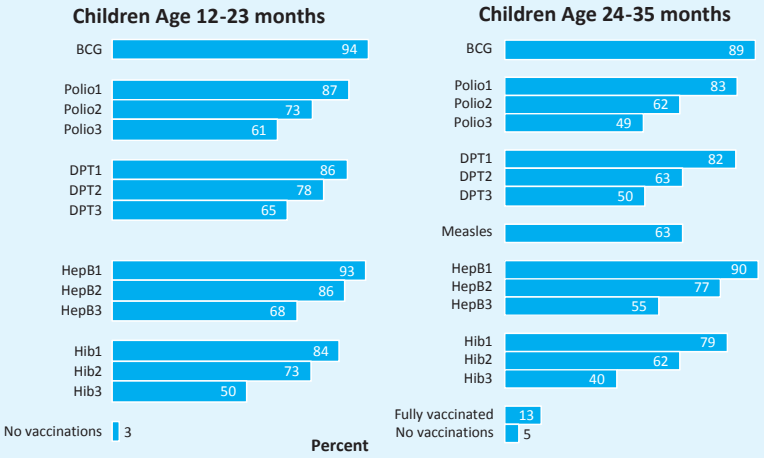


Table CH.2R presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12-23 and 24-35 months in Roma settlements by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations **at any time up to the date of the survey**, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards or health facility records have been seen by the interviewer for 78 percent of children age 12-23 months and 73 percent of children aged 24-35 months.

Table CH.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (children age 24-35 months for measles), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:													
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB			Hib			None
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Total	94.3	91.2	80.5	68.1	90.5	84.1	70.6	94.3	87.1	75.7	86.7	76.6	52.8	2.5
Sex														
Male	95.4	95.3	83.6	71.8	94.1	88.3	75.7	97.0	89.5	80.6	90.0	81.9	60.9	0.9
Female	93.0	86.2	76.6	63.4	86.6	79.2	64.5	91.2	84.1	69.5	82.9	70.6	43.6	4.5
Area														
Urban	94.2	91.8	80.3	70.0	90.9	85.9	73.9	95.2	86.7	74.7	87.4	76.9	53.3	2.9
Other	94.9	89.2	81.0	62.0	89.4	79.1	61.1	91.2	88.3	78.7	84.8	75.9	51.3	1.3
Mother's education														
None	94.4	88.8	72.7	58.7	86.1	74.8	57.7	92.1	85.8	72.6	80.9	63.0	41.6	1.3
Primary	93.4	90.1	78.8	64.6	89.9	83.5	68.4	93.9	85.2	71.5	85.7	75.9	52.5	3.2
Secondary or higher	(99.0)	(98.9)	(96.5)	(92.6)	(98.9)	(96.5)	(92.6)	(98.9)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	(93.0)	(63.8)	(1.0)
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	93.0	87.7	56.1	41.1	84.9	67.1	49.3	88.4	68.4	51.8	75.9	54.3	38.2	2.9
Second	94.5	89.2	82.6	62.7	88.5	82.5	62.8	95.2	90.6	76.7	87.2	76.3	48.4	3.5
Middle	97.1	89.7	88.0	78.1	89.8	88.0	78.1	94.3	91.9	76.5	85.9	80.3	43.6	2.9
Fourth	(94.9)	(97.4)	(95.3)	(92.7)	(97.5)	(97.4)	(91.5)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(90.8)	(96.1)	(95.9)	(86.7)	(1.5)
Richest	(91.9)	(94.5)	(89.7)	(77.4)	(94.5)	(89.7)	(77.4)	(99.0)	(93.3)	(90.2)	(91.2)	(78.8)	(50.2)	(0.9)
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	94.7	88.8	74.4	59.2	87.7	79.1	62.8	92.4	83.0	67.9	83.0	70.7	43.8	3.1
Richest 40 percent	93.4	96.0	92.5	84.9	96.0	93.5	84.4	98.2	95.4	90.5	93.7	87.3	68.6	1.2

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 and Measles (MMR1) received by any time before the survey
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Table CH.2R, full immunization implies the percentage of children 24-35 months old who received all recommended vaccines at any time before the survey date. As per this indicator, 44 percent of children from Roma settlements are fully immunized. The percentage is lower for children whose mothers have no education (33 percent) and those from the poorest households (32 percent).

The Serbian national immunization calendar differs from the standards applied in the MICS methodology for calculation of the timeliness of immunization. Namely, the national calendar recommends that all doses of recommended vaccines should be received by the age of 6 months and measles should be received by 15 months. Table CH.2A.R presents the data on timeliness of immunization with polio among children age 12-23 months and measles for children age 24-35 months, as per the national calendar.

Slightly less than half (45 percent) of all children age 12-23 months have received the Polio 3 vaccine before 6 months of age, while 53 percent of children age 24-35 months received the measles vaccine before 15 months of age. The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine before 15 months of age is higher in urban (57 percent) than in other areas (41 percent). That percentage is also higher among children living in the richest 40 percent of the household population (69 percent) when compared to the poorest 60 percent of the household population (47 percent).

	Vaccination card or health facility records seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Vaccination card or health facility records seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
			Measles (MMR1)	Full[a]	None		
	77.5	318	68.8	44.1	5.2	72.9	281
	76.9	173	64.7	49.4	4.7	73.1	121
	78.3	145	71.6	40.5	5.5	72.8	160
	76.8	245	67.3	41.7	3.4	72.3	203
	80.0	73	71.9	49.3	9.9	74.6	78
	70.2	67	60.4	33.3	8.4	63.5	70
	77.2	210	70.9	44.7	4.5	76.4	190
	(91.4)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
	72.3	83	45.4	32.4	11.2	66.6	90
	74.7	79	77.6	49.0	5.1	68.6	59
	81.7	63	75.5	47.9	2.6	78.8	55
	(75.9)	46	(87.5)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(81.1)	49
	(87.6)	47	(64.1)	(48.8)	(0.0)	(76.6)	28
	75.7	225	63.5	41.8	7.2	70.4	203
	81.8	93	80.1	49.1	0.0	79.5	77

In addition, Table CH.2A.R also presents data on the coverage with the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib combination vaccine for children 12-23 months old. Although the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine was not formally introduced into the national by-law regulating immunization at the time of the MICS survey and was not covered by the health insurance package, the practice of its administration had already been introduced in many health facilities across Serbia. Its administration is based on the request of parents who were purchasing the vaccine individually.

In general, the percentage of children age 12-23 months from Roma settlements that have received the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine is very low (below 3 percent). It is somewhat higher for children living in 40 percent of the richest households when compared to those living in the 60 percent of the poorest households (5 percent and below 1 percent respectively).

Table CH.2A.R: Coverage of the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib combination vaccine and timeliness of polio and measles vaccines

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated on time against polio, percentage of children age 12-23 months receiving the pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine, and the percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated on time against measles[a], Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:					Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:	
	Polio 3 before 6 months of age[1]	Pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine[3]			Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles before 15 months of age[2]	Number of children age 24-35 months
		1	2	3			
Total	44.6	2.8	2.4	1.7	318	52.7	281
Sex							
Male	46.4	3.0	2.2	1.9	173	54.2	121
Female	42.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	145	51.5	160
Area							
Urban	43.5	3.0	2.6	1.7	245	57.2	203
Other	48.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	73	40.8	78
Age							
12-17 months	47.9	5.0	4.2	2.9	172	na	na
18-23 months	40.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	146	na	na
24-29 months	na	na	na	na	na	55.3	139
30-35 months	na	na	na	na	na	50.1	142
Mother's education							
None	49.6	3.0	1.6	1.6	67	49.3	70
Primary	43.3	2.5	2.3	1.2	210	52.3	190
Secondary or higher	(43.3)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(4.3)	41	(*)	20
Father's education							
None	(63.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(48.7)	41
Primary	36.3	2.9	2.2	1.4	207	48.3	177
Secondary or higher	(68.5)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(3.8)	52	(66.3)	32
Father not in household	(40.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	27	(68.8)	31
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	83	46.9	90
Second	36.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	79	44.8	59
Middle	45.2	2.9	2.9	1.5	63	48.2	55
Fourth	(40.8)	(5.0)	(3.8)	(3.8)	46	(71.2)	49
Richest	(52.0)	(8.5)	(8.5)	(5.9)	47	(63.9)	28
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	43.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	225	46.7	203
Richest 40 percent	46.5	6.8	6.2	4.9	93	68.5	77

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Timeliness of polio immunization coverage
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Timeliness of measles immunization coverage
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Pentavalent DPT-IPV-Hib vaccine coverage
na: not applicable
[a] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Health Insurance

The 2014 Serbia MICS Questionnaire for children under five included a survey-specific question on ownership and presence of a health insurance card. As per the Serbian legislation all children under 18 have the right to have health insurance and protection. However, complicated administrative procedures still present obstacles for vulnerable groups of children, particularly those whose birth has not been registered.

Most of the children under five years in Serbia (98 percent) have a health insurance card (Table CH.3). The percentage is lower among children age 0-11 months (92 percent). There is a difference by ethnicity of the head of household where the lowest percentage of children with a health insurance card is among Roma (81 percent).

Table CH.3: Health insurance card

Percentage of children under age 5 with a health insurance card, Serbia, 2014

	No health insurance card	Children under age 5 whose health insurance card was		Percentage of children with health insurance card[1]	Number of children under age 5
		Seen	Not seen		
Total	2.5	86.2	11.3	97.5	2720
Sex					
Male	3.1	87.5	9.4	96.9	1400
Female	1.9	84.8	13.2	98.1	1320
Region					
Belgrade	1.6	83.4	15.0	98.4	733
Vojvodina	4.4	80.5	15.1	95.6	753
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	89.2	8.7	97.9	706
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.8	94.1	4.0	98.2	528
Area					
Urban	2.1	87.1	10.7	97.9	1722
Other	3.3	84.6	12.2	96.7	998
Age					
0-11 months	7.9	83.1	9.0	92.1	566
12-23 months	1.5	86.1	12.5	98.5	489
24-35 months	1.1	88.9	9.9	98.9	465
36-47 months	1.1	84.3	14.6	98.9	545
48-59 months	0.8	88.6	10.5	99.2	655
Mother's education					
None	(26.1)	(57.2)	(16.7)	(73.9)	32
Primary	5.4	89.7	4.9	94.6	309
Secondary	1.9	86.1	12.0	98.1	1380
Higher	1.7	86.2	12.1	98.3	999
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	6.2	82.8	11.0	93.8	411
Second	1.2	92.4	6.4	98.8	425
Middle	4.0	82.4	13.6	96.0	522
Fourth	0.6	86.8	12.6	99.4	609
Richest	1.8	86.7	11.5	98.2	752
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	2.0	85.6	12.4	98.0	2306
Hungarian	0.0	93.2	6.8	100.0	83
Bosnian	0.9	99.1	0.0	99.1	61
Roma	18.8	69.9	11.3	81.2	91
Other	3.9	94.0	2.1	96.1	138
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Health insurance card
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Health Insurance in Roma Settlements

Nine in ten children under five years in Roma settlements (92 percent) have a health insurance card (Table CH.3R). The percentage of children with health insurance is lower among younger children age 0-11 months (78 percent) compared to all other age groups. Differentials also exist by mother's education level: 97 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education have a health insurance card, compared to 87 percent of children whose mothers are without education.

Table CH.3R: Health insurance card

Percentage of children under age 5 with a health insurance card, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	No health insurance card	Children under age 5 whose health insurance card was		Percentage of children with health insurance card[1]	Number of children under age 5
		Seen	Not seen		
Total	7.7	72.4	19.9	92.3	1515
Sex					
Male	8.4	74.0	17.6	91.6	787
Female	7.0	70.7	22.3	93.0	728
Area					
Urban	8.2	71.7	20.1	91.8	1135
Other	6.4	74.6	19.0	93.6	380
Age					
0-11 months	21.6	59.1	19.3	78.4	276
12-23 months	4.6	77.9	17.5	95.4	318
24-35 months	2.0	70.7	27.3	98.0	281
36-47 months	5.0	79.0	16.1	95.0	324
48-59 months	6.8	73.2	20.0	93.2	316
Mother's education					
None	13.4	65.9	20.7	86.6	361
Primary	6.3	74.8	18.9	93.7	1031
Secondary or higher	2.7	71.7	25.5	97.3	123
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	12.5	71.0	16.5	87.5	436
Second	4.1	76.1	19.8	95.9	317
Middle	9.7	72.0	18.3	90.3	300
Fourth	1.5	71.5	27.0	98.5	254
Richest	8.0	71.4	20.5	92.0	208
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	9.2	72.8	18.0	90.8	1053
Richest 40 percent	4.5	71.5	24.1	95.5	462

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Health insurance card

Care-seeking Behaviour for Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the 2014 Serbia MICS to capture pneumonia disease, a leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.[42]

Table CH.4: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/ caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Total	7.6	16.1	90.3	9.6	25.8	5.4	1.6	57.2	31.1	826
Region										
Belgrade	8.9	28.3	83.1	17.0	44.5	6.5	0.7	43.1	52.2	226
Vojvodina	12.3	14.8	93.1	3.4	25.2	3.5	3.4	68.1	27.6	221
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.2	10.9	92.1	10.6	17.1	8.0	1.1	52.3	23.8	215
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.0	8.0	94.1	6.4	12.0	3.2	1.0	68.7	16.4	163
Area										
Urban	7.2	18.4	89.6	11.7	30.4	7.1	1.6	54.2	36.4	524
Other	8.3	12.1	91.4	6.1	17.8	2.5	1.5	62.5	21.9	302
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	3.5	7.4	90.3	5.6	17.4	7.1	0.9	66.1	20.4	83
Secondary	7.0	14.8	90.4	8.6	22.5	4.1	1.6	57.6	27.4	427
Higher	9.5	20.5	90.2	12.0	32.8	6.9	1.7	53.9	39.6	309
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.6	8.9	92.6	4.6	12.7	2.7	1.3	68.0	14.9	104
Second	6.5	9.9	91.2	9.7	16.4	2.5	1.0	60.5	22.8	131
Middle	4.1	12.6	94.9	7.9	26.4	4.5	1.5	55.3	30.6	163
Fourth	9.2	19.1	88.6	6.0	27.5	6.5	1.3	60.1	30.7	187
Richest	9.8	22.8	86.9	15.7	34.8	8.1	2.3	49.8	43.5	240
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	6.0	15.8	89.7	10.7	27.4	6.0	1.5	56.4	33.3	706
Hungarian	10.5	12.8	94.0	2.6	21.9	1.7	2.1	75.1	24.5	26
Bosnian	(0.0)	(26.3)	(97.0)	(3.2)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(38.9)	(21.6)	17
Roma	1.5	12.3	88.3	8.1	12.7	1.5	1.5	63.8	16.5	21
Other	18.3	3.8	92.4	2.0	17.0	4.7	3.5	76.1	18.3	40
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[42] Campbell H, el Arifeen S, Hazir T, O'Kelly J, Bryce J, et al. (2013) *Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment*. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.4.

Overall, 31 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia — fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (90 percent). About 10 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 26 percent difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

There are notable differences by regions, areas and socioeconomic status. The highest percentage of mothers who know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia is in the Belgrade region, urban areas, among women with higher education and those living in the richest households. On the other hand, the women living in Southern and Eastern Serbia, other areas of residence and among the poorest household population have the least knowledge about at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia.

Care-seeking Behaviour for Acute Respiratory Infections in Roma Settlements

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia in Roma settlements are presented in Table CH.4R. Overall, only 18 percent of women living in Roma settlements know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia — fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (90 percent). About 5 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 14 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. There is no large difference by background characteristics in the percentage of women who know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia.

Table CH.4R: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Roma settlements, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/ caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/ caretakers of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Total	4.3	9.5	90.1	4.6	14.0	0.4	2.1	52.4	17.5	718
Area										
Urban	4.7	9.5	89.9	4.4	13.6	0.3	1.9	53.4	17.2	540
Other	2.9	9.5	90.7	5.1	15.2	0.6	3.0	49.3	18.5	178
Education										
None	2.2	8.7	90.1	6.6	14.9	0.0	1.2	51.7	19.6	164
Primary	5.3	9.6	89.8	4.3	13.8	0.5	2.5	53.1	17.2	494
Secondary or higher	1.6	11.2	92.4	1.6	13.7	0.0	2.1	48.6	15.3	60
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.9	9.7	92.9	4.0	13.9	0.4	2.9	48.7	16.8	183
Second	5.7	13.5	87.5	5.5	10.1	0.6	4.3	56.4	14.2	150
Middle	2.7	9.8	85.6	4.9	19.5	0.0	0.4	50.3	22.2	154
Fourth	3.1	8.5	90.1	5.5	12.7	0.9	1.2	48.6	18.2	126
Richest	8.2	4.3	95.3	2.7	13.5	0.0	1.6	60.4	15.9	106
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	3.7	10.9	88.9	4.7	14.5	0.3	2.5	51.6	17.7	487
Richest 40 percent	5.4	6.6	92.5	4.2	13.0	0.5	1.3	54.0	17.1	231

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke that contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO_2), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.5.

Table CH.5: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of household						
				Solid fuels			
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	
Total	48.6	11.4	5.7	0.2	0.3	33.6	
Region							
Belgrade	75.6	12.9	1.6	0.3	0.6	9.0	
Vojvodina	48.1	17.3	18.7	0.2	0.0	15.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.1	7.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	53.3	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	36.3	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	55.6	
Area							
Urban	64.6	11.7	6.0	0.1	0.2	17.1	
Other	25.4	10.9	5.2	0.4	0.4	57.5	
Education of household head							
None	14.3	13.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	67.0	
Primary	27.7	8.1	3.6	0.4	1.0	58.9	
Secondary	52.4	11.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	29.1	
Higher	67.3	14.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	11.9	
Missing/DK	(8.1)	(65.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.5)	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	17.1	4.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	73.3	
Second	36.1	8.6	5.0	0.2	0.3	49.6	
Middle	50.2	12.2	5.2	0.3	0.0	32.1	
Fourth	62.5	18.5	8.4	0.0	0.5	10.0	
Richest	76.9	13.0	7.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	49.7	10.9	4.9	0.2	0.4	33.7	
Hungarian	48.6	21.2	21.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	
Bosnian	17.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	
Roma	27.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	
Other	38.8	19.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	29.2	
Does not want to declare	78.1	11.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 — Use of solid fuels for cooking
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, around one third (34 percent) of all household members in Serbia use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (34 percent). Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (18 percent), but very high in other areas, where they are used by more than a half of household members (59 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the head of household are also very important. The findings show that use of solid fuels ranges from 10 percent in the Belgrade region to 56 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. Use of solid fuels for cooking is much more prevalent among the populations in poorest households (75 percent) than among the richest households (only 3 percent).

	members in households mainly using:							Number of household members
	Straw/Shrubs/ Grass	Agricultural crop residue	Other fuel	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	34.2	19212
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	4345
	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.2	5113
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.1	5284
	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	56.2	4470
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	17.5	11345
	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	58.5	7867
	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	70.2	352
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	60.4	4906
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	29.4	9740
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.0	4185
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(24.5)	30
	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	75.0	3843
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	50.1	3840
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.4	3841
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.6	3854
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	3834
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	34.3	16761
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	7.3	746
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.3	290
	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2	426
	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	29.5	779
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	201
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.6. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the 2014 Serbia MICS, 31 percent of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room used as a kitchen. Cooking in the separate room used as a kitchen is most frequent in the Belgrade region (63 percent) and is least frequent in Sumadija and Western Serbia (23 percent).

Table CH.6: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Serbia, 2014

	Place of cooking:						Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Missing	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house					
Total	30.9	62.8	6.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6580
Region							
Belgrade	63.0	28.8	4.1	0.0	4.0	100.0	430
Vojvodina	44.6	49.1	5.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	779
Sumadija and Western Serbia	23.1	70.2	6.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2857
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.1	64.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2514
Area							
Urban	33.1	64.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1981
Other	29.9	61.9	7.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	4599
Education of household head							
None	23.9	74.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	247
Primary	31.6	62.0	6.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2961
Secondary	30.6	63.2	5.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	2861
Higher	32.9	58.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	504
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	28.2	66.9	4.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	2882
Second	28.6	65.2	5.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1924
Middle	34.2	58.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1244
Fourth	49.0	40.7	8.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	408
Richest	38.1	45.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	32.4	60.8	6.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	5751
Hungarian	(74.7)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Bosnian	0.7	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	239
Roma	20.5	78.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
Other	28.1	63.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	230
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10

The column "Other place" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Solid Fuel Use in Roma Settlements

Overall, 82 percent of the household population in Roma settlements use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (81 percent). Use of solid fuels is lower in urban areas (79 percent) than in other areas (91 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the head of household are also noticeable and there is a negative correlation between solid fuel use and household wealth. Solid fuels use declines by education of the head of household, from 91 percent in households whose head of household has no education to 66 percent in households whose head of household has secondary or higher education.

Table CH.5R: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:										Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels				Other fuel	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
			Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass					
Total	17.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	80.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	81.9	8595
Area											
Urban	20.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	77.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	78.5	6337
Other	7.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	89.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.4	2259
Education of household head											
None	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	90.6	1344
Primary	16.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	81.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	82.9	6070
Secondary or higher	32.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	65.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	66.3	1175
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	92.6	0.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	95.1	1720
Second	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1725
Middle	10.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	87.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	1711
Fourth	16.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	81.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	1720
Richest	52.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	46.4	1718
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	5.9	0.0	0.2	1.0	91.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	93.3	5157
Richest 40 percent	34.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	64.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.7	3438

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 — Use of solid fuels for cooking
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.6R. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, 16 percent of household members from Roma settlements in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room used as a kitchen.

Table CH.6R: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Place of cooking:							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house						
Total	16.2	83.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	7038
Area								
Urban	18.9	80.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4974
Other	9.8	89.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	2064
Education of household head								
None	9.5	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1218
Primary	17.3	82.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5034
Secondary or higher	19.9	75.8	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	779
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	12.6	87.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1637
Second	11.0	87.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1651
Middle	19.0	79.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1524
Fourth	15.8	84.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1429
Richest	29.8	69.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	797
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	14.1	84.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4812
Richest 40 percent	20.8	78.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2226

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

VII WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in other areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF ChildInfo website[43] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation[44].

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Overall, almost 100 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water. The majority of the population use water piped into dwelling/yard/plot or to neighbour (82 percent) or bottled water (11 percent), Figure WS.1.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table WS.1). In Vojvodina, 70 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. 84 percent use piped water in the Belgrade region, 87 percent in Sumadija and Western Serbia and 88 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. The second most important source of drinking water in Vojvodina is bottled water (22 percent) as is the case in the Belgrade region (11 percent).

[43] http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html
[44] http://www.wssinfo.org

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Serbia, 2014

	Main source of							
	Improved sources							
	Piped water				Tube-well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe				
Total	81.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	
Region								
Belgrade	83.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.5	2.2	1.0	
Vojvodina	69.2	0.4	0.2	2.5	2.4	0.3	2.7	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.9	1.5	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.2	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.4	
Area								
Urban	84.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.6	
Other	77.0	1.4	0.4	1.1	3.5	5.7	1.9	
Education of household head								
None	77.9	1.9	9.3	0.0	0.6	5.8	2.5	
Primary	80.3	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.8	5.4	1.4	
Secondary	82.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	
Higher	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	
Missing/DK	(80.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.1)	(0.0)	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	77.3	2.7	1.4	1.6	4.0	6.4	1.9	
Second	79.9	0.5	0.1	2.3	2.6	3.9	3.3	
Middle	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	
Fourth	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	
Richest	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	81.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	
Hungarian	71.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.1	0.2	0.3	
Bosnian	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	
Roma	76.2	4.6	8.1	1.9	1.0	3.7	0.7	
Other	76.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.0	3.4	
Does not want to declare	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 — Use of improved drinking water sources

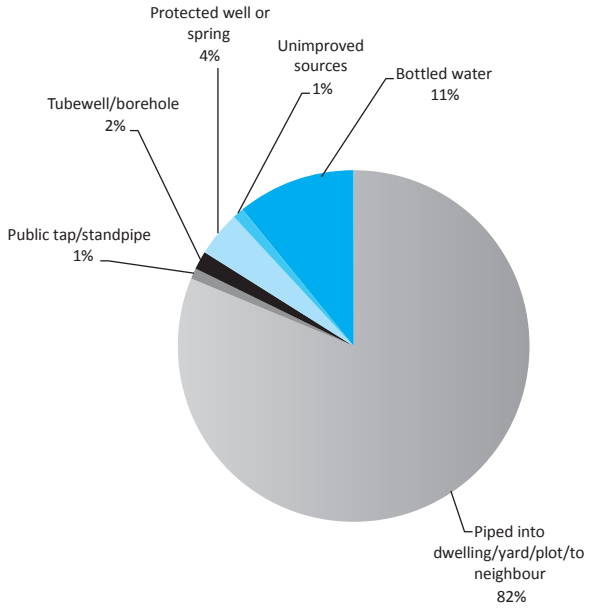
[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

drinking water										
	Unimproved sources							Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Bottled water[a]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other			
	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	19212
	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4345
	21.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	5113
	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.2	5284
	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.3	4470
	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	11345
	8.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.9	7867
	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	352
	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.9	4906
	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	9740
	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	4185
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	30
	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.2	3843
	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	3840
	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3841
	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3854
	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3834
	9.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	16761
	22.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	746
	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	290
	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	426
	16.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	779
	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	201
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Serbia, 2014



Note: The figures do not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered proper treatments of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

The percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method is 3 percent. The main water treatment methods used by household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources are: using other methods (9 percent) and adding bleach/chlorine (3 percent). 92 percent of household members in Serbia do not use any water treatment method (those both using improved and unimproved drinking water sources). For household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources the percentage not using any water treatment method is 97.

	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	
Total	92.4	0.6	1.0	
Region				
Belgrade	88.5	0.7	0.3	
Vojvodina	91.6	0.6	0.1	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.3	0.5	1.9	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.0	0.4	1.5	
Area				
Urban	92.9	0.5	0.1	
Other	91.6	0.6	2.2	
Main source of drinking water				
Improved	92.4	0.6	0.9	
Unimproved	87.3	0.0	3.3	
Education of household head				
None	96.0	1.0	1.6	
Primary	94.7	0.2	1.6	
Secondary	92.7	0.7	0.7	
Higher	88.9	0.5	0.6	
Missing/DK	(74.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	94.8	1.1	1.4	
Second	94.8	0.3	1.2	
Middle	93.6	0.3	1.4	
Fourth	89.9	0.5	0.4	
Richest	88.8	0.6	0.3	
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	92.4	0.5	1.0	
Hungarian	93.9	0.9	0.0	
Bosnian	96.7	0.6	0.0	
Roma	96.5	0.6	0.0	
Other	86.6	0.6	1.1	
Does not want to declare	97.0	0.6	0.0	

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 — Water treatment
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Serbia, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household								
	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	19212	3.3	96
	0.1	9.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	4345	(*)	1
	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	5113	(*)	22
	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	5284	(4.8)	43
	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	4470	(0.0)	29
	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	11345	(*)	12
	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	7867	3.8	83
	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	19116	na	na
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	96	3.3	96
	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	352	(*)	2
	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	4906	5.9	53
	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	9740	(0.0)	33
	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	4185	(*)	7
	(0.0)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30		
	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	3843	4.7	67
	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	3840	(*)	14
	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	3841	(*)	13
	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	3854	(*)	1
	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3834		
	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	16761	3.5	90
	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	746	(*)	2
	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	290	-	-
	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	426	-	-
	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	779	(*)	4
	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	201	-	-

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on the premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 96 percent of household members, the drinking water source is on the premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with higher use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household. For 2 percent of all household members, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water while the same percentage (2 percent) of household members spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Serbia, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK		
Total	95.9	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	19212
Region										
Belgrade	98.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4345
Vojvodina	93.2	3.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	5113
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5284
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.4	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	4470
Area										
Urban	97.1	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11345
Other	94.3	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	7867
Education of household head										
None	96.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	352
Primary	94.8	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4906
Secondary	95.9	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	9740
Higher	97.3	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4185
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.6	3.3	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	3843
Second	92.1	4.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3840
Middle	96.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3841
Fourth	98.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3854
Richest	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3834
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	95.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	16761
Hungarian	95.8	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	746
Bosnian	97.6	.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
Roma	97.4	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Other	94.3	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	779
Does not want to declare	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises, an adult man is the person usually collecting the water (72 percent), while for the rest of the households adult women collect the water (21 percent).

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water[a]					Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	3.8	6191	20.7	72.3	0.6	6.5	100.0	232
Region								
Belgrade	1.6	1458	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Vojvodina	6.4	1785	23.9	71.1	0.0	5.0	100.0	114
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.4	1645	19.7	73.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	40
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.3	1303	16.8	77.6	2.4	3.1	100.0	55
Area								
Urban	2.8	3816	19.6	72.1	0.0	8.3	100.0	106
Other	5.3	2375	21.6	72.4	1.0	5.0	100.0	126
Education of household head								
None	4.9	125	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	4.7	1645	22.0	72.6	0.3	5.1	100.0	77
Secondary	3.7	2970	22.0	70.7	0.0	7.4	100.0	110
Higher	2.7	1445	(13.9)	(78.4)	(0.0)	(7.7)	100.0	40
Missing/DK	(*)	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.7	1572	24.2	69.9	1.5	4.4	100.0	90
Second	7.6	1270	21.4	70.9	0.0	7.7	100.0	96
Middle	2.6	1167	(15.3)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	100.0	30
Fourth	1.2	1112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Richest	0.2	1070	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	3.6	5365	17.4	74.2	0.7	7.7	100.0	195
Hungarian	5.1	289	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Bosnian	2.1	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Roma	3.3	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Other	5.6	294	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Does not want to declare	1.5	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	-

[a] The column "Male child under age 15" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Use of Improved Water Sources in Roma Settlements

98 percent of the population in Roma settlements uses an improved source of drinking water — 100 percent in urban areas and 92 percent in other areas.

The availability of improved sources of drinking water varies by socioeconomic status (Table WS.1R). Use of improved water sources is positively associated with wealth. The proportion of the population in Roma settlements using drinking water piped into their dwelling is 75 percent. In addition, 11 percent use water piped into a yard/plot, 4 percent use piped water to neighbour, 3 percent use protected wells and 2 percent use public taps/standpipes. The population using unimproved water sources use a tanker truck (1 percent), other sources or unprotected wells (1 percent), Figure WS.1R.

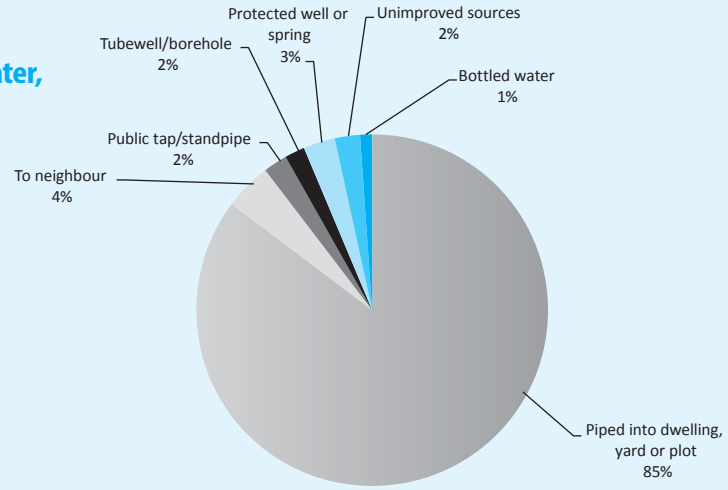
Table WS.1R: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Main source of drinking							
	Improved sources[a]							
	Piped water				Tubewell/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe				
Total	74.7	10.6	4.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	0.2	
Area								
Urban	83.1	9.6	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	
Other	51.2	13.3	6.5	5.9	4.4	8.3	0.9	
Education of household head								
None	51.2	22.9	9.5	5.2	2.0	3.9	0.0	
Primary	77.3	9.4	4.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.3	
Secondary or higher	88.3	2.5	0.2	1.2	1.4	4.0	0.4	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	26.5	34.1	16.2	8.6	3.7	3.2	0.0	
Second	73.8	13.1	3.4	0.6	1.0	5.8	0.1	
Middle	85.2	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.6	2.5	0.6	
Fourth	95.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	
Richest	92.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	61.8	17.0	7.1	3.2	2.4	3.9	0.2	
Richest 40 percent	94.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 — Use of improved drinking water sources
[a] Columns "Rain-water" under "Improved sources" and "Surface water collection" under "Unimproved sources" are not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
[b] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure WS.1R: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: The figures do not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

water									
	Unimproved sources[a]						Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Bottled water[b]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water[b]	Other			
	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	97.7	8595
	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	6337
	1.5	1.2	0.1	4.6	0.3	1.5	100.0	92.2	2259
	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	95.6	1344
	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	98.0	6070
	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.8	1175
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.9	0.2	1.5	100.0	92.4	1720
	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.9	1725
	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.8	1711
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	1720
	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1718
	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	96.4	5157
	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	3438

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2R. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered proper treatments of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

The percentage of household members in households in Roma settlements using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method is 4 percent. The water treatment method used by household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources is use of a water filter (3 percent). 96 percent of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources in Roma settlements do not use any water treatment method.

Table WS.2R: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK		
Total	96.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	8595	
Area											
Urban	97.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6337	
Other	95.0	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	2259	
Main source of drinking water											
Improved	96.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	8400	
Unimproved	95.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	196	
Education of household head											
None	97.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1344	
Primary	96.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	6070	
Secondary or higher	96.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1175	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1720	
Second	97.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1725	
Middle	98.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1711	
Fourth	96.6	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1720	
Richest	93.4	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1718	
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	97.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	5157	
Richest 40 percent	95.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	3438	

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 — Water treatment
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3R and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4R. Note that for Table WS.3R, household members using water on the premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3R shows that for 94 percent of household members, the drinking water source is on the premises. For 4 percent of all household members, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 1 percent of household members spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. There are some difference between times spent collecting water between household members in urban and other areas. In other areas, 81 percent of households have drinking water on the premises compared to 99 percent in urban areas. There are 17 percent of household members in other areas and less than one percent in urban areas that do not have water on the premises. Among household members in other areas that do not have water on the premises, for 3 percent of those using improved sources of drinking water and for 2 percent of those using unimproved sources, it takes 30 minutes or more to get to the water source and bring water.

	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	4.1	196
	(31.6)	20
	1.0	176
	na	na
	4.1	196
	0.0	59
	6.6	122
	(*)	15
	-	-
	0.0	130
	(4.9)	36
	(30.6)	21
	(*)	9
	-	-
	4.3	186
	(*)	9

Table WS.3R: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Total	94.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	8595
Area										
Urban	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6337
Other	81.2	8.1	2.8	0.1	1.9	3.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	2259
Education of household head										
None	89.8	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1344
Primary	95.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	6070
Secondary or higher	96.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1175
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.6	8.6	1.1	0.2	1.0	4.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	1720
Second	96.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	1725
Middle	96.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1711
Fourth	98.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1720
Richest	97.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1718
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	92.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	5157
Richest 40 percent	98.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3438

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4R shows that for one half of households, an adult woman is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises (56 percent), while adult men collect water in 37 percent of those cases.

Table WS.4R: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	5.7	1743	55.5	37.3	1.3	0.4	5.5	100.0	99
Area									
Urban	0.6	1225	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Other	17.6	518	54.5	38.1	1.4	0.0	6.0	100.0	91
Education of household head									
None	10.9	282	(59.5)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	31
Primary	5.0	1209	54.6	35.5	2.1	0.6	7.2	100.0	61
Secondary or higher	3.1	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Missing/DK	(*)	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.7	365	56.8	36.1	0.0	0.5	6.7	100.0	68
Second	3.2	365	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Middle	2.8	350	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Fourth	0.7	326	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Richest	2.2	337	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	8.3	1081	55.5	36.5	1.4	0.4	6.1	100.0	90
Richest 40 percent	1.4	661	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[45], and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Serbia, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility					Open defecation (no facility)	Total	Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/ Pour flush to some-where else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing/ DK			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where										
Total	57.2	35.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	19212
Region														
Belgrade	73.0	25.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4345
Vojvodina	46.0	48.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5113
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56.0	36.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	5284
Southern and Eastern Serbia	56.0	28.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	11.3	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	4470
Area														
Urban	83.3	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11345
Other	19.5	65.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	9.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	7867
Education of household head														
None	29.4	31.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.6	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	352
Primary	34.1	50.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	9.3	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	4906
Secondary	59.1	36.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	9740
Higher	81.9	15.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4185
Missing/DK	(73.4)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	24.9	44.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	19.2	3.1	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	3843
Second	43.7	50.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3840
Middle	60.4	38.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3841
Fourth	71.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3854
Richest	85.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3834
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	58.0	35.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	16761
Hungarian	34.1	50.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
Bosnian	97.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	290
Roma	39.6	26.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.7	1.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	426
Other	49.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	779
Does not want to declare	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[45] CHERG 2010. Sandy Cairncross, Caroline Hunt, Sophie Boisson, Kristof Bostoen, Val Curtis, Isaac CH Fung, and Wolf-Peter Schmidt *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. Int. J. Epidemiology. 2010 39: i193-i205

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Serbia are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

97 percent of the population of Serbia is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 99 in urban areas and 95 percent in other areas. Residents of Sumadija and Western Serbia are less likely than others to use improved facilities (95 percent).

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by			
			5 households or less	More than 5 households		5 households or less			
Total	96.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	19212
Region									
Belgrade	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4345
Vojvodina	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	5113
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5284
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	4470
Area									
Urban	98.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11345
Other	94.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	7867
Education of household head									
None	84.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	352
Primary	93.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	4906
Secondary	98.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9740
Higher	98.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4185
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	88.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	9.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	3843
Second	97.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3840
Middle	99.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3841
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3854
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3834
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	97.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	16761
Hungarian	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
Bosnian	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
Roma	83.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	12.5	0.4	1.4	100.0	426
Other	97.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	779
Does not want to declare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 — Use of improved sanitation
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

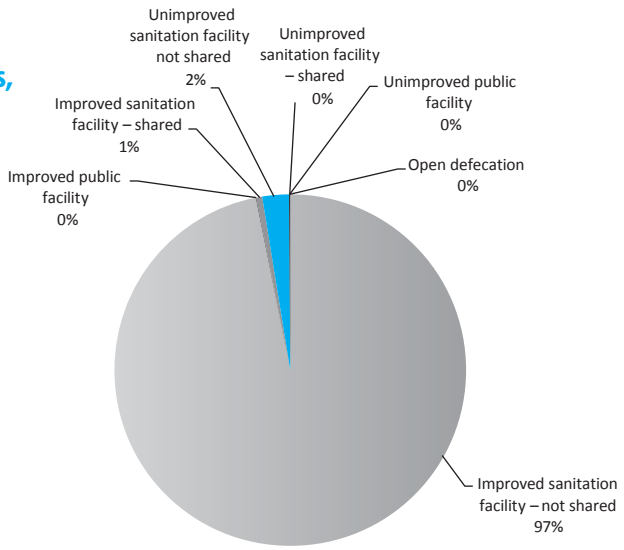
The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is negatively correlated with wealth because about 9 percent of household members from the poorest quintile use unimproved sanitation facilities and this decreases to 0 percent for the richest. In other areas, the population is mostly using flush to septic tank (65 percent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with a connection to a sewage system (83 percent). 19 percent of the population in poorest households use a pit latrine with slab, 6 percent use a pit latrine without slab/open pit, while 3 percent use flush/pour flush to somewhere else. Among household members whose head of household has no education, 26 percent use a pit latrine with slab, 10 percent use a pit latrine without slab/open pit and 2 percent does not have any facility.

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, "use of improved sanitation" is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6, WS.6R, WS.7 and WS.7R.

As shown in Table WS.6, 97 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility. Use of a shared, both improved and unimproved sanitation facility is uncommon (Figure WS.2). In total, 99 percent of the population in urban areas use unshared improved toilets, while the figure is 94 percent within other areas. Less than one percent of household members use an improved toilet facility that is shared with other households. Overall, 2 percent of household members in the poorest households share sanitation facilities (improved and unimproved) and in all cases, these are shared with 5 households or less. 9 percent of household members in the poorest households use unimproved sanitation facilities (do not share sanitation facilities).

In its 2008 report[46], the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of the population with no sanitation facilities at all — who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved", of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Figure WS.2:
Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2014



[46] WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report — http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:								
	Improved drinking water[1,a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation			
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	
Total	92.0	7.5	0.5	100.0	96.9	0.5	2.4	0.1	
Region									
Belgrade	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	
Vojvodina	90.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.4	6.8	0.8	100.0	94.4	0.8	4.7	0.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.6	8.7	0.7	100.0	95.5	0.8	3.4	0.3	
Area									
Urban	96.1	3.8	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	
Other	86.1	12.8	1.1	100.0	94.1	0.6	5.1	0.2	
Education of household head									
None	81.2	18.2	0.6	100.0	84.9	1.9	11.4	1.8	
Primary	87.2	11.8	1.1	100.0	93.6	1.0	5.1	0.3	
Secondary	93.1	6.5	0.3	100.0	98.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	
Higher	96.1	3.8	0.2	100.0	98.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	
Missing/DK	(80.9)	(19.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.7	15.6	1.8	100.0	88.1	2.2	9.2	0.5	
Second	86.9	12.8	0.4	100.0	97.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	
Middle	94.2	5.5	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	
Fourth	96.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	92.0	7.5	0.5	100.0	97.0	0.5	2.4	0.1	
Hungarian	92.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	
Bosnian	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Roma	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	83.9	1.8	12.9	1.4	
Other	93.2	6.2	0.6	100.0	97.9	0.5	1.4	0.1	
Does not want to declare	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 — Use of improved drinking water sources
[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 — Use of improved sanitation
[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household. Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water[47] and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal.

[47] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	100.0	96.5	19212
	100.0	98.8	4345
	100.0	98.6	5113
	100.0	94.0	5284
	100.0	95.0	4470
	100.0	98.8	11345
	100.0	93.2	7867
	100.0	84.6	352
	100.0	93.0	4906
	100.0	98.0	9740
	100.0	98.4	4185
	100.0	(100.0)	30
	100.0	86.9	3843
	100.0	97.4	3840
	100.0	98.8	3841
	100.0	99.8	3854
	100.0	99.7	3834
	100.0	96.6	16761
	100.0	98.9	746
	100.0	99.2	290
	100.0	83.9	426
	100.0	97.4	779
	100.0	100.0	201
	100.0	(*)	8

In Serbia, almost 100 percent of the population use improved drinking water, 97 percent use improved sanitation and 97 percent use both improved drinking water and improved sanitation. Use of improved sources of drinking water is lower in other areas (86 percent) compared to urban areas (96 percent). There is a positive correlation between education of the head of household and socioeconomic status and the use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation.

The population in the poorest wealth quintile using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation is lower (87 percent) compared to the population in other quintiles (97-100 percent), Figure WS.3.

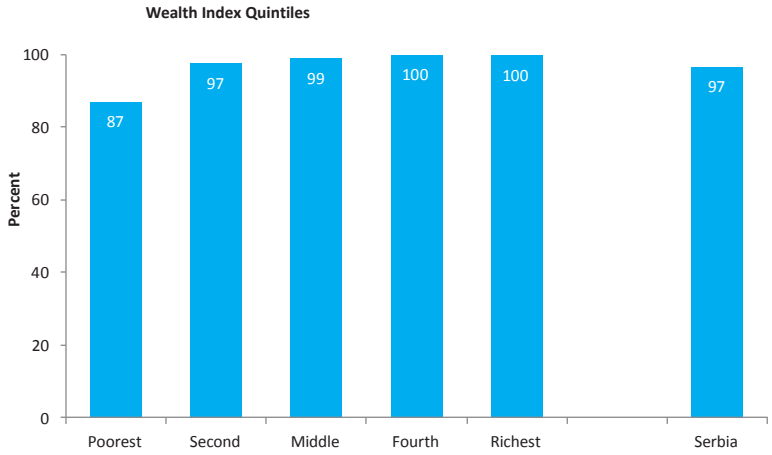


Figure WS.3:
Percentages of household members using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, by wealth, Serbia, 2014

Use of Improved Sanitation in Roma Settlements

81 percent of the population in Roma settlements is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5R). There is a difference regarding the area of residence as 84 percent of households use improved sanitation in urban areas and 71 percent in other areas. In other areas, the population is mostly using pit latrines with slabs (30 percent). In contrast, the most common facility in urban areas is a pour flush to a piped sewer system (51 percent). The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is negatively correlated with socioeconomic status of the household and the education of the head of the household. Residents of the poorest households in Roma settlements are less likely to use improved facilities (53 percent) than those in the richest households (98 percent). 42 percent of the population in the poorest households use a pit latrine with slab, and 35 percent of them use a pit latrine without slab/ open pit, while 11 percent does not have facilities.

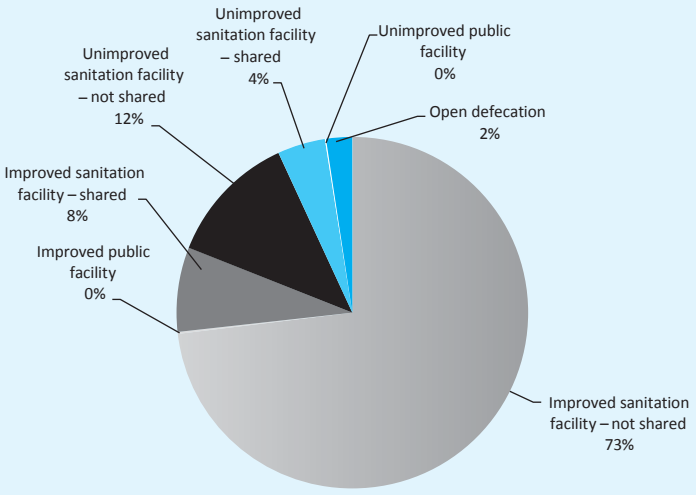
Table WS.5R: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household							
	Improved sanitation facility[a]							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/ not sure/DK where				
Total	42.2	18.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	19.2	1.0	
Area								
Urban	50.8	17.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	15.3	0.4	
Other	18.0	21.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	30.1	2.9	
Education of household head								
None	30.4	16.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	26.5	0.9	
Primary	41.6	18.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	19.2	1.2	
Secondary or higher	58.8	21.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.0	0.5	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.7	4.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	41.8	0.4	
Second	21.4	19.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	32.1	1.1	
Middle	45.4	22.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.5	1.1	
Fourth	66.1	23.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.1	1.1	
Richest	73.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	23.8	15.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	29.9	0.9	
Richest 40 percent	69.9	23.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	1.3	

[a] The column "Composting toilet" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure WS.2R: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: The figures do not add up to 100 percent because of rounding

As shown in Table WS.6R, 73 percent of the household population in Roma settlements is using an unshared improved sanitation facility. In total, 77 percent of the population in urban areas use unshared improved toilets, while the figure is 61 percent within other areas. About 8 percent of household members use an improved toilet facility that is shared with other households, while this is true for 4 percent of those using unimproved sanitation facilities (Figure WS.2R). The situation is the worst for members of the poorest wealth quintile where 12 percent of those who use improved sanitation facilities share sanitation facilities with persons from other households and the percentage is the same for those who use unimproved sanitation facilities.

	Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility)	Total	Number of household members
	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing/DK			
	15.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.4	100.0	8595
	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	6337
	20.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	2259
	19.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.2	100.0	1344
	16.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	6070
	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1175
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	34.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	11.2	100.0	1720
	24.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1725
	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1711
	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1720
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1718
	24.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	5157
	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	3438

Table WS.7R presents the percentages of the household population in Roma Settlements by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[48] and sanitary means of excreta disposal. In Roma settlements, 98 percent of the population use improved drinking water, 73 percent use improved sanitation and 72 percent use both improved drinking water and improved sanitation.

[48] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.6R: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users		
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	
			5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Total	72.9	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.2	12.1	0.1	
Area								
Urban	77.0	0.1	6.8	0.5	0.1	10.2	0.1	
Other	61.3	0.4	8.8	0.3	0.4	17.3	0.2	
Education of household head								
None	65.5	0.2	6.7	1.8	0.4	13.2	0.0	
Primary	72.4	0.2	7.4	0.2	0.1	13.2	0.1	
Secondary or higher	83.9	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.4	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	40.1	0.2	11.1	1.1	0.3	23.6	0.5	
Second	60.9	0.3	12.0	0.3	0.2	18.8	0.0	
Middle	76.5	0.5	6.3	0.6	0.0	12.8	0.0	
Fourth	90.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	
Richest	96.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	59.1	0.3	9.8	0.7	0.2	18.4	0.2	
Richest 40 percent	93.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 — Use of improved sanitation
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.7R: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:							
	Improved drinking water[1,a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation		
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation
Total	86.4	11.4	2.3	100.0	72.9	8.1	16.7	2.4
Area								
Urban	93.7	6.0	0.3	100.0	77.0	7.5	14.1	1.4
Other	65.8	26.4	7.8	100.0	61.3	9.8	23.7	5.2
Education of household head								
None	74.8	20.8	4.4	100.0	65.5	9.1	20.2	5.2
Primary	87.9	10.1	2.0	100.0	72.4	7.9	17.5	2.2
Secondary or higher	91.6	7.2	1.2	100.0	83.9	7.9	8.2	0.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	60.7	31.7	7.6	100.0	40.1	12.7	36.0	11.2
Second	87.1	10.8	2.1	100.0	60.9	12.9	26.0	0.3
Middle	90.7	8.1	1.2	100.0	76.5	7.4	16.1	0.0
Fourth	96.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	90.5	5.8	3.3	0.4
Richest	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	1.7	1.8	0.0
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	79.5	16.9	3.6	100.0	59.1	11.0	26.0	3.8
Richest 40 percent	96.7	3.1	0.3	100.0	93.5	3.7	2.6	0.2

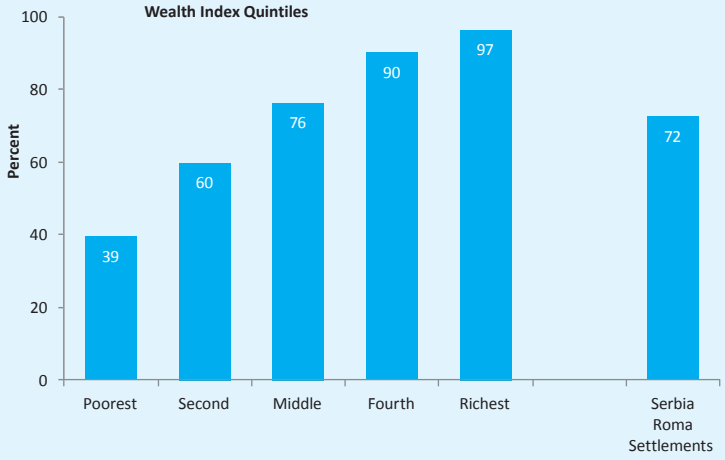
	of unimproved sanitation facilities			Open defecation (no facility)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by		Missing/DK			
	5 households or less	More than 5 households				
	4.1	0.3	0.1	2.4	100.0	8595
	3.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	6337
	5.4	0.4	0.4	5.2	100.0	2259
	6.1	0.3	0.5	5.2	100.0	1344
	3.9	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	6070
	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1175
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	11.3	0.4	0.1	11.2	100.0	1720
	5.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	1725
	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1711
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1720
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1718
	6.8	0.5	0.2	3.8	100.0	5157
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3438

	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	100.0	72.4	8595
	100.0	77.0	6337
	100.0	59.6	2259
	100.0	64.9	1344
	100.0	72.0	6070
	100.0	83.0	1175
	100.0	(*)	7
	100.0	39.4	1720
	100.0	59.8	1725
	100.0	76.3	1711
	100.0	90.2	1720
	100.0	96.5	1718
	100.0	58.5	5157
	100.0	93.4	3438

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 — Use of improved drinking water sources
[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 — Use of improved sanitation
[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

There is a positive correlation between use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation with socioeconomic status. 97 percent of household members from the richest wealth quintile use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation while only 39 percent of household members from the poorest wealth quintile do (Figure WS.3R).

Figure WS.3R: Percentages of household members using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, by wealth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



VIII REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the one year period preceding the survey. In MICS, age specific and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) and on women who may have had multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through age 49. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area, Serbia, 2014

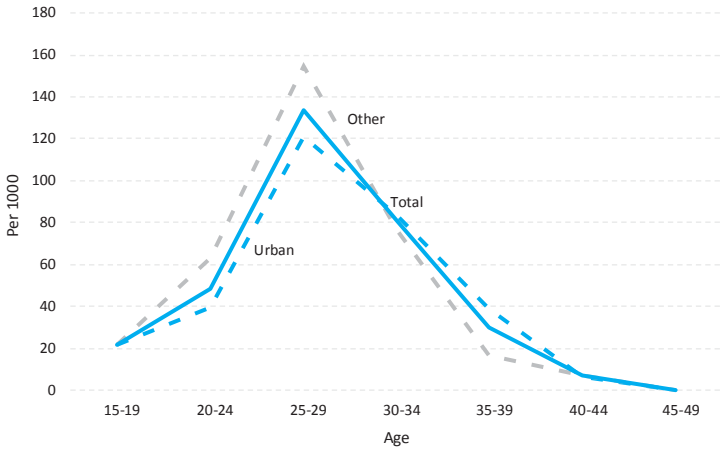
	Urban	Other	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	(22)	(22)	22
20-24	40	(63)	48
25-29	121	155	134
30-34	84	77	81
35-39	39	17	30
40-44	7	(7)	7
45-49	(0)	(0)	0
TFR[a]	(1.6)	(1.7)	1.6
GFR[b]	45.3	46.2	45.7
CBR[c]	10.3	9.8	10.1

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 — Adolescent birth rate
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49
[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1000 women age 15-49
[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1000 population
( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Serbia at the national level and by urban-other area. The TFR for the one year preceding the 2014 Serbia MICS survey is 1.6 births per woman. There is no notable difference in fertility when urban and other areas are compared (1.6 and 1.7 births, respectively)[49].

[49] The results for urban and other areas are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure and should be treated with caution.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Serbia, 2014



Rates refer to the one year period preceding the survey
Note: Figures for age group 15-19, 20-24 (only other areas), 40-44 (only other areas) and 45-49 are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure

Urban-other differences in fertility are observed for women of different age groups (Figure RH.1). While for the 20-24 age group, the age-specific fertility rate is higher in other areas (155 vs.121 births per 1000 women), for the 35-39 age group it is higher in urban areas (39 vs. 17 births per 1000 women). Fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 134 births per 1000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter.

Table RH.1 also shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1000 women. The adolescent birth rate in Serbia is 22 per 1000 women.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	2.7	0.0	2.8	0.1	515	1.4	562
Region							
Belgrade	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	93	0.2	138
Vojvodina	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.6	132	2.7	141
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	143	1.4	187
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	146	1.0	96
Area							
Urban	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	301	1.1	353
Other	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	214	1.8	209
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	4
Primary	(16.3)	(1.1)	(17.4)	(3.4)	22	(5.7)	34
Secondary	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	442	1.6	179
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50	0.0	345
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.7	0.4	6.1	1.3	58	6.0	79
Second	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	136	1.3	107
Middle	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	104	0.8	146
Fourth	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	98	0.3	120
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	119	0.0	110
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	450	0.8	486
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	11
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	15
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(16.4)	20
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(1.3)	23
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-

[1] MICS indicator 5.2 — Early childbearing
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Serbia, 2014

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.1	2870	2.7	2569	0.6	1843	5.9	1629	0.3	4713	4.0	4198
Age												
15-19	0.0	301	na	na	0.4	214	na	na	0.1	515	na	na
20-24	0.0	353	1.1	353	0.3	209	1.8	209	0.1	562	1.4	562
25-29	0.0	407	0.3	407	0.1	260	5.3	260	0.0	667	2.3	667
30-34	0.3	455	3.4	455	1.7	249	8.1	249	0.8	704	5.0	704
35-39	0.0	458	3.6	458	0.5	299	5.3	299	0.2	758	4.3	758
40-44	0.4	466	2.2	466	0.1	279	6.2	279	0.3	745	3.7	745
45-49	0.0	430	5.2	430	1.0	333	7.7	333	0.4	763	6.3	763

na: not applicable

As shown in Table RH.2, 3 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a live birth having thus begun childbearing. Almost no women age 15-19 have had a live birth before the age of 15. Furthermore, only 1 percent of women aged 20-24 have had a live birth before the age of 18. The highest proportion of women aged 15-19 that have begun childbearing is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (6 percent). Early childbearing is more frequent among women that live in the poorest households.

Table RH.3 presents the trends in early childbearing. There is no clear pattern in early childbearing trends over time.

Fertility in Roma Settlements

Table RH.1R shows current fertility in Roma settlements by urban-other area. The TFR for the one year preceding the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS survey is 3.1 births per woman[50].

Table RH.1R also shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates in Roma settlements. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1000 women. The adolescent birth rate in Roma settlements in Serbia is 157.

Table RH.1R: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Urban	Other	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	160	(*)	157
20-24	193	(250)	207
25-29	(161)	(*)	141
30-34	(66)	(*)	(60)
35-39	(45)	(*)	(44)
40-44	(0)	(*)	(15)
45-49	(*)	(*)	(0)
TFR[a]	(*)	(*)	(3.1)
GFR[b]	101.6	103.0	102.0
CBR[c]	25.0	24.7	24.9

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 — Adolescent birth rate
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49
[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1000 women age 15-49
[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1000 population
( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure
(*) Figures that are based on less than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2R presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3R presents the trends for early childbearing in Roma settlements.

As shown in the Table RH.2R, almost one in four woman aged 15-19 years has already had a live birth while 9 percent are pregnant with their first child. 4 percent have had a live birth before age 15. Furthermore, 38 percent of women aged 20-24 have had a live birth before the age of 18. As expected, the percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 is lower for women with secondary or higher education (8 percent) compared to women with primary (42 percent) or no education (47 percent).

[50] The TFR is based on 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure and should be treated with caution.

Table RH.2R: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	23.8	9.0	32.8	3.7	382	38.3	377
Area							
Urban	24.1	8.7	32.8	3.3	286	40.5	282
Other	22.9	9.9	32.8	5.1	96	31.8	95
Education							
None	(29.0)	(3.7)	(32.8)	(3.7)	31	46.8	72
Primary	29.0	10.9	40.0	4.6	272	42.1	253
Secondary or higher	3.6	4.5	8.1	0.5	79	8.0	52
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.4	1.7	32.0	7.9	88	57.3	78
Second	25.0	6.2	31.2	4.6	72	35.5	76
Middle	20.0	11.3	31.3	1.8	64	27.3	70
Fourth	19.6	20.0	39.6	2.6	61	35.1	79
Richest	22.1	9.3	31.4	1.3	97	35.0	74
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	25.7	5.9	31.5	5.1	224	40.6	224
Richest 40 percent	21.1	13.4	34.6	1.8	158	35.0	153

[1] MICS indicator 5.2 — Early childbearing
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.3R presents the trends in early childbearing in Roma settlements. There are no obvious changes in child bearing trends over time.

Table RH.3R: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	4.7	1544	38.2	1258	6.0	537	38.1	441	5.1	2081	38.1	1699
Age												
15-19	3.3	286	na	na	5.1	96	na	na	3.7	382	na	na
20-24	5.1	282	40.5	282	3.9	95	31.8	95	4.8	377	38.3	377
25-29	5.0	205	39.3	205	7.5	80	33.0	80	5.7	284	37.5	284
30-34	2.7	210	31.3	210	4.2	77	42.6	77	3.1	288	34.3	288
35-39	7.9	212	40.5	212	8.6	55	53.6	55	8.1	267	43.2	267
40-44	5.1	181	41.7	181	6.2	73	40.9	73	5.4	254	41.5	254
45-49	4.2	168	34.9	168	8.7	61	31.1	61	5.4	229	33.9	229

na: not applicable

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Table RH.3A shows the proportions of all women age 15-49 and women age 15-49 currently married or in union, who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method. The data show that almost all women have heard of any contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 11 (of 14 methods). While the majority are familiar with the most common traditional methods of contraception (more than 95 percent are familiar with each method), there are modern methods they are less familiar with (40 percent for implants, 56 percent for injectables and 69 percent for female condom).

Table RH.3A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and percentage of women age 15-49 currently married who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Serbia, 2014

	All	Currently married or in union
Any method	99.8	100.0
Any modern method[a]	99.8	99.9
Female sterilization	89.4	90.2
Male sterilization	77.4	76.1
Pill	98.5	98.8
IUD	96.0	98.1
Injectables	56.2	56.2
Implants	40.1	38.8
Male condom	99.6	99.6
Female condom	68.7	65.7
Diaphragm	78.6	78.2
Foam/jelly	65.4	65.5
Emergency contraception	90.4	89.2
Any traditional method	98.4	99.1
Rhythm	96.6	96.9
Withdrawal	97.1	98.5
Other	2.5	2.6
Mean number of methods known by women	10.5	10.5
Number of women	4713	2846

[a] The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the 2014 Serbia MICS because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

Table RH.3B provides information on knowledge of contraceptive methods for women age 15-49 currently married or in union, by background characteristics. No major differences are observed among different background characteristics.

Table RH.3B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Serbia, 2014

	Any method	Any modern method[a]	Number of women age 15-49 currently married or in union
Total	100.0	99.9	2846
Region			
Belgrade	100.0	100.0	601
Vojvodina	99.9	99.9	765
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	99.9	800
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	99.8	681
Area			
Urban	100.0	100.0	1651
Other	99.9	99.8	1195
Age			
15-19	(100.0)	(100.0)	16
20-24	100.0	100.0	105
25-29	99.8	99.8	377
30-34	100.0	99.8	524
35-39	100.0	100.0	608
40-44	100.0	100.0	613
45-49	100.0	99.9	602
Education			
None	(96.8)	(96.8)	15
Primary	99.9	99.5	383
Secondary	100.0	100.0	1713
Higher	99.9	99.9	735
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.8	99.5	379
Second	100.0	99.9	561
Middle	100.0	100.0	596
Fourth	99.9	99.9	628
Richest	100.0	100.0	681
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	100.0	100.0	2463
Hungarian	100.0	100.0	114
Bosnian	100.0	99.2	53
Roma	99.3	97.9	73
Other	99.8	99.8	107
Does not want to declare	(100.0)	(100.0)	33
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3

[a] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Percent of women					
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	
Total	41.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	
Region						
Belgrade	55.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	
Vojvodina	42.6	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	29.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	
Area						
Urban	41.9	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	
Other	41.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	
Age						
15-19	(48.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
20-24	52.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
25-29	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	
30-34	40.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	
35-39	34.5	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	
40-44	38.1	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	
45-49	48.5	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Number of living children						
0	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	43.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	
2	33.3	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	
3	39.6	1.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	
4+	32.8	4.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	
Education						
None	(53.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	
Primary	36.6	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	
Secondary	42.2	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	
Higher	42.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.7	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	
Second	39.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	
Middle	42.9	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	
Fourth	38.3	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	
Richest	44.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	42.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Hungarian	20.4	2.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	
Bosnian	27.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	
Roma	50.3	5.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	
Other	40.4	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	
Does not want to declare	(32.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 — Contraceptive prevalence rate
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2014

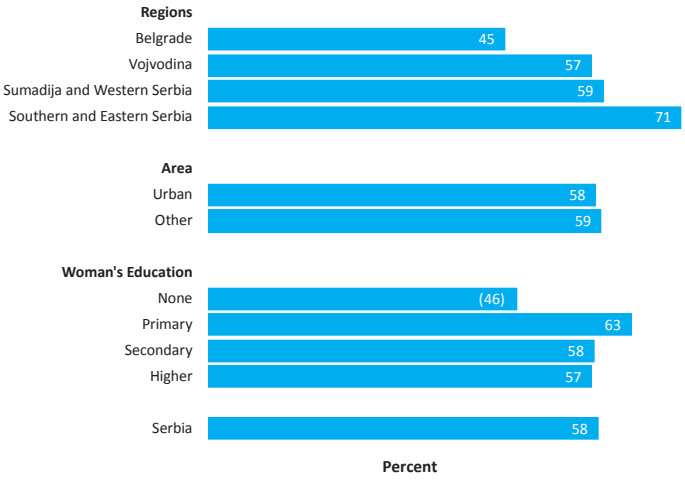
	currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):									Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/ Jelly	Periodic abstinence	With-drawal	Other	Missing				
	0.0	3.3	12.4	0.1	0.0	4.9	35.0	0.1	0.0	18.4	40.0	58.4	2846
	0.0	4.8	18.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	14.5	0.5	0.0	25.6	18.9	44.5	601
	0.0	4.4	13.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	32.3	0.0	0.0	21.8	35.6	57.4	765
	0.0	2.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	37.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	45.1	59.2	800
	0.0	1.6	8.7	0.2	0.0	3.9	53.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	57.5	70.8	681
	0.0	4.0	14.4	0.1	0.0	4.9	31.6	0.2	0.0	21.4	36.6	58.1	1651
	0.0	2.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	14.2	44.6	58.9	1195
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(50.0)	(51.6)	16
	0.0	2.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	28.8	47.1	105
	0.0	4.7	13.5	0.1	0.0	4.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	19.2	34.7	53.9	377
	0.0	4.3	15.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	35.3	0.0	0.0	21.5	38.1	59.7	524
	0.0	5.1	13.8	0.2	0.0	7.9	35.9	0.0	0.0	21.8	43.8	65.5	608
	0.0	1.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	38.9	0.0	0.0	19.4	42.6	61.9	613
	0.0	1.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	33.5	0.4	0.0	11.4	40.1	51.5	602
	0.0	4.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.8	15.5	277
	0.0	4.6	16.5	0.2	0.0	4.2	29.4	0.0	0.0	22.5	33.6	56.1	677
	0.0	2.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	41.1	0.2	0.0	18.8	47.8	66.7	1451
	0.0	2.4	10.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	40.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	43.0	60.4	361
	0.0	2.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	4.1	48.6	0.0	0.0	14.5	52.7	67.2	81
	(0.0)	(11.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(28.6)	(46.2)	15
	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	47.6	0.0	0.0	9.8	53.5	63.4	383
	0.0	2.5	11.1	0.1	0.0	4.9	36.5	0.0	0.0	16.4	41.4	57.8	1713
	0.0	5.6	20.5	0.1	0.0	4.6	24.9	0.4	0.0	27.6	29.8	57.4	735
	0.0	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	47.6	57.3	379
	0.0	2.0	9.6	0.1	0.0	3.4	42.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	46.2	60.1	561
	0.0	2.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	36.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	43.1	57.1	596
	0.0	4.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	30.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	37.1	61.7	628
	0.0	4.5	17.7	0.3	0.1	4.2	25.9	0.4	0.0	25.3	30.5	55.7	681
	0.0	2.7	12.8	0.1	0.0	5.3	34.0	0.1	0.0	17.7	39.4	57.2	2463
	0.0	9.4	13.2	0.2	0.0	6.9	42.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	49.0	79.6	114
	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.4	4.7	67.6	72.7	53
	0.0	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	38.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	39.0	49.7	73
	0.0	3.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	36.7	0.0	0.0	21.8	37.8	59.6	107
	(0.0)	(27.7)	(21.6)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.3)	(17.6)	(68.0)	33
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Current use of contraception was reported by 58 percent of women currently married or in union[51] (Table RH.4). Traditional methods are predominant and are used by 40 percent of women, while modern methods are used by 18 percent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal, which is used by one in three married women in Serbia (35 percent). The next most popular method is the male condom, which is used by 12 percent of married women. Between 2 percent and 5 percent of married women reported the use of the IUD, pill and periodic abstinence. Other methods of contraception (including female sterilization and the female condom) are used by less than 1 percent of women.

Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 45 percent in the Belgrade region to 71 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia without notable differences per area of residence (Figure RH.2). Young women age 20-24 are less likely to use any method of contraception (47 percent) than women from older age groups.

Contraceptive prevalence in general is similar for women of different education levels. However, the main difference observed relate to the method of contraception used. Prevalence of any modern method rises with the level of education; only 9 percent of women with primary education use any modern method compared with 28 percent of women with higher education. Usage of modern methods increases with wealth status. Only one in ten women living in the poorest households use modern methods, compared to richest households where every forth woman use modern methods.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Serbia, 2014



Note: Woman's education category "None" is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table RH.4A presents the reasons for never using any methods to avoid or delay a pregnancy. Overall, 24 percent of all women age 15-49 reported that they never used any method to avoid or delay a pregnancy. Among them, the highest percentage is among women that have not had sex before (42 percent). 31 percent of women wanted to get pregnant, while 24 percent never used any method to avoid or delay pregnancy for some other reason. For 2 percent of women the reasons included lack of knowledge or financial means.

[51] All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in marital union as well.

Table RH.4A: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2014

	Percent of women that never used any method of contraception[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy								Number of women age 15-49 years who never used any method
			Have not had sex before	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge[2]	Other	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	24.2	4713	41.6	31.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	24.2	0.2	100.0	1140
Region											
Belgrade	23.3	1105	31.5	41.7	0.1	1.2	0.4	24.9	0.2	100.0	258
Vojvodina	26.7	1238	32.9	32.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	31.9	0.0	100.0	331
Sumadija and Western Serbia	23.8	1293	49.0	26.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	18.6	0.6	100.0	308
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.6	1077	54.5	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.2	100.0	244
Area											
Urban	21.6	2870	43.9	32.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	21.4	0.1	100.0	619
Other	28.3	1843	38.7	30.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	27.6	0.4	100.0	522
Age											
15-19	73.6	515	94.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	379
20-24	26.5	562	57.7	15.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	25.5	0.0	100.0	149
25-29	16.8	667	13.8	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.8	0.3	100.0	112
30-34	17.2	704	3.5	66.0	1.4	2.6	0.7	25.8	0.0	100.0	121
35-39	16.3	758	2.5	54.6	0.2	5.0	1.0	36.5	0.1	100.0	123
40-44	15.0	745	2.1	48.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	48.5	0.5	100.0	112
45-49	18.9	763	2.8	37.3	3.8	1.2	1.1	52.9	1.1	100.0	144
Woman's education											
None	(33.9)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Primary	24.1	473	14.5	43.2	0.3	4.7	4.6	31.3	1.4	100.0	114
Secondary	29.2	2604	46.8	29.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	21.2	0.0	100.0	761
Higher	16.0	1616	38.5	30.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	29.4	0.3	100.0	259
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	27.8	600	40.3	30.4	1.5	2.6	3.5	20.6	1.1	100.0	167
Second	30.3	954	39.9	29.6	1.2	2.4	1.0	25.9	0.0	100.0	289
Middle	24.3	1025	43.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.5	0.0	100.0	249
Fourth	21.2	1035	35.9	40.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	21.0	0.4	100.0	220
Richest	19.7	1099	47.9	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	20.7	0.0	100.0	217
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	24.8	4131	41.9	31.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	24.3	0.2	100.0	1023
Hungarian	14.9	172	(59.1)	(13.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Bosnian	17.7	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Roma	30.2	102	(23.1)	(49.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(18.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Other	23.8	170	(24.0)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(1.2)	(26.2)	(0.5)	100.0	41
Does not want to declare	(8.4)	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Never used any method of contraception
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Never used contraception because uninformed
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Contraception in Roma Settlements

Table RH.3A.R shows the proportions of all women age 15-49 and women age 15-49 currently married or in union, who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method. The data show that 95 percent of all women in Roma settlements have heard of any contraceptive method, but there are differences in knowledge of various types of contraception methods. The three modern methods that a higher percentage of women currently married or in union are familiar with include the pill (79 percent), IUD (80 percent) and male condom (89 percent) while for the rest their level of knowledge is much lower. As for traditional methods, the majority (93 percent) of women currently married or in union in Roma settlements are familiar with withdrawal while a lower percentage is familiar with the rhythm method (59 percent). The mean number of methods known by women currently married or in union in Roma settlements is 6 (of 14 methods).

Table RH.3A.R: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and percentage of women age 15-49 currently married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	All	Currently married or in union
Any method	95.1	97.6
Any modern method[a]	92.4	94.9
Female sterilization	46.0	49.1
Male sterilization	25.2	26.5
Pill	77.4	79.1
IUD	74.9	79.7
Injectables	37.9	39.5
Implants	19.8	20.4
Male condom	86.6	88.9
Female condom	24.3	25.2
Diaphragm	21.5	22.2
Foam/jelly	15.7	16.1
Emergency contraception	30.6	30.4
Any traditional method	89.6	94.3
Rhythm	54.4	58.5
Withdrawal	88.0	92.6
Other	2.7	2.7
Mean number of methods known by women	5.9	6.2
Number of women	2081	1533

[a] The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

Table RH.3B.R provides information on the knowledge of contraceptive methods for women age 15-49 currently married or in union living in Roma settlements, by background characteristics. In total, there is almost no difference between the knowledge of modern methods and all methods. 12 percent of women with no education and 14 percent of women in the poorest households have not heard of any modern methods.

Table RH.3B.R: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Any method	Any modern method[a]	Number of women age 15-49 currently married or in union
Total	97.6	94.9	1533
Area			
Urban	97.9	95.7	1147
Other	96.9	92.4	386
Age			
15-19	94.1	92.5	146
20-24	96.7	91.6	275
25-29	98.4	96.4	230
30-34	99.3	97.5	237
35-39	97.9	96.1	246
40-44	98.6	96.8	220
45-49	97.5	92.4	179
Education			
None	93.9	88.1	322
Primary	98.5	96.2	1064
Secondary or higher	99.8	99.8	147
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	92.1	85.7	260
Second	99.5	96.5	274
Middle	97.0	95.8	307
Fourth	98.6	97.8	334
Richest	99.9	96.7	358
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	96.3	92.9	841
Richest 40 percent	99.3	97.2	692

[a] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and other modern methods.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Current use of contraception was reported by 61 percent of women currently married or in union[52] from Roma settlements (Table RH.4R). Modern methods are used by only 7 percent, while traditional methods are used by every second woman (54 percent). The most popular method is withdrawal, which is used by half of all married women (52 percent). The next most popular method is the male condom, which accounts for 3 percent of married women. Between 1 percent and 2 percent of married women reported the use of the pill, IUD, female sterilization and periodic abstinence. The contraceptive prevalence of other methods (male sterilization, injectables, implants and vaginal methods) is negligible.

[52] All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in union as well.

Table RH.4R: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	
Total	38.8	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.8	
Area									
Urban	39.1	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.2	
Other	37.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	
Age									
15-19	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	
20-24	47.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.8	
25-29	36.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	
30-34	29.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	
35-39	30.5	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	
40-44	29.6	8.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	
45-49	38.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	
Number of living children									
0	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	50.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	
2	34.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.6	
3	31.7	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	
4+	30.1	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	
Education									
None	41.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	
Primary	39.4	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.5	
Secondary or higher	29.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.6	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	44.7	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	
Second	32.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	
Middle	36.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	
Fourth	43.9	1.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6	
Richest	36.6	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	37.6	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.1	
Richest 40 percent	40.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 — Contraceptive prevalence rate

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	(or whose partner is using):						Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
	0.0	0.0	2.3	51.6	0.2	0.0	7.2	54.0	61.2	1533
	0.0	0.0	2.2	51.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	53.6	60.9	1147
	0.0	0.0	2.5	52.4	0.4	0.0	6.9	55.4	62.3	386
	0.0	0.0	0.2	26.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	26.3	30.0	146
	0.0	0.0	2.6	42.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	44.6	53.0	275
	0.0	0.0	1.8	54.8	0.2	0.0	7.0	56.7	63.8	230
	0.0	0.0	4.7	60.5	0.0	0.3	4.6	65.3	70.2	237
	0.0	0.0	0.5	61.3	0.3	0.0	7.5	62.0	69.5	246
	0.0	0.0	2.3	57.1	0.3	0.0	10.8	59.6	70.4	220
	0.0	0.0	3.2	51.2	0.6	0.0	6.7	55.0	61.7	179
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	95
	0.0	0.0	1.4	42.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	43.9	49.7	207
	0.0	0.0	3.4	54.4	0.1	0.0	7.6	58.0	65.6	484
	0.0	0.0	1.5	56.8	0.1	0.0	9.9	58.4	68.3	350
	0.0	0.0	2.6	60.1	0.4	0.2	6.6	63.1	69.9	397
	0.0	0.0	0.8	53.8	0.2	0.2	4.0	54.7	59.0	322
	0.0	0.0	2.8	50.2	0.2	0.0	7.5	53.2	60.6	1064
	0.0	0.0	2.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	59.0	70.8	147
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
	0.0	0.0	1.3	44.9	0.8	0.0	8.3	47.0	55.3	260
	0.0	0.0	2.1	59.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	61.4	67.7	274
	0.0	0.0	3.5	54.3	0.2	0.0	5.5	58.0	63.6	307
	0.0	0.0	0.8	48.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	48.9	56.1	334
	0.0	0.0	3.4	51.5	0.0	0.2	8.4	54.9	63.4	358
	0.0	0.0	2.4	53.0	0.3	0.0	6.6	55.7	62.4	841
	0.0	0.0	2.1	49.9	0.0	0.1	7.8	52.0	59.9	692

There is almost no difference in use of any method of contraception by area. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 30 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use any method of contraception compared to 53 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among women age 25-49 years ranges from 64 percent to 70 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence is associated with the woman's education level (Figure RH.1R). The percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 59 percent among those with no education, and 61 percent with primary education, to 71 percent among those with secondary or higher education. Usage of modern methods also increases with women's education (4 percent for women with no education, and 12 percent for women with secondary or higher education).

Figure RH.1R: Differentials in contraceptive use, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

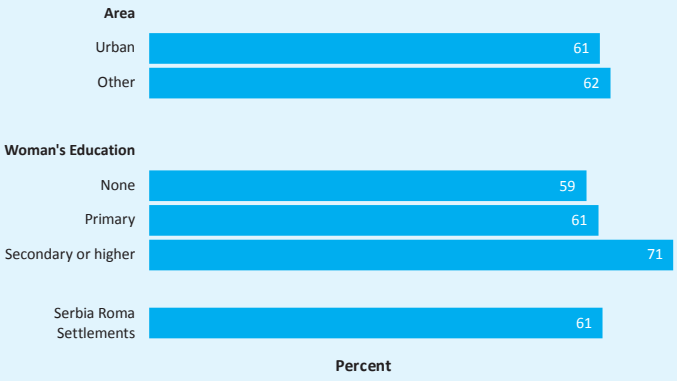


Table RH.4A.R shows the reasons for never using any methods to avoid or delay a pregnancy. Overall, 38 percent of all women age 15-49 in Roma settlements reported that they have never used any method to avoid or delay a pregnancy. Among them, the highest percentage is for women that have not had sex before (34 percent). 32 percent of women wanted to get pregnant, 9 reported that they lacked information, while for only 1 percent the main reason was lack of financial means.

The lack of knowledge, as a reason for never using any methods to avoid or delay pregnancy is associated with education level and wealth status. One in four women with no education stated that lack of knowledge is the reason for never using any contraceptive method, while this was the case for only 1 percent of women with secondary or higher education. Of those women living in the poorest households, 18 percent mentioned that a lack of knowledge is the reason for never using any method to avoid or delay a pregnancy, compared to 4 percent of women living in the richest households.

Table RH.4A.R: Reasons for never using any methods to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent of women that never used any method of contra-ception[1]	Number of women 15-49 years	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy								Number of women age 15-49 years who never used any method
			Have not had sex before	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge[2]	Other	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	38.2	2081	34.2	31.9	3.5	0.6	8.9	20.0	0.9	100.0	796
Area											
Urban	39.8	1544	33.8	29.1	4.2	0.5	9.0	22.3	1.2	100.0	614
Other	33.9	537	35.8	41.4	1.1	1.0	8.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	182
Age											
15-19	80.8	382	65.1	28.9	1.4	0.4	2.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	308
20-24	44.6	377	26.9	49.1	1.9	0.5	8.9	12.4	0.4	100.0	168
25-29	26.8	284	14.6	33.4	1.3	1.5	13.2	28.6	7.4	100.0	76
30-34	23.5	288	14.0	33.4	11.4	0.8	8.2	30.9	1.3	100.0	68
35-39	21.9	267	0.0	30.4	5.7	0.0	20.7	43.2	0.0	100.0	59
40-44	21.9	254	(10.9)	(28.4)	(7.2)	(1.5)	(10.9)	(41.1)	(0.0)	100.0	55
45-49	26.7	229	(0.0)	(1.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(66.9)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Woman's education											
None	38.4	436	22.1	20.7	5.0	0.9	24.6	26.2	0.5	100.0	167
Primary	36.5	1381	29.4	38.9	2.8	0.6	5.6	21.4	1.2	100.0	504
Secondary or higher	46.9	263	71.2	18.7	3.7	0.0	1.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	123
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	43.8	397	26.2	31.3	6.0	1.0	18.0	17.5	0.0	100.0	174
Second	34.3	402	42.6	27.6	1.1	1.4	8.1	18.2	0.8	100.0	138
Middle	37.3	405	38.6	27.5	4.3	0.5	6.9	21.5	0.6	100.0	151
Fourth	41.2	413	25.0	43.0	3.5	0.0	6.7	18.8	3.1	100.0	170
Richest	35.1	464	41.4	28.9	1.9	0.0	3.7	24.1	0.0	100.0	163
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	38.4	1204	35.1	29.0	4.0	1.0	11.5	19.0	0.4	100.0	463
Richest 40 percent	38.0	877	33.0	36.1	2.7	0.0	5.2	21.4	1.6	100.0	333

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Never used any method of contraception
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Never used contraception because uninformed
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic[53], and are fecund[54], and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Table RH.5 shows that 15 percent of women age 15-49 years in Serbia currently married or in union, have an unmet need for contraception. Over 4 percent of all women have an unmet need for spacing and 11 percent have an unmet need for limiting. There are some differences by region; the highest total unmet need for contraception is in the Belgrade region (22 percent) and the lowest in Southern and Eastern Serbia (9 percent). As expected, younger women (20-24 years old) have higher unmet need for spacing while older age groups of women (40-44 years old) have higher unmet need for limiting.

This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

[53] A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

[54] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Serbia, 2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	17.0	41.4	58.4	4.3	10.7	14.9	2846	79.6	2088
Region									
Belgrade	18.1	26.4	44.5	5.1	17.1	22.2	601	66.7	401
Vojvodina	17.4	40.0	57.4	4.1	7.7	11.8	765	83.0	529
Sumadija and Western Serbia	15.6	43.6	59.2	5.5	12.0	17.5	800	77.2	614
Southern and Eastern Serbia	17.4	53.5	70.8	2.2	6.9	9.1	681	88.7	544
Area									
Urban	19.3	38.8	58.1	4.2	10.7	14.8	1651	79.7	1203
Other	14.0	44.9	58.9	4.4	10.7	15.1	1195	79.6	884
Age									
15-19	(49.8)	(1.8)	(51.6)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(15.7)	16	(*)	11
20-24	35.9	11.2	47.1	18.6	1.5	20.1	105	70.1	71
25-29	36.2	17.6	53.9	8.6	3.8	12.4	377	81.3	250
30-34	25.1	34.6	59.7	6.3	7.8	14.1	524	80.8	387
35-39	20.9	44.7	65.5	3.9	10.0	13.9	608	82.5	483
40-44	5.3	56.6	61.9	0.7	17.6	18.2	613	77.3	492
45-49	1.9	49.6	51.5	0.9	13.1	14.0	602	78.6	394
Education									
None	(4.1)	(42.1)	(46.2)	(3.5)	(11.4)	(14.9)	15	(*)	9
Primary	11.5	51.9	63.4	3.6	11.2	14.7	383	81.1	299
Secondary	15.1	42.7	57.8	3.5	12.0	15.5	1713	78.9	1256
Higher	24.8	32.6	57.4	6.4	7.4	13.8	735	80.6	523
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	10.6	46.7	57.3	5.9	11.5	17.4	379	76.7	283
Second	14.9	45.2	60.1	2.2	8.4	10.6	561	84.9	397
Middle	17.3	39.8	57.1	5.6	13.0	18.6	596	75.4	452
Fourth	20.8	41.0	61.7	3.6	9.8	13.4	628	82.2	472
Richest	18.8	36.9	55.7	4.4	10.9	15.3	681	78.4	484
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	17.2	40.0	57.2	4.3	11.2	15.5	2463	78.7	1791
Hungarian	11.3	68.3	79.6	1.7	6.4	8.1	114	90.8	100
Bosnian	15.2	57.5	72.7	2.5	1.5	4.0	53	94.8	40
Roma	3.8	45.9	49.7	6.1	12.0	18.0	73	73.4	50
Other	23.7	35.9	59.6	3.9	7.9	11.8	107	83.5	76
Does not want to declare	(39.5)	(28.5)	(68.0)	(7.2)	(7.1)	(14.3)	33	(*)	27

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 — Unmet need
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[55], and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. Table RH.5 shows that 58 percent of women in Serbia have a total met need for contraception, of which 17 percent have a met need for spacing and 41 percent have a met need for limiting. The met need for limiting is the highest in Southern and Eastern Serbia (54 percent) and is lowest in the Belgrade region (27 percent). The met need for spacing decreases with the women's age, while the met need for limiting increases.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. In total, 80 percent of women in Serbia have their demand for contraception satisfied, ranging from 70 percent among women age 20-24 years to 81 percent among women age 30-34 years. The demand satisfied is the lowest in the Belgrade region (67 percent) and the highest among women living in Southern and eastern Serbia (89 percent).

Table RH.5 shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning.

[55] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may also refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as a male condom).

Unmet Need in Roma Settlements

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Table RH.5R shows that 14 percent of women in Roma settlements in Serbia, currently married or in union, have an unmet need for contraception. 4 percent of all women have an unmet need for spacing and 10 percent have an unmet need for limiting. The highest unmet need for spacing is observed among the youngest age groups; it is 8 percent for women age 15-19 years and 11 percent for women 20-24 years old. The unmet need for limiting is highest for women age 25-29 years (16 percent). Total unmet need is highest among women age 25-29 years (21 percent) and women age 20-24 years (19 percent).

This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.5R: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	11.4	49.9	61.2	3.9	9.9	13.9	1533	81.5	1152
Area									
Urban	12.1	48.8	60.9	3.9	9.3	13.2	1147	82.2	850
Other	9.3	52.9	62.3	4.0	11.8	15.9	386	79.7	302
Age									
15-19	25.2	4.8	30.0	8.0	0.3	8.3	146	78.4	56
20-24	24.7	28.3	53.0	11.0	8.4	19.4	275	73.2	199
25-29	15.7	48.1	63.8	4.9	16.0	20.9	230	75.3	194
30-34	9.0	61.2	70.2	2.4	10.3	12.7	237	84.7	197
35-39	5.1	64.5	69.5	0.0	11.3	11.3	246	86.0	199
40-44	0.0	70.4	70.4	0.6	10.5	11.2	220	86.3	179
45-49	0.0	61.7	61.7	0.0	9.3	9.3	179	86.9	127
Education									
None	9.2	49.8	59.0	3.6	9.7	13.4	322	81.5	233
Primary	11.2	49.5	60.6	3.9	10.4	14.3	1064	81.0	797
Secondary or higher	17.6	53.2	70.8	4.7	7.4	12.1	147	85.4	122
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	7.6	47.7	55.3	6.4	12.8	19.1	260	74.3	193
Second	13.7	54.0	67.7	1.8	6.4	8.2	274	89.2	208
Middle	14.8	48.7	63.6	3.9	9.8	13.7	307	82.3	238
Fourth	9.7	46.4	56.1	5.8	9.3	15.1	334	78.7	238
Richest	11.0	52.5	63.4	2.1	11.3	13.4	358	82.6	275
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	12.2	50.1	62.4	4.0	9.6	13.6	841	82.1	639
Richest 40 percent	10.4	49.5	59.9	3.9	10.4	14.2	692	80.8	513

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 — Unmet need
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[56], and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. Table RH.5R shows that 61 percent of women in Roma settlements have a total met need for contraception, of which 11 percent of all women have a met need for spacing and 50 percent have a met need for limiting.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied for women in Roma settlements is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. In total, 82 percent of women in Roma settlements have their demand for contraception satisfied, with lower percentages for women age 20-24 years (73 percent) and women age 25-29 years (75 percent).

Table RH.5R shows that the total met need is much higher than the total unmet need for family planning.

[56] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may also refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as a male condom).

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.6. The results show that the majority of women (98 percent) receive antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel. In Serbia, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (98 percent). There are no notable differences by backgrounds characteristics.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics.

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Serbia, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care[a]		No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Other/ Missing				
Total	98.3	0.1	1.6	100.0	98.3	384
Region						
Belgrade	94.7	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	91
Vojvodina	99.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.1	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	78
Area						
Urban	97.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	229
Other	99.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.6	155
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	(98.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(98.1)	16
20-34	98.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	98.1	320
35-49	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	48
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Primary	98.1	0.6	1.2	100.0	98.1	41
Secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	194
Higher	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	145
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	97.6	0.5	1.9	100.0	97.6	52
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	63
Middle	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	83
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	84
Richest	95.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	102
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	325
Hungarian	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	100.0	(97.8)	14
Bosnian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	9
Roma	(94.3)	(2.3)	(3.4)	100.0	(94.3)	12
Other	(99.2)	(0.0)	(0.8)	100.0	(99.2)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 — Antenatal care coverage
[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Percent distribution of women who had:						
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	Missing/ DK	
Total	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.5	93.9	0.5	
Region							
Belgrade	5.3	0.2	0.9	1.2	91.9	0.5	
Vojvodina	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.6	94.4	0.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.0	94.4	0.4	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.5	95.1	1.2	
Area							
Urban	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	93.8	0.4	
Other	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.3	94.1	0.6	
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(1.9)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.0)	(0.0)	
20-34	1.8	0.7	1.8	1.7	93.5	0.4	
35-49	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	97.4	0.9	
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	92.7	0.0	
Secondary	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	94.2	0.9	
Higher	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	95.7	0.0	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.9	1.8	8.6	3.0	83.9	0.8	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	95.4	0.0	
Middle	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.4	94.9	1.1	
Fourth	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	97.6	0.5	
Richest	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	94.4	0.0	
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.4	94.6	0.5	
Hungarian	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.8)	(0.0)	
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(90.7)	(0.0)	
Roma	(3.4)	(3.9)	(21.9)	(4.6)	(66.2)	(0.0)	
Other	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(99.2)	(0.0)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 — Antenatal care coverage
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The majority of mothers (97 percent) received antenatal care more than once, and 94 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers from the poorest households are less likely than other mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. For example, 84 percent of the women living in poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits while percentages for the other four wealth quintiles are about 95 percent or above.

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Serbia, 2014

	Total	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
		No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
	100.0	1.6	94.3	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	384	1.2	376
	100.0	5.3	92.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	91	1.2	86
	100.0	0.6	93.3	4.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	112	1.2	112
	100.0	0.3	95.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	102	1.2	100
	100.0	0.4	95.6	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	78	1.4	78
	100.0	2.5	93.8	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	229	1.2	223
	100.0	0.3	95.1	3.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	155	1.4	153
	100.0	(1.9)	(84.4)	(8.5)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	16	(3.0)	16
	100.0	1.8	94.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	320	1.2	312
	100.0	0.2	96.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48	1.0	48
	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
	100.0	1.2	96.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	41	1.4	41
	100.0	0.2	94.2	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	194	1.4	192
	100.0	3.2	95.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145	1.2	140
	100.0	1.9	83.7	7.1	4.1	0.0	3.2	100.0	52	1.8	49
	100.0	0.0	95.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	1.4	63
	100.0	0.4	95.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	83	1.4	83
	100.0	0.2	98.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	84	1.2	84
	100.0	4.6	95.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102	1.2	97
	100.0	1.5	95.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	325	1.2	318
	100.0	(2.2)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14	(1.0)	14
	100.0	(0.0)	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9	(2.0)	9
	100.0	(3.4)	(72.3)	(11.2)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12	(2.1)	11
	100.0	(0.8)	(93.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	22	(1.2)	21
	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3

Table RH.7 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 94 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 1.2 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. A higher percentage (11 percent) of women from the poorest households tend to have their first antenatal care visit after the first trimester, compared to women from other wealth quintiles.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.8.

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure and weight measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Weight measured	Blood pressure and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken[2]	
Total	93.8	95.8	97.4	93.6	90.8	90.1	384
Region							
Belgrade	87.9	88.5	94.7	87.9	86.7	86.7	91
Vojvodina	95.6	96.2	96.3	95.1	88.9	88.7	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.0	99.4	99.7	95.0	94.8	93.8	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.6	98.8	98.8	96.3	92.8	91.4	78
Area							
Urban	93.8	94.6	97.2	93.7	90.8	90.6	229
Other	93.8	97.5	97.5	93.5	90.6	89.4	155
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(95.2)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(92.9)	(92.9)	16
20-34	93.0	95.2	97.1	92.7	89.5	88.8	320
35-49	99.1	99.8	99.8	99.1	98.1	98.1	48
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	96.2	96.3	96.3	95.4	92.1	92.1	41
Secondary	95.2	98.5	98.6	95.2	91.6	90.6	194
Higher	91.5	92.4	96.4	91.4	89.6	89.4	145
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.4	96.1	96.1	90.3	86.5	85.5	52
Second	92.7	96.3	96.6	92.7	89.8	88.9	63
Middle	98.0	99.0	99.4	97.8	93.9	92.9	83
Fourth	97.5	98.8	99.0	97.5	94.7	94.0	84
Richest	89.4	90.2	95.4	89.4	87.7	87.7	102
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	93.4	95.7	97.6	93.3	90.6	89.9	325
Hungarian	(95.0)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(95.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	14
Bosnian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(96.7)	9
Roma	(92.7)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(82.8)	(80.5)	12
Other	(99.2)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(99.2)	(94.5)	(94.5)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 — Content of antenatal care
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Content of antenatal care (includes measurement of weight)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 94 percent of women received the content of antenatal care as defined by the standard MICS indicator and 90 percent of women received the recommended content of antenatal care as defined by the survey-specific indicator (includes weight measurement as well); 97 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 94 percent that their blood pressure was checked, 96 percent that a urine specimen was taken and in 91 percent of cases their weight was measured. Somewhat lower percentages as per each of diagnostic procedures are recorded in the Belgrade region.

Legal provisions within the health care system in Serbia envision at least one home visit of a patronage nurse to every woman during pregnancy and up to a maximum of 5 home visits after delivery. The data on the coverage with this service are shown in Table RH.8A.

Coverage with home visits during pregnancy is low, whereby only 29 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years received it. The lowest coverage of women is in the Belgrade region (9 percent) while the highest is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (53 percent). Coverage is somewhat higher in other areas (35 percent) when compared with urban areas (25 percent).

It is obvious that much more importance is given to postnatal home visits, where 94 percent of women were visited by a patronage nurse in a week after delivery. The average number of postnatal visits by a patronage nurse after birth is 4.3. There are no notable differences by different background characteristics.

Table RH.8A: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during pregnancy and during the first week upon returning home following birth and the average number of visits after birth, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during		Average number of visits after birth by a patronage nurse	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Pregnancy[1]	The first week upon returning home following birth[2]		
Total	28.7	94.1	4.3	384
Region				
Belgrade	9.3	92.9	4.4	91
Vojvodina	32.3	94.0	4.6	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	23.6	94.8	4.2	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.5	94.8	3.9	78
Area				
Urban	24.6	95.1	4.4	229
Other	34.7	92.7	4.1	155
Age				
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	24.7	96.0	4.1	51
25-29	33.8	95.6	4.5	133
30-34	26.0	94.8	4.2	118
35-39	26.1	87.0	4.2	55
40-44	(27.1)	(98.3)	(5.0)	13
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	40.0	93.2	3.7	41
Secondary	29.5	94.6	4.2	194
Higher	25.0	93.9	4.6	145
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	25.8	92.1	3.5	52
Second	43.9	93.7	4.3	63
Middle	32.1	94.5	4.4	83
Fourth	26.8	96.2	4.6	84
Richest	19.5	93.4	4.4	102
Ethnicity of the household head				
Serbian	28.6	94.3	4.4	325
Hungarian	(24.1)	(92.5)	(3.6)	14
Bosnian	(25.7)	(90.7)	(3.4)	9
Roma	(22.0)	(94.6)	(4.1)	12
Other	(39.5)	(94.9)	(4.1)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Visited by patronage nurse during pregnancy
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Visited by patronage nurse during the first week after returning home following delivery
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

During pregnancy, attendance to the childbirth preparation programme (pregnancy and parenting education in primary health care institutions) can significantly improve the mothers' knowledge on health during pregnancy, delivery, breastfeeding, newborn care and parenting skills. In Serbia, a low percentage of women with live births in the last two years attended a childbirth preparation programme (14 percent). Table RH.8B shows that this programme is more often attended by women living in urban areas, those age 30-34 years, with higher education and among women living in the richest households. 68 percent of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme received information on parenting skills, while more than 80 percent of women received information on women's health during pregnancy, breastfeeding and newborn care.

Table RH.8B: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who attended a childbirth preparation programme, and percentage of women by type of information provided through childbirth preparation programme, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years with live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme by type of information received				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme
			Woman's health during pregnancy	Breastfeeding	Newborn care	Parenting skils	
Total	14.0	384	82.3	84.1	82.9	68.3	54
Region							
Belgrade	26.4	91	(72.9)	(74.3)	(75.3)	(69.2)	24
Vojvodina	11.2	112	(93.0)	(98.1)	(96.8)	(85.4)	13
Sumadija and Western Serbia	8.5	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Southern and Eastern Serbia	10.8	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Area							
Urban	17.9	229	82.8	84.4	82.8	66.2	41
Other	8.2	155	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Age							
15-19	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
20-24	4.7	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
25-29	11.5	133	(92.4)	(95.5)	(91.1)	(87.5)	15
30-34	20.6	118	68.5	69.7	68.7	65.9	24
35-39	12.7	55	(92.7)	(92.9)	(100.0)	(73.2)	7
40-44	(1.5)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
45-49	*	0	-	-	-	-	0
Education							
None	0.0	4	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	0.5	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Secondary	9.1	194	(97.2)	(100.0)	(98.8)	(69.4)	18
Higher	24.8	145	74.8	76.1	74.9	67.6	36
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	4.1	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	5.2	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Middle	7.2	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Fourth	21.2	84	(97.0)	(97.9)	(94.0)	(67.5)	18
Richest	24.1	102	73.9	73.9	74.9	69.9	25
Ethnicity of the household head							
Serbian	16.0	325	81.7	83.6	82.3	67.3	52
Hungarian	(7.5)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Bosnian	(0.0)	9	-	-	-	-	0
Roma	(0.0)	12	-	-	-	-	0
Other	(1.1)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Coverage by childbirth preparation programme
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table RH.8C shows the reasons for not attending the childbirth preparation programme. A high percentage (86 percent) of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey did not attend a childbirth preparation programme. The main reasons for non-attendance are: no need for it (51 percent), not organized in the neighbourhood (20 percent), no time (13 percent) and not knowing that the programme exists (9 percent).

Table RH.8C: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme								Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organised in my neighbourhood	DK/ Don't remember	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	86.0	384	9.4	51.2	12.5	20.4	1.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	326
Region											
Belgrade	73.6	91	1.9	56.0	30.6	5.8	0.4	5.1	0.3	100.0	62
Vojvodina	88.8	112	7.8	48.0	9.1	28.4	2.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	100
Sumadija and Western Serbia	91.5	102	10.0	54.2	9.1	21.1	1.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	94
Southern and Eastern Serbia	89.2	78	17.8	47.6	5.8	21.3	0.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	70
Area											
Urban	82.1	229	7.1	61.2	14.3	11.0	1.9	4.5	0.1	100.0	184
Other	91.8	155	12.5	38.4	10.2	32.6	1.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	142
Age											
15-19	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
20-24	95.3	51	15.6	48.8	5.0	18.6	5.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	48
25-29	88.5	133	6.7	48.1	10.9	26.4	1.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	118
30-34	79.4	118	7.3	52.6	19.4	17.3	0.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	93
35-39	87.3	55	7.5	62.2	8.8	17.6	0.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	44
40-44	(98.5)	13	(6.2)	(63.6)	(22.5)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
45-49	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Woman's education											
None	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	99.5	41	15.6	49.4	4.6	26.6	1.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	41
Secondary	90.9	194	10.5	46.7	12.2	23.0	1.1	6.3	0.1	100.0	176
Higher	75.2	145	4.1	61.5	16.3	14.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	104
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	95.9	52	20.8	41.5	7.2	20.4	4.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	50
Second	94.8	63	11.5	46.0	8.3	29.9	2.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	60
Middle	92.8	83	6.5	52.0	13.0	17.4	1.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	77
Fourth	78.8	84	7.8	49.8	20.1	16.8	0.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	66
Richest	75.9	102	4.6	62.8	12.1	19.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	73
Ethnicity of the household head											
Serbian	84.0	325	8.3	53.3	13.3	18.4	0.9	5.7	0.1	100.0	268
Hungarian	(92.5)	14	(15.0)	(40.3)	(0.0)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Bosnian	(100.0)	9	(15.4)	(61.6)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Roma	(100.0)	12	(33.6)	(27.8)	(4.6)	(16.4)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Other	(98.9)	22	(5.1)	(44.3)	(11.5)	(35.9)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Antenatal Care in Roma Settlements

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women in Roma settlements age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.6R. The results show that about 96 percent of women received antenatal care. For the population of women from Roma settlements in Serbia, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (95 percent). The lowest level of antenatal care is observed among women from the poorest wealth quintile (92 percent).

Table RH.6R: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care[a]		No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife				
Total	94.6	0.9	4.5	100.0	95.5	405
Area						
Urban	95.6	0.7	3.7	100.0	96.3	306
Other	91.5	1.7	6.8	100.0	93.2	99
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	96.5	2.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	113
20-34	96.3	0.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	271
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Education						
None	92.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	80
Primary	94.8	1.3	3.9	100.0	96.1	292
Secondary or higher	(96.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(96.7)	32
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	91.1	0.3	8.5	100.0	91.5	104
Second	95.4	1.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	96
Middle	92.3	0.8	6.9	100.0	93.1	85
Fourth	97.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	52
Richest	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	92.9	0.9	6.1	100.0	93.9	286
Richest 40 percent	98.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	119

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 — Antenatal care coverage
[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.7R shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. The majority of mothers (91 percent) received antenatal care more than once and 74 percent received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers from the poorest households and those with no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. Thus, 60 percent of the women living in the poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 89 percent among those living in the richest households. Almost 7 percent of women living in other areas, 7 percent of mothers who did not finish primary education and 9 percent of mothers from the poorest wealth quintile had no ANC visits during their last pregnancy.

Table RH.7R also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 81 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years from Roma settlements had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 2.0 months of pregnancy. There are some differences by wealth status as only 63 percent of women from the poorest households had their first visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy while this was the case for 91 percent of women from the richest households.

Table RH.7R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Missing/ DK	Total	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]			No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	4.5	3.1	6.8	9.6	74.4	1.6	100.0	4.5	80.7	11.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	100.0	405	2.0	381
Area																	
Urban	3.7	3.2	5.2	9.3	76.9	1.8	100.0	3.7	80.9	11.9	1.9	0.1	1.5	100.0	306	2.0	290
Other	6.8	2.9	11.6	10.8	66.7	1.2	100.0	6.8	80.0	8.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	100.0	99	2.0	91
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	1.5	3.2	7.4	13.1	73.4	1.4	100.0	1.5	88.7	6.6	0.3	0.5	2.4	100.0	113	2.0	109
20-34	3.1	3.3	6.8	8.4	76.8	1.7	100.0	3.1	79.8	12.8	2.8	0.5	1.1	100.0	271	2.0	260
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(*)	12
Education																	
None	7.1	3.6	12.7	8.5	66.7	1.4	100.0	7.1	71.0	17.9	2.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	80	2.0	73
Primary	3.9	3.3	5.7	8.6	76.8	1.7	100.0	3.9	82.0	10.2	1.8	0.6	1.5	100.0	292	2.0	276
Secondary or higher	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(22.2)	(71.5)	(1.1)	100.0	(3.3)	(92.3)	(1.1)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32	(1.0)	31
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	8.5	5.3	10.8	13.6	60.0	1.8	100.0	8.5	62.7	21.1	3.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	104	2.0	91
Second	2.9	2.2	8.0	10.2	75.8	0.9	100.0	2.9	85.6	9.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	96	2.0	93
Middle	6.9	0.4	7.1	12.8	71.2	1.8	100.0	6.9	83.2	6.3	2.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	85	1.6	79
Fourth	1.0	3.9	3.1	3.0	87.3	1.7	100.0	1.0	90.5	5.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	52	2.0	51
Richest	0.0	3.8	1.2	4.0	88.9	2.1	100.0	0.0	90.8	8.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	2.0	67
Wealth index																	
Poorest 60 percent	6.1	2.8	8.7	12.2	68.7	1.5	100.0	6.1	76.5	12.6	2.4	0.4	1.9	100.0	286	2.0	263
Richest 40 percent	0.4	3.9	2.0	3.5	88.2	1.9	100.0	0.4	90.7	7.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	119	2.0	118

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 — Antenatal care coverage
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.8R. Among the women from Roma settlements who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 87 percent received the content of antenatal care as specified by the standard MICS indicator and 79 percent received the recommended content of antenatal care as per the survey-specific indicator (including measurement of weight); 92 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 89 percent that their blood pressure was checked and urine specimen was taken and in 82 percent of cases weights were measured.

Table RH.8R: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure and weight measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Weight measured	Blood pressure and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken[2]	
Total	88.7	89.2	91.8	86.9	82.3	78.9	405
Area							
Urban	88.8	89.4	92.5	86.7	83.5	79.4	306
Other	88.7	88.5	89.7	87.8	78.5	77.4	99
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	95.2	95.3	96.1	94.0	85.8	84.8	113
20-34	88.2	88.8	92.3	86.0	82.4	77.9	271
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Education							
None	82.6	81.5	88.1	81.5	78.3	72.8	80
Primary	89.6	90.5	92.3	87.5	82.1	79.1	292
Secondary or higher	(95.8)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(95.8)	(93.6)	(92.7)	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	83.3	83.1	85.3	82.2	73.8	72.8	104
Second	90.8	91.0	94.2	87.2	84.5	79.2	96
Middle	85.4	86.2	91.5	85.4	85.2	79.7	85
Fourth	96.1	94.9	96.1	94.9	75.9	75.9	52
Richest	92.7	95.5	95.5	89.7	93.7	89.7	67
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	86.5	86.7	90.1	84.8	80.8	77.0	286
Richest 40 percent	94.2	95.3	95.8	92.0	85.9	83.6	119

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 — Content of antenatal care
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Content of antenatal care (includes measurement of weight)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Legal provisions within the health care system in Serbia envision at least one home visit by a patronage nurse to every woman during pregnancy and up to a maximum of 5 home visits after delivery. Table RH.8A.R shows that the percentage of women in Roma settlements who were visited by a patronage nurse during pregnancy is only 22 percent. It is lower for women from other areas (15 percent) than in urban areas (24 percent). In total, 88 percent of women from Roma settlements were visited by a patronage nurse in the week after returning home following delivery. On average, they were visited 3.5 times.

Table RH.8A.R: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during pregnancy, and during the first week upon returning home following birth and the average number of visits after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during		Average number of visits after birth by a patronage nurse	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Pregnancy[1]	The first week upon returning home following birth[2]		
Total	21.7	88.2	3.5	405
Area				
Urban	24.0	89.7	3.5	306
Other	14.5	83.3	3.4	99
Age[a]				
15-19	17.9	92.0	3.5	78
20-24	27.3	82.9	3.4	177
25-29	15.4	93.9	4.2	91
30-34	28.8	89.9	2.9	34
35-39	(6.7)	(90.0)	(2.2)	20
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Education				
None	19.5	87.1	3.1	80
Primary	21.9	87.9	3.5	292
Secondary or higher	25.4	93.2	4.4	32
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	17.5	83.9	2.9	104
Second	20.5	83.3	3.2	96
Middle	24.1	91.0	3.7	85
Fourth	17.3	93.8	4.1	52
Richest	30.4	93.7	4.2	67
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	20.5	85.8	3.2	286
Richest 40 percent	24.7	93.7	4.1	119

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Visited by patronage nurse during pregnancy
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Visited by patronage nurse during the first week after returning home following delivery
[a] Age group "45-49 years" from the background characteristic "Age" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of women in Roma settlements with live births in the two years preceding the survey that attended a childbirth preparation programme is very low, at 3 percent (Table RH.8B.R). Such programmes are mainly attended by women living in urban areas.

Table RH.8B.R: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who attended a childbirth preparation programme, and percentage of women by type of information provided through childbirth preparation programme, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years with live birth in the last 2 years
Total	2.7	405
Area		
Urban	3.5	306
Other	0.0	99
Age[a]		
15-19	1.2	78
20-24	3.8	177
25-29	3.0	91
30-34	1.0	34
35-39	(0.0)	20
40-44	(*)	5
Education		
None	0.6	80
Primary	3.4	292
Secondary or higher	(1.0)	32
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	6.5	104
Second	0.0	96
Middle	0.8	85
Fourth	0.0	52
Richest	4.9	67
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	2.6	286
Richest 40 percent	2.7	119

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Coverage by childbirth preparation programme
[a] Age group "45-49 years" from the background characteristic "Age" was deleted because there were no recorded cases.
The percentages of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme by type of information received are not shown in the table because all results are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

A high percentage (97 percent) of women in Roma settlements did not attend a childbirth preparation programme. (Table RH.8C.R) The main reasons for non-attendance are: no need for it (44 percent), did not know it exists (33 percent), no time and not organized in their neighbourhood (10 percent in both cases).

Table RH.8C.R: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Women who did not attend birth preparation programme, main reason								Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organized in my neighbourhood	DK/ Don't remember	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	97.3	405	33.1	43.5	10.1	10.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	392
Area											
Urban	96.5	306	32.6	47.2	10.5	7.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	293
Other	100.0	99	34.7	32.3	8.9	18.2	4.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	99
Age[a]											
15-19	98.8	78	29.5	51.4	7.5	6.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
20-24	96.2	177	41.4	36.7	8.4	11.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	170
25-29	97.0	91	28.7	44.0	15.8	7.4	2.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	87
30-34	99.0	34	20.2	60.6	12.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
35-39	(100.0)	20	(21.2)	(52.1)	(8.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	20
40-44	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Woman's education											
None	99.4	80	46.9	30.9	11.7	6.5	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	79
Primary	96.6	292	31.3	44.9	10.0	10.6	2.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	282
Secondary or higher	(99.0)	32	(13.1)	(63.0)	(6.3)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	93.5	104	42.9	29.5	15.5	6.2	5.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	97
Second	100.0	96	33.5	42.5	7.3	13.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	96
Middle	99.2	85	35.6	45.8	9.0	7.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	85
Fourth	100.0	52	31.5	47.8	10.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Richest	95.1	67	15.6	59.7	7.2	13.9	2.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	63
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	97.4	286	37.4	38.9	10.7	9.1	2.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	277
Richest 40 percent	97.3	119	22.8	54.3	8.6	12.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	115

[a] Age group "45-49 years" from the background characteristic "Age" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery or the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Serbia, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery				No attendant	Total	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Relative/Friend	Other			
Total	89.4	9.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	
Region							
Belgrade	86.3	8.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	
Vojvodina	85.0	14.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Area							
Urban	89.2	8.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	
Other	89.6	9.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	(62.0)	(33.3)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	
20-34	90.5	7.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	
35-49	91.2	8.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Place of delivery							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	
Health facility	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Public	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	99.0	
Other/Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	
Primary	88.5	8.9	1.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	
Secondary	90.0	9.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	
Higher	88.8	8.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	85.4	12.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	
Second	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Middle	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Fourth	85.8	14.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Richest	91.5	3.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	89.8	8.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	
Hungarian	(78.2)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	
Bosnian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	
Roma	(83.7)	(7.0)	(3.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	
Other	(91.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 — Skilled attendant at delivery
[2] MICS indicator 5.9 — Caesarean section
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. *A skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, or midwife.

Table RH.9 presents the distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery.

	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	98.4	19.9	8.9	28.8	384
	94.5	19.1	5.5	24.6	91
	99.1	16.8	8.8	25.6	112
	100.0	25.5	11.6	37.1	102
	99.8	17.9	9.6	27.5	78
	97.9	21.0	8.4	29.4	229
	99.2	18.3	9.6	27.9	155
	(95.3)	(12.0)	(1.9)	(13.9)	16
	98.4	18.9	9.5	28.3	320
	99.8	29.4	7.4	36.8	48
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
	100.0	20.2	9.1	29.3	378
	100.0	20.2	9.1	29.3	377
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
	97.4	10.5	6.4	16.9	41
	99.8	21.3	9.8	31.1	194
	96.8	21.1	8.6	29.7	145
	97.5	21.4	13.5	34.9	52
	100.0	8.6	8.9	17.5	63
	100.0	20.3	9.2	29.5	83
	99.8	19.5	8.2	27.7	84
	95.4	26.1	6.9	33.0	102
	98.6	20.0	9.7	29.7	325
	(98.5)	(27.0)	(3.7)	(30.8)	14
	(100.0)	(25.3)	(14.9)	(40.2)	9
	(90.7)	(10.9)	(1.9)	(12.8)	12
	(100.0)	(18.2)	(2.1)	(20.3)	22
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Overall, 98 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). This percentage is equally high across all background characteristics.

The majority of births in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with the assistance of a medical doctor (89 percent) followed by assistance by a nurse or midwife (9 percent), Figure RH.3.

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Serbia, 2014

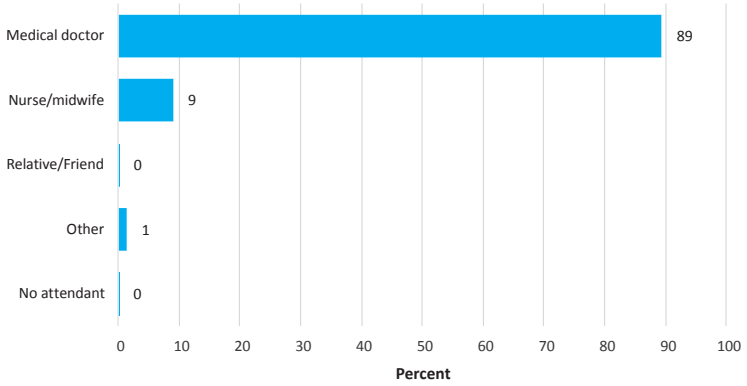


Table RH.9 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarian section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Overall, 29 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section. For 20 percent of women who delivered in the last two years, the decision to deliver the baby by C-section was taken before the onset of labour pains, and for 9 percent it was after labour pains started. The highest percent of births by C-section are among women age 35-49 years (37 percent). There are some differences by region, whereby the highest percentage of women that had a C-section is found in Sumadija and Western Serbia (37 percent) and the lowest in the Belgrade region (25 percent).

Assistance at Delivery in Roma Settlements

Almost all births in Roma settlements (99 percent) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9R). This percentage is equally high across all background characteristics.

Table RH.9R: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

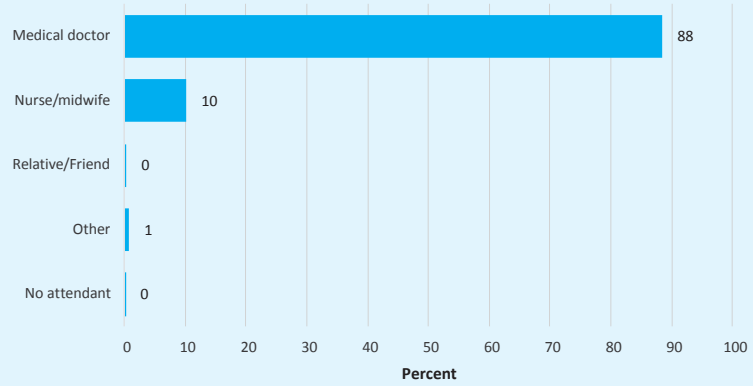
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery				No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Relative/ Friend	Other				Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	88.4	10.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	98.6	6.2	6.4	12.6	405
Area											
Urban	89.6	9.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.0	6.9	6.2	13.1	306
Other	84.9	12.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	97.5	4.1	7.0	11.1	99
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3.0	6.2	9.2	113
20-34	87.4	11.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	7.7	6.3	14.0	271
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Health facility	89.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	6.3	6.5	12.8	399
Public	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	6.3	6.4	12.7	397
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other/Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education											
None	84.5	14.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	98.8	1.0	6.6	7.6	80
Primary	89.7	9.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.8	7.2	6.3	13.5	292
Secondary or higher	(86.8)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.7)	(10.5)	(6.8)	(17.3)	32
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	85.9	11.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	97.3	9.7	7.9	17.6	104
Second	86.2	12.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	5.2	3.8	9.0	96
Middle	91.0	7.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.7	5.2	6.2	11.4	85
Fourth	91.7	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	4.8	9.4	14.2	52
Richest	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.7	5.6	10.3	67
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	87.5	10.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	98.2	6.8	6.0	12.8	286
Richest 40 percent	90.6	8.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	4.7	7.3	12.0	119

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 — Skilled attendant at delivery
[2] MICS indicator 5.9 — Caesarean section
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Doctors assisted with the delivery of 88 percent of all births (Figure RH.2R). One in ten of the births (10 percent) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a nurse or midwife.

Figure RH.2R: Person assisting at delivery, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



In total, 13 percent of women from Roma settlements who delivered in the last two years had a caesarian section (C-section); for 6 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for the same percentage of women, the decision was taken after the onset of labour pains.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Serbia, 2014

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing/DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	98.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.3	384
Region								
Belgrade	94.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.3	91
Vojvodina	98.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	112
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	102
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	78
Area								
Urban	97.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.8	229
Other	99.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.0	155
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	(95.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.3)	16
20-34	98.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0	98.2	320
35-49	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	48
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
1-3 visits	(97.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.1)	15
4+ visits	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	361
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Primary	97.4	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	41
Secondary	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	194
Higher	96.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.6	145
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	97.5	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	52
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	63
Middle	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	83
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	84
Richest	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.2	102
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	98.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.5	325
Hungarian	(98.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.5)	14
Bosnian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	9
Roma	(90.7)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.7)	12
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 — Institutional deliveries
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

About 98 percent of births in Serbia are delivered in a health facility; almost all deliveries occur in public sector facilities (98 percent) and less than 1 percent take place at home. The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 94 percent in the Belgrade region to 100 percent in Sumadija and Western Serbia.

Table RH.10A: Use of baby-friendly[a] services

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth, percent distribution of these women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, and the percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two year	Percent distribution		
				Did not want	There were no conditions	
Total	39.2	60.8	384	1.8	30.6	
Region						
Belgrade	43.4	56.6	91	4.0	23.1	
Vojvodina	34.3	65.7	112	1.1	30.7	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	43.2	56.8	102	0.6	30.4	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	35.9	64.1	78	1.8	41.4	
Area						
Urban	38.2	61.8	229	3.2	24.9	
Other	40.6	59.4	155	0.0	38.6	
Mother's age at birth						
15-19	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	
20-24	29.9	70.1	51	(0.0)	(50.9)	
25-29	39.1	60.9	133	0.7	31.1	
30-34	38.0	62.0	118	4.2	29.5	
35-39	49.9	50.1	55	0.9	19.6	
40-44	(45.8)	(54.2)	13	(*)	(*)	
45-49	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	
Primary	42.6	57.4	41	(0.0)	(24.6)	
Secondary	38.9	61.1	194	0.6	42.2	
Higher	39.3	60.7	145	4.1	16.6	
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	37.8	62.2	52	(0.0)	(29.7)	
Second	33.9	66.1	63	(0.0)	(30.1)	
Middle	37.8	62.2	83	0.0	40.3	
Fourth	38.4	61.6	84	5.6	41.4	
Richest	44.9	55.1	102	2.1	17.1	
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	40.1	59.9	325	2.1	31.2	
Hungarian	(43.5)	(56.5)	14	(*)	(*)	
Bosnian	(25.2)	(74.8)	9	(*)	(*)	
Roma	(28.9)	(71.1)	12	(*)	(*)	
Other	(33.7)	(66.3)	22	(*)	(*)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Coverage by baby-friendly services
[a] Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being in the same room with the child after birth.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.10A presents the proportion of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years, who were in the same room with the child after birth. 61 percent of women in Serbia reported that they were in the same room with their baby. The highest percentage of women who were in the room with their baby is in the Vojvodina region (66 percent) and among women aged 20-24 (70 percent).

The right panel of Table RH.10A shows the reasons why women were not in the same room with the child after birth.

	of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason			Number of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth
	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing	Total	
	64.3	3.2	100.0	150
	61.0	11.8	100.0	39
	68.2	0.0	100.0	39
	69.0	0.0	100.0	44
	56.3	0.5	100.0	28
	66.4	5.5	100.0	88
	61.4	0.0	100.0	63
	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
	(49.1)	(0.0)	100.0	15
	68.2	0.0	100.0	52
	65.0	1.2	100.0	45
	64.4	15.1	100.0	28
	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
	(75.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
	57.0	0.2	100.0	75
	71.1	8.2	100.0	57
	(70.3)	(0.0)	100.0	20
	(69.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
	59.7	0.0	100.0	31
	52.6	0.4	100.0	32
	70.6	10.2	100.0	46
	63.3	3.4	100.0	130
	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of women reported that the main reason why they were not in the same room with the child after birth was due to illness of mother and/or baby while about one third (31 percent) cited the lack of conditions. Only 2 percent did not want to be in the same room with the child after birth.

Place of Delivery in Roma Settlements

Table RH.10R presents the percent distribution of women from Roma settlements age 15-49 that had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Almost all (99 percent) of births were delivered in a health facility and 98 percent occurred in public sector facilities.

Table RH.10R: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Place of delivery				Missing/DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other				
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	98.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.5	405
Area								
Urban	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.8	306
Other	96.9	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	99
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	113
20-34	97.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	98.2	271
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
1-3 visits	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	79
4+ visits	98.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	301
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Education								
None	98.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.8	80
Primary	98.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	292
Secondary or higher	(93.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(95.7)	32
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.8	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	97.3	104
Second	98.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.8	96
Middle	97.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	85
Fourth	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	52
Richest	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	67
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	97.8	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	98.2	286
Richest 40 percent	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	119

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 — Institutional deliveries
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.10A.R presents the proportion of women age 15-49 years in Roma settlements with a live birth in the last two years, who were in the same room with the child after birth. 75 percent of women used this element of baby-friendly services and the highest percentage is among young women age 15-19 years (80 percent).

Nearly two-thirds (69 percent) of women reported that the main reason why they were not in the same room with the child after birth is due to illness of mother and/or baby while about one third (30 percent) cited the lack of conditions.

Table RH.10A.R: Use of baby-friendly[a] services

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth, percent distribution of these women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, and the percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two year	Percent distribution of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason					Number of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth
				Did not want	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/ or baby	Missing	Total	
Total	25.1	74.9	405	0.3	29.7	68.5	1.5	100.0	102
Area									
Urban	26.3	73.7	306	0.4	26.4	71.3	1.9	100.0	80
Other	(21.5)	78.5	99	(0.0)	(42.1)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Mother's age at birth[b]									
15-19	19.6	80.4	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
20-24	24.5	75.5	177	0.8	24.1	75.1	0.0	100.0	43
25-29	26.1	73.9	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
30-34	26.1	73.9	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
35-39	(28.8)	(71.2)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
40-44	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education									
None	19.1	80.9	80	(0.0)	(47.6)	(49.4)	(3.1)	100.0	15
Primary	26.8	73.2	292	0.4	26.8	72.8	0.0	100.0	78
Secondary or higher	(25.0)	(75.0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	32.9	67.1	104	0.0	24.7	73.9	1.4	100.0	34
Second	19.4	80.6	96	(0.0)	(38.6)	(58.6)	(2.8)	100.0	19
Middle	22.0	78.0	85	(1.8)	(30.1)	(68.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Fourth	22.0	78.0	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Richest	27.9	72.1	67	(0.0)	(32.2)	(67.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	25.1	74.9	286	0.5	29.7	68.4	1.4	100.0	72
Richest 40 percent	25.3	74.7	119	(0.0)	(29.6)	(68.7)	(1.7)	100.0	30

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Coverage by baby-friendly services
[a] Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being in the same room with the child after birth.
[b] Age group "45-49 years" from the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Abortions

Table RH.11 presents findings on the lifetime experience of women age 15-49 years with wasted pregnancies. The mean number of live births per woman is 1.2, of miscarriages is 0.2 and of induced abortions is 0.3. In Serbia, overall 15 percent of women have had at least one induced abortion. Older women age 45-49 years (32 percent), women with primary education (28 percent) and those in the poorest quintile (21 percent) are more likely to have experienced an induced abortion. There are differences by regions, and the percentage of women who underwent at least one induced abortion ranges from 8 percent in the Belgrade region to 19 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia.

Table RH.11: Lifetime experience with wasted pregnancies

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of abortions, Serbia, 2014

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1]	
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths		
Total	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	14.6	
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
25-29	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	
30-34	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.2	
35-39	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	14.7	
40-44	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	26.4	
45-49	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	32.3	
Area						
Urban	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.9	
Other	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	15.6	
Region						
Belgrade	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	
Vojvodina	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	17.4	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.6	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	18.8	
Education						
None	(2.9)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(27.7)	
Primary	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	28.4	
Secondary	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	16.1	
Higher	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	21.4	
Second	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	18.3	
Middle	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.6	
Fourth	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	14.7	
Richest	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.3	
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.9	
Hungarian	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	24.8	
Bosnian	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	17.1	
Roma	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	25.6	
Other	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.0	
Does not want to declare	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(17.1)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Lifetime experience with abortion
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Among women age 15-49 who have had an abortion, 55 percent of women had one abortion, 38 percent had 2 or 3, and 8 percent had four or more abortions. The percentage of women who had 4 or more abortions is slightly higher in urban than other areas (10 percent compared to 5 percent), and decreases with an increase in education level, ranging from 15 percent among women with primary education to 2 percent for women with higher education.

	Number of women age 15-49	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women age 15-49 with abortions
		1	2-3	4+		
	4713	54.5	37.8	7.7	100.0	686
	515	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
	562	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	667	83.2	16.1	0.7	100.0	44
	704	65.7	31.3	3.0	100.0	79
	758	62.6	33.0	4.5	100.0	112
	745	52.3	39.4	8.3	100.0	197
	763	42.5	45.9	11.6	100.0	246
	2870	53.2	36.7	10.1	100.0	399
	1843	56.2	39.3	4.5	100.0	287
	1105	62.4	34.1	3.5	100.0	93
	1238	59.1	30.5	10.4	100.0	215
	1293	52.6	42.8	4.5	100.0	176
	1077	47.6	42.8	9.6	100.0	203
	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
	473	55.7	29.6	14.8	100.0	135
	2604	52.0	41.0	7.0	100.0	419
	1616	62.9	35.4	1.7	100.0	128
	600	58.3	32.8	9.0	100.0	128
	954	49.2	39.8	11.0	100.0	174
	1025	53.0	40.2	6.9	100.0	119
	1035	58.5	36.6	4.9	100.0	152
	1099	54.5	39.4	6.2	100.0	113
	4131	55.2	38.9	5.9	100.0	574
	172	(45.2)	(29.7)	(25.1)	100.0	43
	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
	102	(53.1)	(27.8)	(19.2)	100.0	26
	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

Abortions in Roma Settlements

Table RH.11R presents results on the lifetime experience of women age 15-49 years from Roma settlements with wasted pregnancies. The mean number of live births per woman is 2.3, of miscarriages is 0.3, of induced abortions is 1 and of stillbirths is 0.1. In total, 31 percent of women from Roma settlements have had at least one induced abortion. The highest percentage of women who had induced abortions is among women age 45-49 years (56 percent) and among women with primary education (34 percent). The percentage for women in the poorest wealth index quintile is lower (20 percent) compared to other wealth quintiles where the percentages range from 31 to 35 percent.

Among women who have had an abortion, 29 percent had one abortion, 41 percent had 2 or 3 and 30 percent had four or more abortions. Almost half of women age 20-24 and those age 25-29 years reported having had one induced abortion.

Table RH.11R: Lifetime experience with wasted pregnancies

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of abortions, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1]	Number of women age 15-49	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women age 15-49 with abortions
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths			1	2-3	4+		
Total	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	30.6	2081	29.1	40.8	30.0	100.0	638
Age											
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	382	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
20-24	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	14.5	377	48.7	37.4	13.9	100.0	55
25-29	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	27.3	284	45.0	38.9	16.1	100.0	78
30-34	3.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	42.2	288	25.4	45.4	29.2	100.0	121
35-39	3.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	41.6	267	22.5	40.4	37.2	100.0	111
40-44	3.3	0.5	1.9	0.3	52.4	254	26.0	38.7	35.3	100.0	133
45-49	3.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	56.3	229	19.6	43.5	36.9	100.0	129
Area											
Urban	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	29.8	1544	31.3	39.0	29.7	100.0	460
Other	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	33.1	537	23.4	45.7	31.0	100.0	178
Education											
None	3.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	25.8	436	25.5	32.6	42.0	100.0	113
Primary	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	34.1	1381	29.6	41.4	29.0	100.0	471
Secondary or higher	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	20.5	263	(32.7)	(52.7)	(14.6)	100.0	54
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	20.2	397	29.5	39.6	30.8	100.0	80
Second	2.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	33.1	402	38.9	36.4	24.7	100.0	133
Middle	2.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	31.0	405	34.2	30.7	35.0	100.0	125
Fourth	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	33.1	413	19.7	55.4	24.9	100.0	136
Richest	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	34.9	464	24.9	40.6	34.5	100.0	162
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	28.1	1204	34.9	35.1	30.0	100.0	339
Richest 40 percent	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	34.1	877	22.5	47.4	30.1	100.0	299

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Lifetime experience with abortion
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

IX EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Early childhood education programmes in Serbia are mainly provided as a part of the preschool education system. Preschool education is organized through the three main modalities dependant on the child's age: (a) nurseries for children aged 0.5 to 3 years, (b) kindergartens for children aged 3 to 6.5 years, and (c) the compulsory Preparatory Preschool Programme (PPP) that is implemented in kindergartens or in primary schools (only in cases where kindergartens lack physical capacity). Since 2007, PPP is mandatory for all children 5.5 to 6.5 years of age, who have to attend 9 months of PPP in the year before they start primary education. Other forms of pre-school education are not obligatory.

50 percent of children age 36-59 months attend an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-other and regional differentials are very notable — the figure is as high as 63 percent in urban areas, compared to 27 percent in other areas. Among children age 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in the Belgrade region (72 percent), and lowest in the Southern and Eastern Serbia as well as in Sumadija and Western Serbia (36 percent). No gender differential exists, but differentials by socioeconomic status are very striking. 82 percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 9 percent in the poorest households. The disparity in attendance is also obvious if looking at the mother's education, as attendance of children whose mothers have higher education is 76 percent and it drops to 15 percent for children of mothers with primary education. The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months is 44 percent while attendance among the older age group of 48-59 months is 56 percent.

In order to better understand the reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes, survey-specific questions were introduced into the questionnaire for children under 5 years (Table CD.1A). The categories of answers were classified into 3 broader groups: parental attitudes, access issues and other reasons. The reasons for non-attendance that fall into the first category are that the: child will not learn much in an early childhood education programme, child has a disability, service is of low quality, child will be poorly treated and there is someone at home to take care of the child. Reasons aggregated within the access issues are: both parents are unemployed, there is no free space in preschools, service is too expensive, other expenses are too high, and there is no organized transport for children.

The main reason for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes is that there is someone who can take care of the child at home (66 percent) and this is the most dominant response within the category of parental attitudes across different background characteristics. Access issues are reasons for non-attendance for 38 percent of children age 36-59 months, while different aspects of access related issues are reasons for non-attendance as per different background characteristics. Costly services present an obstacle mainly for children from the Belgrade region (34 percent) and urban areas (21 percent) while overcrowded facilities are more frequent reasons for children from Vojvodina (21 percent) and those from the poorest households (17 percent).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	50.2	1200
Sex		
Male	51.8	631
Female	48.5	570
Region		
Belgrade	72.2	386
Vojvodina	47.4	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	35.9	309
Southern and Eastern Serbia	35.7	223
Area		
Urban	62.6	780
Other	27.3	421
Age of child		
36-47 months	43.6	545
48-59 months	55.8	655
Mother's education		
None	(*)	15
Primary	14.9	143
Secondary	41.4	603
Higher	75.5	440
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.6	174
Second	31.6	184
Middle	41.6	187
Fourth	52.6	284
Richest	81.6	371
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	52.9	1023
Hungarian	(56.9)	30
Bosnian	(13.8)	30
Roma	(6.2)	42
Other	(19.9)	45
Does not want to declare	(*)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 — Attendance to early childhood education
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Reasons			
	Parental			
	Not much to learn in early childhood education programme	Disabled	Low level of service	
Total	0.5	1.0	0.4	
Sex				
Male	0.2	1.6	0.6	
Female	0.8	0.3	0.2	
Region				
Belgrade	0.0	0.9	0.5	
Vojvodina	0.4	1.3	0.5	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.2	1.5	0.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Area				
Urban	0.4	1.2	0.8	
Other	0.5	0.7	0.0	
Age				
36-47 months	0.2	1.4	0.4	
48-59 months	0.8	0.6	0.4	
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	0.0	0.7	0.0	
Secondary	0.5	0.9	0.0	
Higher	1.2	1.5	2.2	
Father's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Secondary	0.7	1.3	0.0	
Higher	0.0	0.5	2.8	
Father not in household	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Second	0.5	0.4	0.0	
Middle	0.0	1.5	0.7	
Fourth	1.7	0.6	0.4	
Richest	0.0	3.0	1.6	
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	0.5	1.0	0.5	
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Roma	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to parental attitudes
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to access problems
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to other reasons
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CD.1A: Early child development

Percentage of children age 36-59 months by reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme, Serbia, 2014

for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme											
attitudes		Access problems									
	Poor treatment	The child is taken care of at home	Both parents unemployed	Overcrowded facility	Costly services	Other expenses too high	The facility is too far / No organized transport for children	Parental attitudes[1]	Access problems[2]	Other reasons[3]	Number of children age 36-59 months not attending an early childhood education programme
	0.2	65.9	4.2	9.8	13.8	3.2	9.6	67.3	38.4	11.4	582
	0.4	63.0	4.1	15.3	18.7	3.5	8.4	64.6	48.0	8.9	297
	0.0	68.9	4.3	4.0	8.7	2.8	10.8	70.1	28.4	14.0	285
	0.0	64.9	8.2	3.2	33.5	3.5	3.1	65.9	50.8	5.3	104
	0.8	64.9	3.4	21.2	9.0	3.4	3.5	66.0	36.4	20.6	147
	0.0	60.5	5.0	7.0	9.1	2.9	14.4	63.1	37.7	11.1	191
	0.0	75.0	0.9	6.6	10.5	3.1	14.2	75.4	32.2	6.9	139
	0.0	70.4	6.1	11.0	20.5	0.8	0.2	71.9	37.8	10.5	286
	0.4	61.5	2.3	8.6	7.3	5.5	18.7	62.8	39.0	12.4	296
	0.4	60.3	4.3	8.2	14.8	3.6	11.4	61.7	40.2	14.1	292
	0.0	71.5	4.1	11.4	12.8	2.7	7.7	72.9	36.7	8.8	290
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
	1.0	60.5	3.2	19.0	9.3	5.0	19.5	61.2	52.2	8.1	118
	0.0	65.8	4.6	7.8	13.0	2.7	8.0	66.9	34.9	10.3	344
	0.0	74.2	3.9	6.7	20.7	0.4	4.3	77.5	33.8	16.0	105
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
	1.1	52.6	4.8	13.7	13.3	5.5	17.4	53.1	50.3	13.7	108
	0.0	67.7	4.7	7.5	17.2	1.9	8.3	69.4	37.9	9.5	329
	0.0	77.0	2.2	6.9	5.6	0.5	1.5	78.2	16.7	16.5	85
	(0.0)	(59.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(15.0)	(20.9)	(59.0)	(44.2)	(4.1)	40
	0.8	54.5	5.1	16.7	14.1	10.4	19.1	55.0	60.5	10.4	156
	0.0	64.0	6.4	7.8	12.4	0.5	9.8	64.8	34.6	11.5	123
	0.0	68.1	3.5	12.8	12.6	0.4	9.3	69.5	38.6	11.2	105
	0.0	76.2	0.8	2.3	21.9	1.0	1.8	78.5	26.3	13.3	132
	0.0	72.2	5.9	7.4	1.5	0.0	3.0	74.7	17.7	10.4	66
	0.0	66.3	4.4	8.2	13.5	2.9	11.0	67.7	38.1	9.9	470
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
	(0.0)	(57.3)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(57.3)	(29.1)	(17.2)	24
	(3.1)	(55.9)	(7.4)	(3.7)	(26.5)	(13.0)	(2.3)	(58.2)	(43.2)	(25.6)	38
	(0.0)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(76.4)	(56.2)	(7.4)	36
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Early Childhood Care and Education in Roma Settlements

6 percent of children age 36-59 months from Roma settlements attend an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1R). Attendance in urban areas is 6 percent and 3 percent in other areas. No gender differential exists, but differentials by mother's education are seen. 28 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education attend such programmes, while the figure drops for children of mothers who have primary or no education. The attendance to early childhood education programmes is higher among the older age group of children 48-59 months old (10 percent) than among smaller children of 36-47 months old (2 percent).

Table CD.1R: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	5.7	640
Sex		
Male	4.9	337
Female	6.5	303
Area		
Urban	6.4	484
Other	3.2	156
Age of child		
36-47 months	1.7	324
48-59 months	9.7	316
Mother's education		
None	7.5	173
Primary	2.4	421
Secondary or higher	27.9	46
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.7	201
Second	3.2	117
Middle	5.9	122
Fourth	7.6	117
Richest	5.8	83
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	5.1	439
Richest 40 percent	6.9	201

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 — Attendance to early childhood education

	Reasons for Parental			
	Not much to learn in early childhood education programme	Disabled	Low level of service	
Total	0.6	0.1	0.2	
Sex				
Male	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Female	0.8	0.0	0.2	
Area				
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Other	0.3	0.4	0.7	
Age				
36-47 months	0.1	0.2	0.3	
48-59 months	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Mother's education				
None	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Secondary or higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Father's education				
None	2.2	0.0	0.0	
Primary	0.5	0.2	0.3	
Secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Father not in household	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.8	0.0	0.0	
Second	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Middle	0.8	0.6	0.0	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	0.8	0.2	0.0	
Richest 40 percent	0.0	0.0	0.6	

In order to better understand the reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes, additional survey-specific questions were introduced into the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. Table CD.1A.R indicates that the main reason for non-attendance to early childhood education programmes is that there is someone who can take care of the child at home (44 percent) and this is the most dominant response within the overall category of parental attitudes across different background characteristics. Access issues are reasons for non-attendance for 43 percent of children, where costly services (24 percent) and other too high expenses (22 percent) related to preschool programme attendance present the main obstacles preventing children from Roma settlements to attend these programmes.

Table CD.1A.R: Early child development

Percentage of children age 36-59 months by reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

non-attendance to an early childhood education programme											
attitudes			Access problems								
	Poor treatment	The child is taken care of at home	Both parents unemployed	Overcrowded facility	Costly services	Other expences too high	The facility is too far / No organized transport for children	Parental attitudes[1]	Access problems[2]	Other reasons[3]	Number of children age 36-59 months not attending an early childhood education programme
	2.8	43.9	4.7	1.6	24.2	21.9	2.9	46.6	42.6	19.3	596
	1.9	45.9	6.7	2.2	22.8	23.3	1.3	47.8	42.5	19.6	316
	3.9	41.7	2.5	1.0	25.8	20.3	4.8	45.2	42.7	19.0	280
	0.9	44.9	5.4	1.8	26.7	23.9	0.3	45.4	44.9	17.7	447
	8.6	41.0	2.9	0.9	16.8	16.0	10.8	50.0	35.8	24.3	149
	4.1	45.8	5.6	1.1	20.9	22.8	3.4	49.8	40.9	18.4	310
	1.4	41.8	3.8	2.2	27.8	20.9	2.4	43.0	44.4	20.3	285
	3.8	34.8	2.3	1.7	31.0	31.1	5.6	37.9	52.9	18.0	157
	2.7	47.3	6.1	1.5	22.3	19.5	2.1	50.0	40.4	18.3	406
	(0.0)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(14.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(45.4)	(19.8)	(39.5)	32
	4.4	31.2	2.6	0.0	19.3	24.2	1.5	35.5	36.1	31.8	67
	1.6	44.1	6.2	1.8	26.8	21.7	3.3	45.9	45.7	18.3	371
	0.0	55.3	4.3	2.3	15.3	9.1	2.5	55.3	24.6	20.3	81
	10.3	42.0	0.0	1.5	25.5	34.1	3.0	50.3	52.0	12.5	77
	7.2	35.0	4.0	0.6	22.1	31.5	4.8	41.7	47.4	22.6	187
	0.6	51.3	3.1	1.3	28.1	15.7	3.7	51.9	43.5	19.4	112
	1.1	40.4	3.7	0.8	38.3	11.4	2.6	41.5	46.5	17.3	112
	1.0	42.5	9.9	3.7	19.9	34.4	0.9	43.5	49.2	10.5	107
	0.6	61.8	3.2	2.8	9.1	5.4	0.7	62.3	14.6	26.6	77
	3.7	40.9	3.7	0.8	28.2	21.7	3.9	44.4	46.1	20.3	411
	0.8	50.6	7.1	3.3	15.4	22.3	0.8	51.4	34.8	17.2	184

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to parental attitudes
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to access problems
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to other reasons
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."[57]

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For 96 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.5. The table also indicates that the father's involvement (37 percent) in such activities was much lower compared to the mother's involvement (90 percent). Overall, 10 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father and 3 percent without their biological mother.

There are no gender differentials in terms of the engagement of adults in activities with children; and there are no major differences across other background characteristics showing that the majority of children have the support of adults in activities that promote learning and school readiness.

However, urban-other and regional differentials related to father's involvement are very notable — the figure is as high as 47 percent in the Belgrade region, compared to 26 percent in South and Eastern Serbia. Fathers from urban areas and with higher education are more involved in the learning activities of their children than those from other areas and those less educated. Fathers were more engaged in activities with male children (41 percent) compared to female children (32 percent).

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	
Total	95.5	5.5	
Sex			
Male	95.0	5.5	
Female	96.0	5.5	
Region			
Belgrade	98.4	5.8	
Vojvodina	93.6	5.4	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.0	5.4	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.2	5.4	
Area			
Urban	96.7	5.6	
Other	93.2	5.3	
Age			
36-47 months	95.9	5.5	
48-59 months	95.1	5.5	
Mother's education[a]			
None	(*)	(*)	
Primary	90.4	5.0	
Secondary	94.8	5.5	
Higher	98.5	5.7	
Father's education			
None	(*)	(*)	
Primary	83.3	4.7	
Secondary	95.6	5.5	
Higher	99.1	5.7	
Father not in the household	96.8	5.6	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	87.3	4.8	
Second	96.5	5.5	
Middle	95.3	5.6	
Fourth	97.0	5.7	
Richest	97.8	5.7	
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	96.2	5.6	
Hungarian	(91.5)	(5.3)	
Bosnian	(92.9)	(4.8)	
Roma	(77.3)	(4.5)	
Other	(97.7)	(5.1)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	

[57] UNICEF, A World Fit For Children, Adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002, p. 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
	Biological father	Biological mother							
	90.5	97.3	1200	36.5	2.9	1086	89.6	5.2	1167
	89.2	97.4	631	40.8	3.1	563	90.0	5.1	614
	91.8	97.1	570	31.7	2.7	523	89.1	5.2	553
	87.1	97.6	386	46.8	3.2	336	93.5	5.5	376
	91.5	98.1	283	40.1	3.0	259	88.0	5.1	278
	92.7	96.1	309	27.8	2.7	286	88.4	5.0	296
	91.8	97.3	223	26.2	2.5	205	86.3	4.8	217
	90.0	98.1	780	42.7	3.1	702	91.8	5.3	765
	91.2	95.6	421	25.1	2.4	384	85.5	4.8	402
	91.4	96.9	545	39.5	3.0	498	89.0	5.2	528
	89.7	97.6	655	34.1	2.8	588	90.0	5.1	640
	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15
	89.8	92.9	143	22.6	2.2	128	74.7	4.3	133
	91.1	96.4	603	33.8	2.8	549	89.5	5.1	581
	89.4	99.7	440	45.0	3.3	393	96.4	5.6	438
	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	20
	100.0	97.3	125	22.6	2.2	125	68.4	4.2	122
	100.0	99.1	602	37.5	3.1	602	91.2	5.2	596
	100.0	99.6	339	51.3	3.6	339	97.1	5.5	338
	0.0	80.3	115	na	na	na	84.9	4.9	92
	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
	90.9	97.8	174	20.2	2.1	158	73.0	4.3	170
	87.5	94.6	184	33.1	2.7	161	90.7	5.1	174
	87.2	93.1	187	32.6	2.7	163	86.1	5.0	174
	96.1	98.2	284	47.6	3.4	273	92.9	5.3	279
	89.0	99.7	371	39.3	3.0	330	96.0	5.5	370
	90.0	97.4	1023	38.3	3.0	921	90.6	5.2	996
	(84.9)	(93.9)	30	(45.8)	(3.0)	25	(87.5)	(5.2)	28
	(84.3)	(85.7)	30	(19.0)	(2.1)	25	(88.2)	(4.4)	26
	(97.1)	(100.0)	42	(19.7)	(2.1)	40	(51.5)	(3.7)	42
	(96.0)	(100.0)	45	(33.0)	(2.7)	43	(96.5)	(5.0)	45
	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	31
	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 — Support for learning
[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 — Father's support for learning
[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 — Mother's support for learning
na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The questions[58] on the involvement of adults in supporting early learning activities was also asked in relation to younger children age 12-35 months. The table CD.2A shows similar patterns of adults' engagement, with 91 percent of children this age with whom adults engaged in four or more activities. Mother's engagement was much higher (83 percent) than fathers' engagement (34 percent). Both parents are less engaged in at least four activities that promote learning with younger children age 12-23 months (77 percent of mothers and 29 percent of fathers) than with children aged 24-35 months old (91 percent of mothers and 40 percent of fathers).

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	
Total	91.4	5.1	
Sex			
Male	91.6	5.1	
Female	91.1	5.2	
Region			
Belgrade	95.2	5.5	
Vojvodina	90.5	5.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.0	5.1	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.0	5.1	
Area			
Urban	92.8	5.2	
Other	89.0	5.0	
Age			
12-23 months	86.5	4.8	
24-35 months	96.5	5.5	
Mother's education[a]			
None	(*)	(*)	
Primary	80.1	4.6	
Secondary	92.8	5.1	
Higher	94.9	5.5	
Father's education			
None	(*)	(*)	
Primary	74.7	4.5	
Secondary	91.5	5.1	
Higher	97.6	5.5	
Father not in the household	96.7	5.3	
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	82.4	4.5	
Second	88.8	5.0	
Middle	93.5	5.3	
Fourth	94.6	5.3	
Richest	95.5	5.5	
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	92.3	5.2	
Hungarian	(94.1)	(5.2)	
Bosnian	(75.8)	(4.1)	
Roma	(75.4)	(4.3)	
Other	(94.4)	(5.2)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	

[58] This data is based on a survey-specific customization of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.

Table CD.2A: Support for learning for children age 12-35 months

Percentage of children age 12-35 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 12-35 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 12-35 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 12-35 months living with their biological mothers
	Biological father	Biological mother							
	95.0	96.5	953	34.2	2.8	906	83.4	4.8	920
	96.0	94.2	491	32.8	2.8	471	81.7	4.6	463
	94.0	98.9	462	35.7	2.9	435	85.3	4.9	457
	92.7	98.4	223	47.3	3.4	207	83.2	4.9	220
	95.4	90.5	280	36.3	2.7	267	78.5	4.4	253
	95.9	99.0	277	26.9	2.6	266	87.7	5.0	274
	96.1	99.7	173	25.5	2.7	166	84.8	4.9	173
	93.8	94.8	586	36.9	2.9	550	83.6	4.7	556
	96.9	99.1	368	30.0	2.7	356	83.1	4.8	364
	94.8	94.3	489	28.5	2.5	464	76.6	4.4	461
	95.2	98.8	465	40.2	3.2	442	90.6	5.1	459
	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	11
	94.5	98.1	122	16.6	2.2	115	75.0	4.4	120
	94.9	94.2	500	30.9	2.6	474	82.8	4.7	471
	95.6	99.3	321	46.9	3.5	307	89.1	5.1	319
	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15
	100.0	100.0	102	22.3	2.2	102	70.4	4.3	102
	100.0	95.2	555	31.4	2.8	555	82.8	4.7	528
	100.0	99.1	233	55.0	3.8	233	89.9	5.1	231
	0.0	89.9	47	na	na	na	(87.0)	(4.8)	43
	95.9	85.8	174	16.5	2.0	166	64.2	3.8	149
	94.5	98.6	161	27.8	2.6	152	86.3	4.8	158
	93.1	98.3	206	37.9	3.0	192	85.2	5.0	203
	93.6	98.9	190	37.2	2.8	178	91.7	5.1	188
	97.8	99.4	223	46.7	3.5	218	87.7	5.0	221
	94.6	96.0	809	35.2	2.9	765	83.6	4.8	777
	(97.3)	(96.0)	31	(48.3)	(3.0)	30	(92.1)	(5.0)	30
	(95.6)	(100.0)	24	(12.9)	(2.0)	23	(75.8)	(3.9)	24
	(95.6)	(100.0)	34	(19.6)	(1.9)	32	(63.7)	(3.9)	34
	(100.0)	(100.0)	51	(29.3)	(2.9)	51	(91.8)	(5.0)	51
	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4	8.0	(*)	4

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Father's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Mother's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since survey-specific indicator "Mother's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)" reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child and types of playthings children play with in their homes.

In Serbia, only 72 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 55 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, a higher proportion of urban children have access to children's books (75 percent) than those living in households in other areas (67 percent). The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 89 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 44 percent for children age 0-23 months. Socioeconomic status positively influences the presence of children's books as only 44 percent of children from the poorest households have 3 or more books, compared with 83 percent of children from the richest households. A positive association also exists in terms of mothers' education.

When looking at the availability of 10 or more children's books or picture books in households with children age 0-59 months, similar patterns and disparities are observed.

Table CD.3 also shows that 75 percent of children age 0-59 months have 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 94 percent of children play with toys that come from a store, 72 percent play with household objects or objects found outside, while 38 percent play with homemade toys.

There are no differences observed in relation to gender, type of settlement or region, mother's education or socioeconomic status. The only difference observed is related to the age of children where 91 percent of children 24-59 months of age have 2 or more types of playthings to play with compared with 50 percent of children 0-23 months of age.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	71.9	55.1	38.4	93.9	72.0	75.0	2720
Sex							
Male	71.3	53.4	39.9	93.8	72.9	75.7	1400
Female	72.4	56.8	36.9	94.1	71.0	74.4	1320
Region							
Belgrade	84.1	71.4	44.9	94.4	77.6	79.5	733
Vojvodina	62.9	46.5	44.7	91.7	70.3	73.8	753
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.9	54.2	31.3	96.1	70.3	73.8	706
Southern and Eastern Serbia	65.1	45.6	30.2	93.5	68.9	72.4	528
Area							
Urban	74.7	60.4	42.5	93.9	73.3	76.3	1722
Other	67.0	45.8	31.5	93.9	69.8	72.8	998
Age							
0-23 months	44.2	26.0	20.2	86.9	46.3	49.8	1055
24-59 months	89.4	73.4	50.0	98.4	88.3	91.1	1665
Mother's education							
None	(7.3)	(7.3)	(36.4)	(66.1)	(73.1)	(71.2)	32
Primary	50.6	25.3	40.4	92.3	72.1	78.4	309
Secondary	71.9	53.4	36.2	95.1	71.0	74.7	1380
Higher	80.4	68.0	41.0	93.7	73.4	74.7	999
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	44.1	20.5	37.2	89.9	76.0	78.0	411
Second	70.3	48.1	39.2	95.8	74.3	79.5	425
Middle	71.6	51.7	34.8	92.2	65.5	68.4	522
Fourth	78.9	66.0	36.6	96.4	70.0	74.0	609
Richest	82.5	71.3	42.7	94.3	74.7	76.4	752
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	74.9	58.7	39.1	94.2	72.5	75.5	2306
Hungarian	70.3	48.6	41.9	98.5	65.1	70.6	83
Bosnian	44.8	25.5	10.4	96.6	68.7	69.8	61
Roma	29.7	11.8	42.1	79.0	67.3	71.7	91
Other	54.4	28.6	39.2	94.3	65.2	67.5	138
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 — Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 — Availability of playthings
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.[59] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that only 1 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 1 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 1 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Given the generally small percentages of children left with inadequate care there are no major differences across different observation domains.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	
Total	0.6	1.3	1.3	2720
Sex				
Male	0.8	1.6	1.7	1400
Female	0.4	0.9	1.0	1320
Region				
Belgrade	0.9	1.0	1.0	733
Vojvodina	0.1	1.5	1.6	753
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.2	1.6	1.8	706
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.2	0.8	0.8	528
Area				
Urban	0.9	1.2	1.3	1722
Other	0.1	1.4	1.4	998
Age				
0-23 months	1.1	1.7	1.7	1055
24-59 months	0.3	1.0	1.1	1665
Mother's education				
None	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.7)	32
Primary	0.2	2.7	2.9	309
Secondary	0.1	0.7	0.8	1380
Higher	1.4	1.6	1.6	999
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.3	2.2	2.5	411
Second	0.0	0.6	0.6	425
Middle	0.2	1.1	1.3	522
Fourth	0.0	0.3	0.3	609
Richest	1.9	2.0	2.0	752
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	0.7	1.2	1.2	2306
Hungarian	0.0	4.2	4.2	83
Bosnian	2.3	2.8	5.1	61
Roma	0.0	2.7	2.7	91
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	138
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 6.7 — Inadequate care
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[59] Grossman, David C. (2000). *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries*. The Future of Children, 10(1), 23-52.

Quality of Care in Roma Settlements

For almost two-thirds (68 percent) of children 36-59 months old, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2R). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 4.0. The table indicates that mothers were engaged in the minimum number of early learning activities with 48 percent of children while the father's involvement in such activities was very low at 17 percent.

Table CD.2R: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	68.0	4.0	87.7	95.9	640	17.3	1.8	561	48.3	3.3	614
Sex											
Male	61.9	3.8	89.4	94.9	337	18.1	1.8	301	42.9	3.1	320
Female	74.8	4.3	85.8	97.0	303	16.6	1.7	260	54.2	3.5	294
Area											
Urban	66.7	3.9	89.2	95.8	484	17.9	1.8	432	46.9	3.3	464
Other	72.2	4.3	83.1	96.1	156	15.7	1.6	129	52.4	3.5	150
Age											
36-47 months	64.9	3.9	88.2	96.2	324	14.8	1.7	286	44.5	3.2	312
48-59 months	71.3	4.1	87.1	95.6	316	20.0	1.9	276	52.1	3.5	302
Mother's education[a]											
None	48.5	3.4	87.9	98.6	173	7.8	1.2	152	37.1	2.8	170
Primary	73.0	4.1	86.9	95.2	421	17.9	1.8	366	49.2	3.4	401
Secondary or higher	96.2	5.1	94.4	92.2	46	(47.9)	(3.1)	44	(81.4)	(4.4)	43
Father's education											
None	49.0	3.5	100.0	100.0	69	18.2	1.7	69	40.3	3.1	69
Primary	69.9	4.0	100.0	96.3	395	16.3	1.8	395	49.1	3.3	381
Secondary or higher	81.0	4.5	100.0	96.3	97	34.6	2.8	97	53.5	3.8	93
Father not in the household	59.5	3.8	0.0	89.7	79	na	na	na	44.7	3.1	71
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	50.6	3.4	80.9	95.7	201	10.4	1.3	163	37.0	2.8	193
Second	69.2	4.0	83.4	96.7	117	13.3	1.5	97	52.9	3.3	113
Middle	74.8	4.2	92.0	95.0	122	22.2	2.2	112	45.1	3.3	115
Fourth	77.9	4.5	92.7	97.1	117	19.0	2.0	109	59.2	4.0	114
Richest	84.8	4.6	96.6	94.8	83	30.2	2.5	81	58.2	3.7	79
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	62.2	3.8	84.6	95.8	439	14.5	1.6	372	43.5	3.1	421
Richest 40 percent	80.7	4.5	94.3	96.1	201	23.7	2.2	189	58.8	3.8	193

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 — Support for learning
[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 — Father's support for learning
[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 — Mother's support for learning
na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Findings indicate that there are some gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children, as adults engaged with female children more (75 percent) than with boys (62 percent). A similar pattern is observed in mothers' engagement as well (54 percent for girls and 43 percent for boys). Strong differentials by mother's education and socioeconomic status are also observed. Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest with children whose mothers have higher education (96 percent) and lowest for children whose mothers are without education (49 percent). Engagement of adults was higher with children living in the richest households (85 percent) as opposed to those living in the poorest households (51 percent). Father's involvement is low across the disaggregation categories and showed a similar pattern in terms of adults' engagement in such activities.

Table CD.2A.R: Support for learning for children age 12-35 months

Percentage of children age 12-35 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 12-35 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	
			Biological father	Biological mother			
Total	68.8	3.9	90.2	96.6	599	17.8	
Sex							
Male	71.6	3.9	89.5	95.4	294	18.0	
Female	66.1	3.8	90.8	97.8	305	17.5	
Area							
Urban	70.2	3.9	89.9	96.8	448	20.6	
Other	64.4	3.7	90.9	96.1	151	9.3	
Age							
12-23 months	63.9	3.6	91.3	96.1	318	14.3	
24-35 months	74.3	4.2	88.8	97.3	281	21.7	
Mother's education[a]							
None	50.8	3.4	87.4	98.6	138	4.1	
Primary	73.2	4.0	90.4	98.3	400	19.7	
Secondary or higher	(79.9)	(4.0)	(94.8)	(81.3)	61	(35.8)	
Father's education							
None	56.1	3.5	100.0	100.0	73	26.1	
Primary	70.1	3.9	100.0	98.7	384	14.1	
Secondary or higher	84.5	4.4	100.0	88.0	83	40.0	
Father not in the household	53.5	3.4	0.0	91.0	59	na	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	51.7	3.3	82.8	99.1	173	13.2	
Second	70.1	3.8	93.9	97.7	138	7.9	
Middle	63.5	3.7	94.5	98.9	117	11.2	
Fourth	87.5	4.6	91.9	86.5	95	38.8	
Richest	90.0	4.6	91.2	98.1	75	29.9	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	60.9	3.6	89.6	98.6	428	11.0	
Richest 40 percent	88.6	4.6	91.6	91.7	170	34.8	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Father's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Mother's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)
na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since survey-specific indicator "Mother's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)" reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.2A.R shows that engagement[60] of adults in early learning activities of smaller children (12-35 months) is almost at the same level as for children age 36-59 months (69 percent) and shows similar patterns across the background characteristics.

In Roma settlements in Serbia, only 12 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3R). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 2 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, mother's education and socioeconomic status play a role. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 5 percent for children whose mothers are without education, compared to 21 percent for children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Only 4 percent of children from the poorest households have at least 3 books while the percentage rises to 24 percent for children from the richest households. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 16 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 6 percent for children age 0-23 months.

	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 12-35 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 12-35 months living with their biological mothers
	1.9	540	50.3	3.3	578
	1.9	263	49.7	3.3	280
	1.9	277	51.0	3.4	298
	1.9	403	50.4	3.4	434
	1.7	137	50.1	3.3	145
	1.7	290	43.8	3.0	305
	2.1	249	57.8	3.7	273
	1.2	120	38.9	2.9	136
	2.0	361	52.6	3.5	393
	(2.5)	58	(61.4)	(3.2)	50
	2.1	73	44.5	3.2	73
	1.8	384	52.4	3.4	379
	3.1	83	53.3	3.4	73
	na	na	40.1	3.0	54
	1.5	143	41.3	3.0	171
	1.6	130	53.4	3.3	135
	1.9	111	47.5	3.2	116
	2.4	87	51.9	3.5	82
	2.6	69	67.8	4.2	74
	1.6	384	46.9	3.2	422
	2.5	156	59.0	3.8	156

[60] This data is based on a survey-specific customization of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.

When children who have 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, similar patterns of disparities are observed.

Table CD.3R also shows that only half (53 percent) of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The majority of children (80 percent) play with toys that come from a store, 53 percent play with household objects and 21 percent with homemade toys. The proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings to play with is 51 percent among male children and 56 percent among female children. No urban-other differentials are observed in this respect. Notable differences are observed in terms of mother's education — 70 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education have 2 or more types of playthings, while the proportion is 44 percent for children whose mothers have no education. Differences are notable by socioeconomic status of the households as well. While 41 percent of children from the poorest households have 2 or more types of playthings, this is the case for 65 percent of children from the richest households.

Table CD.3R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	11.9	2.4	20.7	80.2	53.3	53.2	1515
Sex							
Male	10.9	2.4	19.4	78.3	50.8	50.8	787
Female	13.1	2.4	22.0	82.1	56.1	55.7	728
Area							
Urban	11.4	2.5	20.2	81.8	51.8	52.8	1135
Other	13.7	1.9	22.1	75.3	57.9	54.4	380
Age							
0-23 months	6.0	0.7	10.7	71.2	31.8	32.9	594
24-59 months	15.8	3.5	27.1	85.9	67.2	66.3	921
Mother's education							
None	4.7	0.3	19.9	73.2	45.7	43.8	361
Primary	13.4	2.8	20.9	81.4	54.9	54.4	1031
Secondary or higher	21.1	5.0	20.5	90.5	62.0	70.4	123
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	4.2	0.4	16.9	63.5	51.2	41.2	436
Second	10.0	1.3	19.4	85.7	48.3	50.7	317
Middle	14.4	1.7	23.2	82.5	51.8	54.1	300
Fourth	15.1	3.0	26.6	91.5	60.4	66.3	254
Richest	23.7	8.6	19.4	89.3	59.0	64.7	208
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	8.8	1.0	19.5	75.6	50.5	47.7	1053
Richest 40 percent	19.0	5.5	23.4	90.5	59.8	65.6	462

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 — Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 — Availability of playthings

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.[61] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4R shows that 3 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 1 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. There were no clear differentials by background characteristics.

Table CD.4R: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	
Total	0.9	3.0	3.6	1515
Sex				
Male	1.0	3.5	4.0	787
Female	0.8	2.5	3.1	728
Area				
Urban	0.7	3.1	3.5	1135
Other	1.5	2.6	3.8	380
Age				
0-23 months	0.7	2.2	2.4	594
24-59 months	1.1	3.5	4.3	921
Mother's education				
None	0.5	3.9	4.2	361
Primary	0.9	2.7	3.3	1031
Secondary or higher	2.3	3.1	3.9	123
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	0.8	4.0	4.1	436
Second	1.3	3.8	4.4	317
Middle	0.2	1.7	1.7	300
Fourth	1.7	1.1	2.8	254
Richest	0.7	4.0	4.7	208
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	0.8	3.3	3.5	1053
Richest 40 percent	1.2	2.4	3.6	462

[1] MICS indicator 6.7 — Inadequate care

[61] Grossman, David C. (2000). *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries*. The Future of Children, 10(1), 23-52.

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.[62]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Serbia. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The results are presented in Table CD.5.

In Serbia, 95 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. As expected, ECDI is slightly higher in the older age group (97 percent among children 48-59 months old compared to 93 percent among those 36-47 months old), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Somewhat higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme at 98 percent compared to 92 percent among those who are not attending. Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (91 percent) compared to children living in richest households (98 percent of children developmentally on track). ECDI is positively associated with mother's education level. The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 98 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, 99 percent in the physical domain and 95 percent in the social-emotional domain. A much lower proportion of children age 36-59 months is on track (35 percent) in the literacy-numeracy domain. In the literacy-numeracy and social-emotional domains, the higher score is associated with children living in urban areas, among those whose mothers have higher education, and those attending an early childhood education programme.

[62] Shonkoff J, and Phillips D, (eds), *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Percentage of children not on track in any of the four domains	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning			
Total	35.4	98.5	94.6	98.4	95.1	1.4	1200
Sex							
Male	36.3	98.8	94.6	98.7	95.1	1.1	631
Female	34.5	98.1	94.7	98.1	95.1	1.9	570
Region							
Belgrade	42.4	99.3	94.4	99.3	95.3	0.7	386
Vojvodina	34.6	98.8	92.5	98.6	92.8	1.2	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	33.8	97.5	95.6	97.3	95.6	2.3	309
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.7	98.2	96.3	98.2	96.9	1.8	223
Area							
Urban	40.1	99.0	96.4	99.0	96.8	0.9	780
Other	26.7	97.6	91.3	97.3	92.0	2.4	421
Age							
36-47 months	20.9	96.8	92.1	96.7	92.8	3.2	545
48-59 months	47.5	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.0	0.0	655
Attendance to early childhood education							
Attending	43.0	99.9	97.5	99.9	98.1	0.0	603
Not attending	27.7	97.1	91.7	96.9	92.0	2.9	597
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	22.5	97.7	89.1	97.7	90.2	2.3	143
Secondary	32.4	98.2	94.0	98.2	94.6	1.7	603
Higher	44.6	99.2	97.5	98.9	97.7	0.8	440
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	11.5	97.9	89.8	97.9	90.8	2.1	174
Second	31.5	98.3	92.9	98.3	93.8	1.7	184
Middle	39.1	96.7	91.4	96.7	92.6	2.9	187
Fourth	46.6	99.3	97.0	98.9	96.7	0.7	284
Richest	38.1	99.2	97.6	99.2	97.8	0.8	371
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	37.8	98.5	95.2	98.4	95.7	1.4	1023
Hungarian	(35.2)	(100.0)	(95.1)	(100.0)	(95.1)	(0.0)	30
Bosnian	(22.6)	(92.9)	(82.2)	(92.9)	(82.2)	(7.1)	30
Roma	(17.6)	(98.0)	(81.8)	(98.0)	(83.6)	(2.0)	42
Other	(25.8)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(0.0)	45
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 6.8 — Early child development index
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Developmental Status of Children in Roma Settlements

ECDI calculated for children 36-59 months from Roma settlements is presented below in the Table CD.5R. In Roma Settlements in Serbia, 83 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track.

Table CD.5R: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Percentage of children not on track in any of the four domains	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning			
Total	15.7	96.1	82.8	95.3	83.3	1.5	640
Sex							
Male	15.8	95.0	82.9	94.0	81.0	1.6	337
Female	15.6	97.3	82.6	96.8	85.8	1.5	303
Area							
Urban	16.4	95.9	84.7	95.1	85.3	1.3	484
Other	13.5	96.7	76.9	95.9	77.2	2.2	156
Age							
36-47 months	10.4	92.2	79.4	91.5	76.6	3.0	324
48-59 months	21.2	100.0	86.3	99.3	90.2	0.0	316
Attendance to early childhood education							
Attending	(56.9)	(100.0)	(67.0)	(95.4)	(87.7)	(0.0)	36
Not attending	13.3	95.8	83.7	95.3	83.0	1.6	604
Mother's education							
None	12.9	98.2	75.7	92.3	81.7	1.4	173
Primary	12.7	95.1	85.1	96.5	83.5	1.4	421
Secondary or higher	54.0	97.1	87.9	95.5	87.9	2.9	46
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	8.3	96.6	73.9	93.1	76.5	1.3	201
Second	9.1	98.5	86.2	95.5	85.1	0.8	117
Middle	12.6	97.9	83.1	95.2	85.2	2.1	122
Fourth	21.4	89.4	91.5	98.2	86.8	1.8	117
Richest	39.2	98.1	86.6	96.6	89.6	1.9	83
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	9.7	97.5	79.7	94.3	81.2	1.4	439
Richest 40 percent	28.8	93.0	89.5	97.5	88.0	1.8	201

[1] MICS indicator 6.8 — Early child development index
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

As expected, ECDI is much higher in the older age group (90 percent among children 48-59 months old compared to 77 percent among those age 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Children living in the poorest households have a lower ECDI (77 percent) compared to children living in the richest households (90 percent of children developmentally on track). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 95 percent of children are on track in the learning and 96 percent in the physical domain, somewhat less on track in the socio-emotional domain (83 percent), and much less in the literacy-numeracy (16 percent) domain.

X LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The percent literate, presented in Table ED.1. Table ED.1, indicates that 99 percent of young women in Serbia are literate and that literacy status varies only for women who have only primary education and those from the poorest households. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 90 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them and this was also the case for 94 percent of women from the poorest households.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	99.1	0.1	1077
Region			
Belgrade	99.7	0.0	231
Vojvodina	97.1	0.1	273
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.1	330
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.0	242
Area			
Urban	99.2	0.0	653
Other	99.1	0.1	423
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	89.7	1.0	56
Secondary	100.0	0.0	622
Higher	100.0	0.0	395
Age			
15-19	99.6	0.0	515
20-24	98.8	0.1	562
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	93.7	0.2	137
Second	100.0	0.0	243
Middle	100.0	0.0	249
Fourth	99.7	0.1	219
Richest	100.0	0.0	229
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	100.0	0.0	936
Hungarian	(100.0)	(0.0)	38
Bosnian	(100.0)	(0.0)	22
Roma	(76.1)	(0.8)	34
Other	(97.9)	(0.0)	36
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 — Literacy rate among young women
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Literacy among Young Women in Roma Settlements

Table ED.1R indicates that 80 percent of young women in Roma settlements in Serbia are literate. Of women who stated that they don't have any education, only 15 percent are literate while among those with primary school, 88 percent are literate. Literacy was lower among the older age group of young women 20-24 years (72 percent literate) than among the younger group of women aged 15-19 (89 percent literate). Socioeconomic status is positively correlated with the literacy rate as 51 percent of young women that live in households in the poorest wealth quintile are literate compared to 98 percent of those that live in households in the richest wealth quintile.

Table ED.1R: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	80.1	0.0	759
Area			
Urban	80.4	0.0	568
Other	79.3	0.0	191
Education			
None	15.4	0.0	103
Primary	87.9	0.0	525
Secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	130
Age			
15-19	88.6	0.0	382
20-24	71.6	0.0	377
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	51.3	0.0	166
Second	78.4	0.0	148
Middle	83.0	0.0	133
Fourth	92.0	0.0	140
Richest	97.7	0.0	171
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	69.7	0.0	448
Richest 40 percent	95.1	0.0	311

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 — Literacy rate among young women

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children for school. From the school year 2006/2007 all children in Serbia have been obliged to attend the mandatory Preparatory Preschool Programme (PPP) for the duration of one school year. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year[63]. Overall, 98 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion is equally high for boys and girls, across regions and areas. Socioeconomic status appears to have an influence on school readiness. 92 percent of children from the poorest quintile who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year compared to 98 percent of children from the richest quintile.

Table ED.2: School readiness[a]

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	98.1	217
Sex		
Male	98.1	119
Female	98.1	99
Region		
Belgrade	98.9	45
Vojvodina	98.2	69
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	54
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	49
Area		
Urban	98.3	137
Other	97.9	81
Mother's education		
None	(*)	1
Primary	(93.5)	33
Secondary	99.7	123
Higher	98.1	57
Cannot be determined	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.7	36
Second	100.0	34
Middle	100.0	49
Fourth	(100.0)	42
Richest	98.1	56

[1] MICS indicator 7.2 — School readiness
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.2A presents attendance to PPP for children that are of PPP age[64], as well as attendance by type of PPP facility[65]. The largest proportion of children attend or have attended, PPP in public preschool facilities (81 percent). 98 percent of children of PPP age attend or have attended PPP at the appropriate age. At the same time there are 19 percent of children who attend

[63] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator
[64] Children of PPP age are children that turned 5 before 1st March 2013 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age
[65] PPP is not organized in private schools, therefore the category "Private facility" in the Household Questionnaire does not include private schools. PPP is organized in public schools only, in areas where there is not enough physical capacity in preschool facilities.

or having attended PPP in public schools. The percentage of children who attend or were attending PPP in primary school facilities is much higher in Sumadija and Western Serbia (29 percent), Southern and Eastern Serbia (31 percent) and other areas (32 percent), than in urban areas (11 percent) and the Belgrade region (5 percent).

Table ED.2A: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance[a]

Percentage of children of PPP age[b] attending/having attended PPP, and the percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to the type of facility, Serbia, 2014

	Attendance to PPP[1]	Percentage of children not attending PPP	Number of children of PPP age	Percent distribution			
				Public facility	Private facility	School	
Total	98.1	1.9	198	81.1	0.3	18.5	
Sex							
Male	97.3	2.7	107	79.5	0.0	20.2	
Female	99.0	1.0	91	82.9	0.6	16.5	
Region							
Belgrade	97.9	2.1	36	93.4	1.5	5.1	
Vojvodina	94.1	5.9	47	99.3	0.0	0.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	0.3	66	71.1	0.0	28.9	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	49	69.2	0.0	30.8	
Area							
Urban	98.8	1.2	126	88.2	0.4	11.2	
Other	96.8	3.2	72	68.4	0.0	31.6	
Age							
5	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	
6	98.3	1.7	193	80.8	0.3	18.8	
7	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	95.3	(4.7)	23	(74.9)	(0.0)	(23.7)	
Secondary	98.4	1.6	117	80.5	0.0	19.5	
Higher	99.5	0.5	55	84.8	0.1	15.1	
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Father's education[c]							
Primary	(88.3)	(11.7)	15	(75.9)	(0.0)	(24.1)	
Secondary	98.7	1.3	135	80.5	0.0	19.3	
Higher	100.0	0.0	28	75.3	0.2	24.4	
Father not in household	(99.0)	(1.0)	20	(96.1)	(2.2)	(1.6)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(94.7)	(5.3)	28	(66.0)	(0.0)	(34.0)	
Second	94.6	5.4	33	83.7	0.0	16.3	
Middle	99.5	0.5	49	74.4	0.9	24.7	
Fourth	99.4	0.6	43	86.3	0.0	12.9	
Richest	100.0	0.0	45	90.6	0.2	9.2	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate
[a] The background characteristics "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Children of PPP age are children that turned 5 before 1st March 2013 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age
[c] The category "None" within the background characteristic "Fathers' education" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Data are also collected on the average distance from the preschool facility to the place where children age 5-7 years who are attending or have attended PPP live and the means of transportation used by children (Table ED.2B). There are separate data presented for children for whom a preschool facility is more than 2 km away (Table ED.2C). The distance of 2 km is set as a legal standard for the network of preschool facilities in Serbian legislation. Table ED.2B shows that the average distance to a preschool facility is 1.4 km and the average time needed from the household to the PPP facility is 11.5 minutes. More than half of children age 5-7 years attending/having attended PPP walk to the preschool facility (63 percent) and almost one third are transported by private car or motorcycle (30 percent).

of children attending /having attended PPP according to type of facility					Total	Number of children of PPP age[b] attending/having attended PPP
Facility sponsored by Roma NGO	Facility sponsored by other NGO	Denominational facility	Other facility	Missing		
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45

There are 17 percent of children who live more than 2 km away (Table ED.2C). This percentage is higher in other areas (25 percent) than in urban (12 percent) areas. 78 percent of children are transported by private car or motorcycle while 9 percent use organized transport. The average distance to a preschool facility for children who live more than 2 km away from PPP facility is 4.8 km, while the average time needed from the household to the PPP facility for these children is 14.6 minutes.

Table ED.2B: Methods of going to PPP and average distance to the facility[a]

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2014

	Method of travel to the PPP							Total	Average distance in kilometres[1]	Average time in minutes	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/ having attended PPP
	Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Other	Missing				
Total	62.5	3.2	2.1	30.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.4	11.5	421
Sex											
Male	59.3	4.9	2.5	31.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.3	11.7	222
Female	66.1	1.2	1.7	28.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	11.3	200
Region											
Belgrade	61.1	0.0	6.8	32.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	10.7	83
Vojvodina	59.9	10.8	0.5	27.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.0	10.3	121
Sumadija and Western Serbia	63.0	0.2	1.2	32.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	13.0	118
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.5	0.0	1.5	29.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	12.0	98
Area											
Urban	64.0	2.8	2.2	30.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	10.7	270
Other	60.0	3.7	2.1	29.2	4.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.0	13.1	152
Age											
5	(48.2)	(1.1)	(4.9)	(43.8)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	(8.5)	18
6	63.8	3.5	1.1	30.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	11.2	197
7	62.6	3.0	2.9	29.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1.4	12.1	207
Mother's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	60.0	3.0	8.2	21.3	5.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	1.9	14.7	54
Secondary	63.7	3.5	1.5	29.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	11.5	248
Higher	60.1	2.4	0.7	36.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	9.9	114
Father's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	64.3	1.7	11.0	19.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	14.9	42
Secondary	62.0	3.5	1.3	31.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	11.1	249
Higher	55.1	0.2	0.7	43.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	9.3	81
Father not in household	76.2	7.6	1.3	10.1	2.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	1.3	14.6	49
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	73.4	2.0	7.0	9.9	5.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.5	16.6	63
Second	70.7	0.3	2.6	24.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	13.5	65
Middle	55.5	8.9	2.0	32.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	10.9	98
Fourth	66.4	1.7	0.3	31.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	10.0	93
Richest	53.9	1.6	0.7	43.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	9.3	103

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Distance to the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility (kilometres)
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.2C: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility[a]

Percentage of children age 5-7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, percent distrubution of these children according to the method of travel to the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from PPP facility[1]	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/ having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility according to the method of travel							Total	Average distance in kilometers	Average time in minutes	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Other	Missing				
Total	16.7	421	6.5	1.1	5.1	78.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	14.6	71
Sex													
Male	16.3	222	(5.6)	(1.3)	(4.2)	(83.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.3)	(15.5)	36
Female	17.3	200	7.4	0.8	6.0	73.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	13.6	34
Region													
Belgrade	20.2	83	0.0	0.0	3.7	95.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	10.2	17
Vojvodina	10.2	121	0.0	6.1	4.5	87.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	12.9	12
Sumadija and Western Serbia	20.1	118	(6.5)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(70.4)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(15.1)	24
Southern and Eastern Serbia	17.9	98	17.2	0.0	6.0	64.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	19.2	18
Area													
Urban	12.2	270	(1.8)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(95.5)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.5)	(11.7)	33
Other	24.8	152	10.6	2.0	7.4	63.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	17.1	38
Age													
5	(21.1)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
6	13.6	197	(3.1)	(1.0)	(6.9)	(80.2)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.2)	(14.8)	27
7	19.3	207	(9.4)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(78.2)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.4)	(14.9)	40
Mother's education													
None	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	0
Primary	28.6	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Secondary	14.4	248	1.0	2.1	8.1	78.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	13.0	36
Higher	16.8	114	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Cannot be determined	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Father's education													
None	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	0
Primary	23.0	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Secondary	15.1	249	3.3	1.3	6.9	79.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	13.4	38
Higher	20.8	81	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17
Father not in household	13.2	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	17.3	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Second	18.2	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Middle	20.0	98	5.5	0.0	7.3	81.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	13.7	19.5
Fourth	18.9	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18
Richest	10.5	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children living more than 2 kilometres from the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

School Readiness in Roma Settlements

Table ED.2R shows the proportion of children from Roma Settlements in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended a pre-school programme in the previous year[66]. About 80 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. There are no are no differentials by sex or area. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness — the indicator is 73 percent among children living in households in the bottom three wealth quintiles, and increases to 93 percent among children living in in households in the top two wealth quintiles.

Table ED.2R: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	79.9	186
Sex		
Male	81.1	81
Female	79.0	106
Area		
Urban	80.0	140
Other	79.6	46
Mother's education		
None	77.4	64
Primary	81.4	110
Secondary or higher	(*)	11
Cannot be determined	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.3	51
Second	(61.2)	35
Middle	(78.1)	35
Fourth	(94.5)	37
Richest	(91.2)	29
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	72.8	121
Richest 40 percent	93.1	65

[1] MICS indicator 7.2 — School readiness
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Attendance to PPP[1]	Percentage of children not attending PPP	Number of children of PPP age	
Total	62.9	36.6	194	
Sex				
Male	63.7	35.9	111	
Female	62.0	37.5	82	
Area				
Urban	65.1	34.2	136	
Other	57.8	42.2	58	
Age				
5	(*)	(*)	3	
6	62.8	36.6	183	
7	(*)	(*)	7	
Mother's education				
None	44.1	54.8	44	
Primary	68.7	31.3	142	
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	7	
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	0	
Father's education				
None	(40.2)	(57.7)	23	
Primary	68.9	30.7	122	
Secondary or higher	(*)	*	19	
Father not in household	(44.2)	(55.8)	30	
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	46.6	53.4	45	
Second	62.8	36.3	51	
Middle	(68.3)	(30.3)	33	
Fourth	(64.0)	(36.0)	47	
Richest	(*)	(*)	17	
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	58.6	40.7	130	
Richest 40 percent	71.8	28.2	64	

[66] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

Table ED.2A.R presents attendance to PPP for children that are of PPP age[67] as well as attendance by type of PPP facility. 63 percent of children of PPP age from Roma settlements attend or have attended PPP. There is a notable difference in the percentage of children attending PPP by socioeconomic status; 59 percent of children living in households in the bottom three wealth quintiles attend or have attended PPP, compared to 72 percent of children living in households in the top two wealth quintiles.

Table ED.2A.R: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance

Percentage of children of PPP age[a] attending/having attended PPP, and the percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to the type of facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to type of facility								Total	Number of children of PPP age[a] attending/ having attended PPP
	Public facility	Private facility	School	Facility sponsored by Roma NGO	Facility sponsored by other NGO	Denominational facility	Other facility	Missing		
	84.6	0.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	122
	84.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	71
	85.3	1.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	51
	87.7	0.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	88
	(76.4)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
	84.0	0.6	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	115
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
	(82.6)	(3.4)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	20
	86.3	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	97
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
	84.9	0.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	84
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
	(46.6)	(53.4)	(45.1)	(87.8)	(3.2)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0
	(62.8)	(36.3)	(51.1)	(88.5)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0
	(68.3)	(30.3)	(33.5)	(77.4)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0
	(64.0)	(36.0)	(46.5)	(91.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	3
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
	85.0	0.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	76
	83.9	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	46

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate
[a] Children of PPP age are children that turned 5 before 1st March 2013 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[67] Children of PPP age are children that turned 5 before 1st March 2013 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age

The largest proportion of children attend or have attended PPP in public preschool facilities (85 percent) and 14 percent of children who attend or have attended PPP in public schools.

Data are also collected on the average distance from the preschool facility where PPP is delivered to the place where children age 5-7 years who are attending or have attended PPP live, and the means of transportation used by children (Table ED.2B.R). There are separate data presented for children for whom a preschool facility is more than 2 km away (Table ED.2C.R). The distance of 2 km is set as a legal standard for the network of preschool facilities in Serbian legislation. The average distance to the preschool facility for children from Roma settlements is 1.9 km and the average time needed from the household to the PPP facility is 18.8 minutes.

Table ED.2B.R: Methods of going to PPP and average distance to the facility

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP according to method of travel to the facility							Total	Average distance in kilometres[1]	Average time in minutes	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/ having attended PPP
	Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Other	Missing				
Total	77.8	3.0	12.2	2.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.9	18.8	276
Sex											
Male	78.9	0.9	13.8	1.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	20.0	145
Female	76.7	5.2	10.4	2.5	4.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.7	17.6	132
Area											
Urban	79.2	3.1	12.2	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	18.9	199
Other	74.3	2.6	12.2	2.7	7.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.2	18.7	77
Age											
5	(58.1)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(3.8)	(25.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	(13.7)	22
6	79.5	2.3	10.1	3.2	4.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.6	17.9	119
7	79.5	4.1	14.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	20.4	135
Mother's education											
None	70.9	7.9	13.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	20.5	65
Primary	79.1	1.4	12.5	2.6	4.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.9	18.4	196
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
Father's education											
None	69.8	0.0	3.1	1.3	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	21.9	23
Primary	80.0	2.9	12.9	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.6	17.3	185
Secondary or higher	(78.3)	(6.6)	(7.6)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.3)	(17.8)	35
Father not in household	(70.7)	(1.5)	(19.5)	(1.2)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(26.4)	34
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	75.3	0.0	11.2	0.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	22.6	57
Second	67.7	7.2	21.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	16.2	55
Middle	80.7	6.0	12.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.2	17.0	65
Fourth	86.1	0.7	5.1	1.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	19.1	61
Richest	(77.8)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(19.7)	39
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	75.0	4.4	14.7	0.3	5.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.9	18.5	177
Richest 40 percent	82.9	0.4	7.7	5.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	19.3	100

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Distance to the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility (kilometres)
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

23 percent of children from Roma settlements live more than 2 km away and for these children the average distance from the preschool facility is 5.5 km (Table ED.2C.R). The percentage of children who live more than 2 km away is higher for children living in households in the bottom three wealth quintiles (27 percent) compared to children living in households in the top two wealth quintiles (17 percent). Table ED.2C.R also shows what the usual means of transportation for these children are; 45 percent of children use public transportation, 18 percent use organized transportation while only 5 percent are transported by a private car or motorcycle. As high as 27 percent of children walk to a preschool facility that is on average more than 5 km away.

Table ED.2C.R: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility

Percentage of children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, methods of going to PPP and average distance to the facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility[1]	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/ having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility according to the method of travel							Total	Average distance in kilometres	Average time in minutes	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/ having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Other	Missing				
Total	23.1	276	27.4	4.9	44.5	5.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	27.4	64
Sex													
Male	23.6	145	(29.3)	(0.0)	(47.8)	(4.1)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(31.9)	34
Female	22.5	132	(25.1)	(10.6)	(40.8)	(6.1)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.0)	(22.2)	30
Area													
Urban	22.2	199	(29.7)	(5.2)	(45.3)	(5.1)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.3)	(29.3)	44
Other	25.4	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	20
Age													
5	(33.6)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
6	20.5	119	(30.4)	(9.4)	(34.2)	(9.4)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.7)	(23.4)	25
7	23.6	135	(29.8)	(2.7)	(57.4)	(2.8)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.1)	(33.1)	32
Mother's education													
None	28.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	22.0	196	28.1	2.0	46.6	6.5	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	27.5	43
Secondary or higher	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Cannot be determined	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0
Father's education													
None	(47.5)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	20.0	185	(22.6)	(2.3)	(57.1)	(4.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(23.1)	37
Secondary or higher	(21.0)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Father not in household	(25.8)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	36.6	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
Second	29.2	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16
Middle	16.0	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Fourth	16.7	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Richest	(16.2)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	26.8	177	30.1	6.6	45.9	1.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	25.0	47
Richest 40 percent	16.5	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children living more than 2 kilometres from the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

As the percentage of children not attending PPP from Roma settlements is still high given its mandatory nature, the reasons for non-attendance were further explored. The reasons are divided into three main groups: parental attitudes, access problems and financial problems and parents were asked to quote the main reasons (more than one, if applicable) for non-attendance (Table ED.2D.R). Financial problems are identified as being an important reason for not attending PPP (31 percent). Among them, the biggest issues are the cost of clothes, hygiene items and food for children. Problems with access are the second biggest obstacle for attendance to PPP (29 percent), where the distance from institutions and the fact that the child does not possess the necessary documents are listed as the main reasons. 7 percent of parents responded that they did not know that PPP is compulsory, and 6 percent thought children would not learn much there. 32 percent of parents stated other reasons for not attending PPP.

Table ED.2D.R: Reasons for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP)

Percentage of children age 6-7 years according to reasons for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Reasons for non-attendance to PPP									
	Parental attitudes					Access problems				
	Not much to learn in PPP	Disabled	Groups overcrowded, lack of attention	Inadequate treatment	Didn't know it is compulsory	Overcrowded facility	Too far	Child not registered (no documents)	No one can take child to PPP	
Total	5.8	2.4	1.5	0.9	6.9	2.4	14.3	9.1	4.4	
Sex										
Male	7.7	3.0	1.2	1.7	7.1	2.6	13.1	9.0	3.1	
Female	3.4	1.7	2.0	0.0	6.6	2.2	15.8	9.2	5.9	
Area										
Urban	8.1	1.3	1.8	0.6	5.0	3.1	17.2	8.4	4.8	
Other	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(11.4)	(0.8)	(7.3)	(10.9)	(3.4)	
Age										
6	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.7	8.6	0.6	13.4	4.9	5.5	
7	8.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.5	15.4	13.9	3.1	
Mother's education										
None	11.5	2.2	0.0	1.3	9.0	0.9	3.4	14.0	7.4	
Primary	1.9	2.7	2.7	0.7	5.6	3.7	22.8	6.0	2.5	
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Father's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	0.8	2.9	2.6	0.7	5.7	4.1	20.5	2.7	2.9	
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Father not in household	(3.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(23.5)	(10.1)	
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	7.5	1.9	2.0	1.2	8.5	3.2	2.7	11.8	4.7	
Richest 40 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to PPP due to parental attitudes
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to PPP due to access problems
[3] Survey-specific indicator — Non-attendance to PPP due to financial constraints
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Financial problems					Parental attitudes[1]	Access problems[2]	Financial problems[3]	Other reasons	Number of children age 6-7 years not attending an preparatory preschool programme (PPP)
	Costs of transportation	School supplies	Clothes	Food	Hygiene expenses					
	8.4	8.6	21.3	17.6	17.7	17.0	28.8	30.5	31.8	131
	10.6	6.4	21.5	21.6	19.1	20.8	26.6	31.6	26.9	71
	5.7	11.2	21.0	12.7	16.1	12.7	31.3	29.2	37.5	60
	7.3	7.4	19.9	14.0	16.7	16.1	32.4	28.8	32.2	93
	(11.0)	(11.5)	(24.6)	(26.2)	(20.3)	(19.5)	(19.9)	(34.8)	(30.8)	38
	9.1	11.0	24.6	22.2	22.7	19.1	23.1	36.5	32.0	70
	7.5	5.8	17.5	12.3	12.0	14.7	35.2	23.7	31.5	61
	7.9	8.9	29.8	19.7	29.9	24.0	23.9	40.2	28.9	53
	9.1	7.6	15.0	15.7	9.8	12.8	33.5	23.8	33.0	74
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
	11.2	9.6	13.8	14.5	10.3	11.9	29.0	22.9	36.9	78
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
	(0.0)	(7.0)	(35.1)	(15.7)	(22.2)	(17.5)	(36.5)	(39.4)	(24.9)	31
	10.8	11.1	23.3	18.4	18.7	20.5	21.4	35.2	33.4	101
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry[a]

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	97.0	217
Sex		
Male	99.8	112
Female	94.0	105
Region		
Belgrade	94.4	48
Vojvodina	94.6	71
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	53
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	45
Area		
Urban	98.7	135
Other	94.1	81
Mother's education		
None	(*)	4
Primary	(99.2)	32
Secondary	96.9	122
Higher	100.0	56
Cannot be determined	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.0	39
Second	99.3	33
Middle	100.0	45
Fourth	(97.0)	43
Richest	97.4	56

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 — Net intake rate in primary education
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Male			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of		
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	
Total	99.1	0.9	0.0	
Region				
Belgrade	99.8	0.2	0.0	
Vojvodina	98.8	1.1	0.1	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.1	1.9	0.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Area				
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.1	
Other	98.1	1.9	0.0	
Age[b]				
6	99.8	0.0	0.2	
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	
8	94.9	5.1	0.0	
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	
10	100.0	0.0	0.0	
11	99.8	0.2	0.0	
12	99.8	0.2	0.0	
13	97.5	2.5	0.0	
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	99.5	0.5	0.0	
Secondary	99.1	0.9	0.0	
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.6	2.2	0.2	
Second	97.3	2.7	0.0	
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Fourth	99.9	0.1	0.0	
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Hungarian	(99.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Roma	(90.8)	(8.4)	(0.8)	
Other	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

			Female					Total				
children:				Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
	0.9	762	97.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	809	98.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	1570
	0.2	164	95.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	144	97.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	308
	1.2	233	98.2	0.3	1.5	1.8	222	98.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	455
	1.9	198	98.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	248	98.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	446
	0.0	166	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	195	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	361
	0.3	452	98.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	472	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	924
	1.9	310	97.2	1.6	0.6	2.2	337	97.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	646
	0.2	112	95.4	1.5	3.2	4.6	105	97.7	0.7	1.6	2.3	217
	0.0	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193
	5.1	78	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116	98.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	194
	0.0	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	162
	0.0	95	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	124	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	220
	0.2	91	96.1	3.0	0.0	3.0	130	97.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	221
	0.2	108	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	105	97.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	213
	2.5	93	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	59	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	152
	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(74.0)	(13.9)	(12.0)	(26.0)	19
	0.5	139	97.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	109	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	248
	0.9	435	98.7	1.0	0.3	1.2	504	98.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	939
	0.0	170	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	173	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	343
	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
	2.4	125	93.6	3.7	1.3	5.1	153	95.4	3.0	0.8	3.8	278
	2.7	136	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	144	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	279
	0.0	203	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	153	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	356
	0.1	150	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	182	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	332
	0.0	149	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	326
	0.0	644	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	664	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	1308
	(0.5)	46	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	36	98.1	0.3	1.6	1.9	82
	(*)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	91.6	8.4	0.0	8.4	44
	(9.2)	31	93.2	2.3	4.5	6.8	45	92.3	4.8	3.0	7.7	76
	(0.6)	24	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	48
	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S4 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Serbia, children enter primary school at age 6[68] and enter secondary school at age 14. There are 8 grades in primary school and 3 or 4 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 8. For secondary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 3 or 4. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Serbia, 97 percent attend the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). There are small sex differentials, as 100 percent of boys enter the first grade on time, compared to 94 percent of girls. Differentials are present by region and urban-other areas. In Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 100 percent, while it is 94 percent in the Belgrade region and 95 percent in Vojvodina. Children's participation to primary school is timelier in urban areas (99 percent) than in other areas (94 percent). The timely enrolment or the net intake rate is 91 percent among children living in the poorest households while the percentage is higher for all other quintiles.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 13 years who are attending primary or secondary school[69] and those who are out of school. The majority of children of primary school age attend school (99 percent). Differences by background characteristics (sex, urban/other, region, socioeconomic status or mother's education) are not visible. Although almost universal primary education attendance is achieved, 4 percent of children from the poorest wealth quintile are still out of school.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5[70]. Secondary school, which is not compulsory in Serbia, is attended by 89 percent of children. Out of 11 percent of children who do not attend secondary school, 3 percent attend primary school, while the remaining 8 percent do not attend school at all. There is a notable difference in secondary school attendance between girls (93 percent) and boys (86 percent). Also, attendance to secondary education is more prevalent among children whose mothers have higher education (99 percent), than children whose mothers have primary education (84 percent).

In the richest households, the proportion of children attending secondary education is around 97 percent, while it is 74 percent among children living in the poorest households.

	Male		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:	
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]
Total	86.0	2.6	11.1
Region			
Belgrade	82.1	3.5	12.4
Vojvodina	85.6	5.9	8.6
Sumadija and Western Serbia	84.5	1.1	14.4
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.2	0.6	8.2
Area			
Urban	87.3	3.0	9.0
Other	84.1	2.0	13.9
Age[b]			
14	(*)	(*)	(*)
15	90.1	2.0	7.9
16	95.5	2.3	2.2
17	90.8	0.2	9.0
18	72.8	0.0	25.7
Mother's education			
None	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(78.1)	(2.7)	(19.3)
Secondary	96.3	2.3	1.4
Higher	(98.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)
Cannot be determined[c]	73.8	3.2	21.9
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	68.2	2.2	29.6
Second	85.7	0.6	13.6
Middle	85.1	8.5	6.3
Fourth	89.3	1.6	9.0
Richest	96.7	1.5	0.0

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.55 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

[68] The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enrol in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[69] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[70] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

	Female					Total			
	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
	498	93.0	2.4	4.2	402	89.1	2.5	8.0	900
	101	97.9	0.0	2.1	69	88.6	2.1	8.2	170
	117	88.7	3.9	7.4	100	87.0	5.0	8.0	217
	156	91.1	3.8	3.7	112	87.3	2.2	9.9	268
	124	95.4	1.2	3.4	121	93.3	0.9	5.8	245
	283	93.9	1.8	4.3	238	90.3	2.4	6.8	521
	215	91.7	3.2	4.1	165	87.4	2.5	9.6	379
	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
	106	94.3	2.5	1.6	97	92.1	2.2	4.9	203
	130	95.6	1.7	2.8	86	95.5	2.1	2.4	216
	110	98.7	0.3	1.0	85	94.2	0.3	5.5	194
	132	89.9	0.0	10.1	123	81.0	0.0	18.2	255
	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
	48	92.4	0.9	6.7	30	83.6	2.0	14.4	78
	197	94.8	4.0	0.3	176	95.6	3.1	0.9	373
	66	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	98.9	1.1	0.0	106
	182	89.7	1.4	8.9	157	81.1	2.4	15.9	339
	82	83.3	5.3	11.4	51	74.0	3.4	22.6	134
	119	92.8	0.0	7.2	105	89.1	0.3	10.6	223
	81	94.6	1.3	2.2	81	89.9	4.9	4.3	162
	105	91.9	6.2	2.0	74	90.4	3.5	6.1	179
	111	98.1	1.3	0.6	91	97.3	1.4	0.3	202

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. In Serbia, grade 8, which is the last grade of primary education, corresponds to ISCED level 2. For global comparison purposes, data presented as per ISCED levels can be found in Annex G. Of all children starting grade one, the majority (98 percent) will eventually reach the last grade and there are no differentials by sex. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator exclude children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school[a]

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Serbia, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	
Total	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.5	
Sex						
Male	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8	100.0	
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	
Region						
Belgrade	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(99.5)	(100.0)	
Vojvodina	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	
Area						
Urban	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	(100.0)	(98.6)	(100.0)	(99.4)	(96.8)	
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Higher	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	
Cannot be determined	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	(98.8)	(100.0)	(99.5)	(97.4)	
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	
Middle	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	
Fourth	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	
Richest	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S6 — Children reaching last grade of primary

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 93 percent. Table DQ.18 in Annex D provides additional information on the distribution of children and youth 5-24 years of age by education level and the grade attended in the current school year. It can be noted that the majority of children of primary school completion age[71] (13 years) currently attend school (98 percent). The largest percentage attends the last grade of primary school (80 percent). However, there are 11 percent of children who currently attend grade 7 as they probably enrolled into the primary school a year later than prescribed by the national legislation. 5 percent attend secondary education and 2 percent do not currently attend school.

	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent who reach grade 8 of those who enter grade 1[1]
	100.0	98.7	97.9
	100.0	97.8	97.2
	100.0	100.0	99.1
	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
	100.0	(97.2)	(96.7)
	(100.0)	(98.7)	(97.1)
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	100.0	98.3	97.8
	100.0	99.1	97.9
	-	(*)	(*)
	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
	100.0	99.3	99.3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	(*)	(*)	-
	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
	(*)	(100.0)	(*)
	(100.0)	(98.7)	(98.7)
	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
	(100.0)	(*)	(*)

[71] These are the children that turned 13 years of age by the 1st of March 2013.

96 percent of the children who attended the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides the "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 96 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school. As the transition rate and effective transition rate are the same, this indicates that there were no repeaters in the last grade of primary school.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school[a]

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	93.4	152	96.3	217	96.3	217
Sex						
Male	90.5	93	94.6	118	94.6	118
Female	97.9	59	98.4	99	98.4	99
Region						
Belgrade	(*)	20	(86.4)	39	(86.4)	39
Vojvodina	(95.5)	48	(100.0)	53	(100.0)	53
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(101.2)	41	96.1	66	96.1	66
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(87.3)	42	(100.0)	58	(100.0)	58
Area						
Urban	91.9	83	95.8	127	95.8	127
Other	95.2	69	97.1	90	97.1	90
Mother's education						
None	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2
Primary	(92.1)	22	(*)	26	(*)	26
Secondary	89.4	89	98.9	136	98.9	136
Higher	(*)	36	(100.0)	42	(100.0)	42
Cannot be determined	(*)	2	(*)	11	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(66.3)	22	(81.9)	36	(81.9)	36
Second	(89.4)	40	(100.0)	55	(100.0)	55
Middle	(102.3)	40	(95.3)	33	(95.3)	33
Fourth	(*)	20	(100.0)	42	(100.0)	42
Richest	(*)	30	(100.0)	51	(100.0)	51

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S7 — Primary completion rate
[2] Survey-specific indicator 7.S8 — Transition rate to secondary school
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.99 indicating that there is no difference in the attendance of girls and boys at the primary school level. Notable differences in gender parity in favour of girls are noticed at the secondary school level (1.08), particularly in the Belgrade region (1.19) and among children from the poorest households (1.22).

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	97.9	99.1	0.99	93.0	86.0	1.08
Region						
Belgrade	95.3	99.8	0.96	97.9	82.1	1.19
Vojvodina	98.2	98.8	0.99	88.7	85.6	1.04
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.0	98.1	1.00	91.1	84.5	1.08
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	100.0	0.99	95.4	91.2	1.05
Area						
Urban	98.5	99.7	0.99	93.9	87.3	1.08
Other	97.2	98.1	0.99	91.7	84.1	1.09
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	97.7	99.5	0.98	(92.4)	(78.1)	(1.18)
Secondary	98.7	99.1	1.00	94.8	96.3	0.98
Higher	97.0	100.0	0.97	(100.0)	(98.2)	(1.02)
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	89.7	73.8	1.22
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.6	97.6	0.96	83.3	68.2	1.22
Second	99.8	97.3	1.03	92.8	85.7	1.08
Middle	99.8	100.0	1.00	94.6	85.1	1.11
Fourth	99.3	99.9	0.99	91.9	89.3	1.03
Richest	97.0	100.0	0.97	98.1	96.7	1.01
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	98.9	100.0	0.99	94.3	89.1	1.06
Hungarian	(96.4)	(99.5)	(0.97)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roma	93.2	90.8	1.03	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(100.0)	(99.4)	(1.01)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	-	(*)	-	(*)	-	-

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S9 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[2] Survey-specific indicator 7.S10 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary school level, the percentage of out-of-school children is generally very low (1 percent) so that the percentage of girls in the out-of-school population is also very low and due to the small number of cases it is not shown in the table. At the secondary school level, the percentage of out-of-school children is 8 percent and the share of girls in the out-of-school population is 24 percent.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

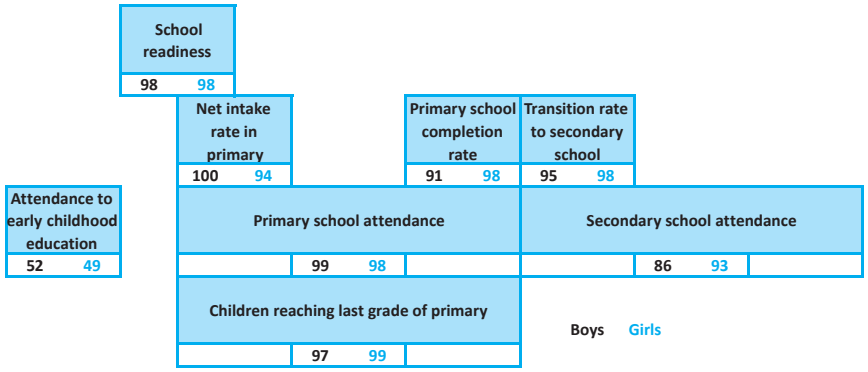
Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	1.0	1570	(*)	16	8.0	900	23.7	72
Region								
Belgrade	0.5	308	(*)	2	8.2	170	(*)	14
Vojvodina	1.5	455	(*)	7	8.0	217	42.5	17
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.7	446	(*)	8	9.9	268	(*)	27
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.1	361	(*)	0	5.8	245	(*)	14
Area								
Urban	0.3	924	(*)	3	6.8	521	(28.8)	36
Other	2.1	646	(*)	13	9.6	379	(18.7)	37
Mother's education								
None	(26.0)	19	(*)	5	(*)	6	(*)	4
Primary	0.5	248	(*)	1	14.4	78	(*)	11
Secondary	1.1	939	(*)	10	0.9	373	(*)	3
Higher	0.0	343	-	-	0.0	106	-	-
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	15.9	339	25.9	54
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.8	278	(*)	11	22.6	134	(19.4)	30
Second	1.4	279	(*)	4	10.6	223	31.7	24
Middle	0.0	356	-	-	4.3	162	(*)	7
Fourth	0.5	332	(*)	2	6.1	179	(*)	11
Richest	0.0	326	-	-	0.3	202	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	0.4	1308	(*)	5	5.7	782	21.5	44
Hungarian	1.9	82	(*)	2	(0.6)	38	(*)	0
Bosnian	8.4	44	(*)	4	(*)	16	(*)	1
Roma	7.7	76	(*)	6	(62.7)	31	(*)	20
Other	0.3	48	(*)	0	(*)	25	(*)	5
Does not want to declare	(*)	12	-	-	(*)	6	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	0	-	-	(*)	1	-	-

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1. Some differences in education indicators by sex in Serbia are noted for primary school completion rate and secondary school attendance (both indicators are lower for boys). Also, there are some differences between boys and girls regarding the net intake rate in primary education that are more favourable for boys.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Serbia, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent

The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to ISCED 2011 comprises of the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of primary school (typically for ages 6-9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5-8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10-13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14-18 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education. Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school as per which children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enrol in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier (who enrolled as per the old legislation) and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

Table ED.10 ISCED shows key education indicators for Serbia according to the ISCED 2011 education classification.

Table ED.10 ISCED: Summary of education indicators (ISCED[a])

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Serbia, 2014

	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[2]	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[6]
Total	97.0	98.8	99.8	92.4	99.6	93.5
Sex						
Male	99.8	98.9	99.6	115.5	99.4	91.9
Female	94.0	98.8	100.0	71.0	99.8	95.3
Gender parity index (GPI)[7,8]	na	1.00	na	na	na	1.04

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 — Net intake rate in primary education
[2] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[3] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 — Children reaching last grade of primary
[4] MICS indicator 7.7 — Primary completion rate
[5] MICS indicator 7.8 — Transition rate to secondary school
[6] MICS indicator 7.5 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[7] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[8] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] ISCED 1 are grades 1-4 of primary school, ISCED 2 are grades 5-8 of primary school, and ISCED 3 are grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system.
na: not applicable

Primary and Secondary School Participation in Roma Settlements

Of children from Roma settlements in Serbia who are of primary school entry age (age 6[72]), only 69 percent attend the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3R). Sex differentials do exist as 76 percent of girls enter first grade on time compared to 63 percent of boys. Significant differentials are present by urban-other areas. Children's participation in primary school is timelier in other areas (82 percent) than in urban areas (65 percent). A positive correlation with socioeconomic status is observed. In richest households, the proportion is around 93 percent, while among children living in the poorest households, the proportion is 49 percent. However, the data as per the wealth index quintiles should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

Table ED.3R: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	69.1	200
Sex		
Male	63.0	104
Female	75.6	97
Area		
Urban	65.1	153
Other	81.9	48
Mother's education		
None	50.8	67
Primary	76.7	120
Secondary or higher	(*)	12
Cannot be determined	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	49.0	57
Second	(67.8)	36
Middle	(73.6)	41
Fourth	(79.2)	39
Richest	(92.7)	26
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	61.6	135
Richest 40 percent	84.6	65

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 — Net intake rate in primary education
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4R provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 13 years living in Roma settlements who attend primary or secondary school[73] and those who are out of school. The majority of children of primary school age attend school (85 percent). However, 15 percent of children of this age are out of school. Lower attendance is present among Roma children living in households within the poorest wealth quintile (66 percent) compared to children living in households in the richest wealth quintile (97 percent). In addition, the percentage of children who attend school increases with the

[72] The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enrol in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[73] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

mother's education; 95 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education attend school, compared to 75 percent of children whose mother are without education.

The percentage of out-of-school children is the highest among the children from the poorest households (33 percent) and the lowest among the children from the richest households (3 percent). A high percentage (31 percent) of out-of-school children age 6 years indicates that children from Roma settlements are not enrolling in primary school on time.

The percentage of out-of school children is relatively smaller among children age 7-9 years which corresponds with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade of primary school. As children transition to higher grades (5th to 8th), the percentages of out-of school children are once again higher.

Table ED.4R: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male								
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of		
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	
Total	84.5	14.5	0.9	15.4	705	85.2	13.3	1.2	
Area									
Urban	84.5	14.4	1.0	15.4	542	84.4	13.8	1.4	
Other	84.6	15.0	0.4	15.4	163	88.2	11.1	0.7	
Age[b]									
6	63.0	30.9	6.1	37.0	104	75.6	18.1	5.6	
7	91.6	8.4	0.0	8.4	82	89.4	9.9	0.7	
8	92.6	7.4	0.0	7.4	87	89.4	7.6	3.0	
9	93.7	6.3	0.0	6.3	107	91.5	7.8	0.0	
10	87.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	83	84.5	15.5	0.0	
11	82.8	17.2	0.0	17.2	80	79.7	19.4	0.0	
12	85.6	14.4	0.0	14.4	83	87.8	11.6	0.0	
13	81.9	17.3	0.0	17.3	80	80.5	19.5	0.0	
Mother's education									
None	74.2	25.3	0.2	25.5	190	75.2	23.3	0.6	
Primary	87.9	10.8	1.3	12.1	452	88.3	10.0	1.6	
Secondary or higher	96.6	3.4	0.0	3.4	55	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	65.5	34.1	0.0	34.1	161	67.0	29.7	2.2	
Second	80.4	16.0	3.6	19.6	144	91.7	5.3	2.6	
Middle	84.6	14.7	0.7	15.4	144	83.3	15.7	1.1	
Fourth	97.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	115	91.2	8.8	0.0	
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141	94.3	5.7	0.0	
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	76.4	22.1	1.4	23.5	449	80.8	16.7	2.0	
Richest 40 percent	98.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	256	92.6	7.4	0.0	

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S4 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5R[74]. Data on secondary school attendance reveal a more dramatic picture than is the case with primary school attendance (where, about 22 percent of children in Roma settlements attend secondary school). 64 percent of secondary school aged children living in Roma settlements do not attend any school.

22 percent of secondary school age children attend secondary school while 14 percent attend primary school instead of secondary school. There are notable differences in secondary school attendance between girls (15 percent) and boys (28 percent). In addition, attendance to secondary education is more prevalent among children whose mothers have primary education (31 percent), than children whose mothers have no education (9 percent).

The net attendance ratio is about eight times lower in the poorest wealth quintile (5 percent) than in the richest wealth quintile (40 percent).

Female			Total				
children:				Percentage of children:			
	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
	14.5	819	84.9	13.8	1.1	14.9	1524
	15.2	653	84.4	14.1	1.2	15.3	1194
	11.8	167	86.4	13.0	0.6	13.6	330
	23.7	97	69.1	24.7	5.9	30.6	200
	10.6	122	90.3	9.3	0.4	9.7	204
	10.6	127	90.7	7.5	1.8	9.3	214
	7.8	87	92.7	7.0	0.0	7.0	195
	15.5	121	85.5	14.5	0.0	14.5	204
	19.4	90	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	169
	11.6	100	86.8	12.9	0.0	12.9	183
	19.5	76	81.2	18.4	0.0	18.4	156
	23.9	212	74.7	24.2	0.4	24.6	402
	11.5	566	88.1	10.3	1.5	11.8	1018
	(7.0)	38	95.2	4.8	0.0	4.8	93
	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
	31.9	171	66.3	31.8	1.1	32.9	332
	7.9	181	86.7	10.0	3.0	13.1	325
	16.7	165	83.9	15.2	0.9	16.1	309
	8.8	166	93.7	6.3	0.0	6.3	281
	5.7	136	97.2	2.8	0.0	2.8	277
	18.6	517	78.8	19.2	1.7	20.9	966
	7.4	302	95.4	4.6	0.0	4.6	558

[74] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5R: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	28.0	15.7	55.7	336	14.9	11.4	73.0	319	21.6	13.6	64.2	655
Area												
Urban	31.4	17.9	50.3	242	14.5	11.1	73.5	239	23.0	14.5	61.8	481
Other	19.2	10.1	69.9	94	16.0	12.4	71.6	80	17.7	11.2	70.7	174
Age[b]												
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(10.9)	(38.6)	(50.5)	33
15	34.2	36.4	28.6	82	12.0	27.0	60.0	65	24.4	32.2	42.5	147
16	31.5	14.1	53.7	89	10.8	12.5	76.0	60	23.1	13.5	62.7	149
17	24.8	5.2	69.4	91	18.2	1.4	80.4	82	21.7	3.4	74.6	173
18	23.0	3.6	73.3	65	17.1	0.7	80.8	88	19.6	1.9	77.6	152
Mother's education												
None	13.3	25.7	59.5	70	(4.0)	(28.1)	(66.7)	52	9.3	26.7	62.6	122
Primary	34.5	12.7	52.8	141	24.9	21.2	53.4	83	31.0	15.8	53.0	224
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Cannot be determined[c]	23.2	13.7	62.5	108	13.7	1.4	84.2	182	17.2	6.0	76.1	290
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.2	15.6	75.9	79	3.1	5.7	87.9	73	4.7	10.9	81.7	152
Second	(9.8)	(17.4)	(72.8)	61	6.1	20.8	73.1	66	7.9	19.2	72.9	127
Middle	25.2	27.1	47.7	63	(16.3)	(15.8)	(67.9)	48	21.4	22.2	56.4	111
Fourth	(47.7)	(4.4)	(47.9)	66	21.7	11.1	67.2	55	35.9	7.5	56.6	120
Richest	53.7	14.6	31.6	67	27.6	6.3	66.1	78	39.6	10.1	50.3	145
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	13.2	19.8	66.2	203	7.5	13.6	77.6	186	10.5	16.8	71.6	390
Richest 40 percent	50.7	9.6	39.7	132	25.2	8.3	66.6	133	37.9	8.9	53.2	265

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S5 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Significant disparity is also observed between boys and girls related to the out-of-school indicator. Namely, among 64 percent of secondary school age children who are out-of-school, there are 56 percent of boys and 73 percent of girls. The highest percentage of secondary school age children out-of-school is among those living in households in the poorest wealth quintile (82 percent).

The percentage of children living in Roma settlements entering first grade, who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6R. In Serbia, grade 8, which is the last grade of primary education, corresponds to ISCED 2 level. For global comparison purposes ISCED tables can be found in Annex G. Of all the children from Roma settlements starting grade one, about two thirds (77 percent) will eventually reach the last grade. The proportion among males is higher (81 percent) than females (73 percent), however these results should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

Table ED.6R: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Percent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Percent who reach grade 8 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Total	99.4	98.5	98.5	94.7	91.0	94.5	98.1	77.0
Sex								
Male	98.6	98.7	99.3	93.1	92.1	99.1	(99.1)	(81.3)
Female	100.0	98.4	97.7	95.9	90.0	90.9	(97.0)	(73.1)
Area								
Urban	99.7	98.5	98.6	95.8	92.5	93.2	98.9	79.1
Other	(98.5)	98.4	98.3	(91.1)	(84.7)	(*)	(95.9)	(*)
Mother's education								
None	(99.0)	(100.0)	98.8	(97.9)	(90.6)	(96.7)	(*)	(*)
Primary	99.5	98.6	98.3	95.1	97.6	93.8	100.0	84.0
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	-
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(98.7)	96.7	96.0	(87.6)	(64.3)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Middle	(98.2)	(100.0)	98.0	(100.0)	(96.4)	(100.0)	(*)	*
Fourth	(100.0)	(96.4)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richest	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	99.0	99.2	98.1	90.8	86.8	93.7	(99.3)	(70.6)
Richest 40 percent	100.0	97.5	99.1	100.0	96.6	(95.6)	(96.9)	(86.4)

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S6 — Children reaching last grade of primary

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.7R shows that the primary school completion rate is 64 percent. Table DQ.18R in Annex D provides additional information on the distribution of children and youth 5-24 years of age by education level and the grade attended in the current school year. It can be noted that 81 percent of children of the primary school completion age[75] (13 years) currently attend school. About one third of children this age currently attend the last grade of primary school (37 percent). The rest of the children of primary school completion age attending school are distributed through lower grades of primary school.

Only 59 percent of the children who attended the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table shows that in total, 62 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Table ED.7R: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	64.0	156	58.7	91	62.2	86
Sex						
Male	65.1	80	(72.2)	54	(78.3)	49
Female	62.8	76	(39.4)	38	(40.5)	37
Area						
Urban	56.5	132	57.8	71	61.4	67
Other	(105.3)	24	(*)	20	(*)	19
Mother's education						
None	(50.3)	33	(*)	8	(*)	8
Primary	56.1	112	(70.6)	43	(72.3)	42
Secondary or higher	(*)	9	(*)	8	(*)	8
Cannot be determined	(*)	2	(*)	32	(*)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(22.5)	31	(*)	6	(*)	6
Second	(*)	32	(*)	5	(*)	5
Middle	(57.7)	28	(*)	13	(*)	13
Fourth	(*)	19	(55.1)	39	(55.1)	39
Richest	(73.2)	45	(53.9)	28	(*)	23
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	55.3	92	(70.0)	24	(70.0)	24
Richest 40 percent	76.3	64	54.6	67	59.1	62

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S7 — Primary completion rate
[2] Survey-specific indicator 7.S8 — Transition rate to secondary school
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[75] These are the children that turned 13 years of age by the 1st of March 2013.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8R. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00 (1.01), indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator drops to 0.53 for secondary education. The GPI for secondary education indicates that there are more boys than girls in secondary education, or in other words, that girls are disadvantaged in secondary education. The GPI for secondary education shows even higher disparity between girls and boys living in urban (0.46) versus other areas (0.83).

Table ED.8R: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Total	85.2	84.5	1.01	14.9	28.0	0.53
Area						
Urban	84.4	84.5	1.00	14.5	31.4	0.46
Other	88.2	84.6	1.04	16.0	19.2	0.83
Mother's education						
None	75.2	74.2	1.01	(4.0)	13.3	(0.30)
Primary	88.3	87.9	1.00	24.9	34.5	0.72
Secondary or higher	(93.0)	(96.6)	(0.96)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	13.7	23.2	0.59
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	67.0	65.5	1.02	3.1	6.2	0.50
Second	91.7	80.4	1.14	6.1	9.8	0.62
Middle	83.3	84.6	0.98	(16.3)	25.2	(0.65)
Fourth	91.2	97.1	0.94	21.7	(47.7)	(0.46)
Richest	94.3	100.0	0.94	27.6	53.7	0.51
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	80.8	76.4	1.06	7.5	13.2	0.57
Richest 40 percent	92.6	98.7	0.94	25.2	50.7	0.50

[1] Survey-specific indicator 7.S9 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[2] Survey-specific indicator 7.S10 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9R. The table shows that at the primary school level girls account for slightly more than half (52 percent) of the out-of-school population. The share for girls is similar, at 56 percent, at the secondary level.

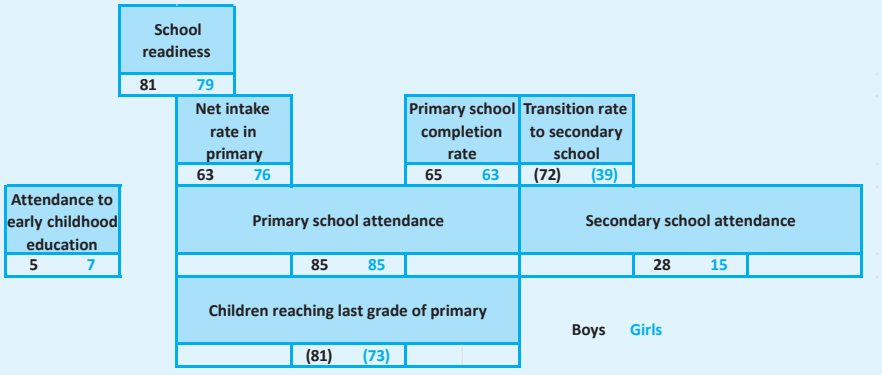
Table ED.9R: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	14.9	1524	52.2	227	64.2	655	55.5	420
Area								
Urban	15.3	1194	54.3	183	61.8	481	59.1	298
Other	13.6	330	43.8	45	70.7	174	46.6	123
Mother's education								
None	24.6	402	51.2	99	62.6	122	45.3	76
Primary	11.8	1018	(54.5)	120	53.0	224	37.2	119
Secondary or higher	4.8	93	(*)	5	(*)	19	(*)	5
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	76.1	290	69.4	221
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.9	332	(49.8)	109	81.7	152	51.8	124
Second	13.1	325	33.5	42	72.9	127	51.9	93
Middle	16.1	309	55.5	50	56.4	111	51.7	63
Fourth	6.3	281	(*)	18	56.6	120	53.7	68
Richest	2.8	277	(*)	8	50.3	145	71.2	73
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	20.9	966	47.8	202	71.6	390	51.8	279
Richest 40 percent	4.6	558	87.1	26	53.2	265	62.7	141

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure ED.1R: Education indicators by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Figure ED.1R brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1R. The differences are notable for the net intake rate in primary school, where 63 percent of boys of primary school entry age enter grade one of primary school compared to 76 percent of girls this age. There are no differences in primary school attendance rates for boys and girls, but secondary school attendance rates show lower attendance for girls.

The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to the ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of primary school (typically for ages 6-9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5-8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10-13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14-18 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education. Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school as per which children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enrol in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier (who enrolled as per the old legislation) and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

Table ED.10R ISCED shows key education indicators in Roma settlements according to the ISCED 2011 education classification.

Table ED.10R ISCED: Summary of education indicators (ISCED[a])

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Serbia, 2014

	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[2]	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[6]
Total	69.1	85.8	96.5	115.7	92.6	51.2
Sex						
Male	63.0	84.6	96.6	149.1	88.4	54.8
Female	75.6	86.8	96.1	92.3	95.9	47.9
Gender parity index (GPI)[7,8]	na	1.03	na	na	na	0.87

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 — Net intake rate in primary education
[2] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[3] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 — Children reaching last grade of primary
[4] MICS indicator 7.7 — Primary completion rate
[5] MICS indicator 7.8 — Transition rate to secondary school
[6] MICS indicator 7.5 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[7] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[8] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] ISCED 1 are grades 1-4 of primary school, ISCED 2 are grades 5-8 of primary school, and ISCED 3 are grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system.
na: not applicable

XI CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[76]

The Table CP.1 presents data on birth registration of children under five in Serbia.

Table CP.1: Birth registration[a]

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Serbia, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose		
	Has birth certificate		
	Seen	Not seen	
Total	77.3	21.1	
Sex			
Male	75.6	22.1	
Female	79.1	20.0	
Region			
Belgrade	81.6	18.0	
Vojvodina	67.6	30.5	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	77.8	19.3	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84.7	14.3	
Area			
Urban	79.1	19.6	
Other	74.2	23.7	
Age			
0-11 months	84.3	12.4	
0-5 months	81.6	14.2	
6-11 months	87.9	10.0	
12-23 months	71.6	27.1	
24-35 months	79.4	20.2	
36-47 months	74.7	23.3	
48-59 months	76.2	22.9	
Mother's education			
None	(69.6)	(12.8)	
Primary	72.0	23.8	
Secondary	75.7	22.8	
Higher	81.4	18.1	
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	66.1	28.6	
Second	83.0	16.3	
Middle	74.0	23.5	
Fourth	79.7	19.9	
Richest	80.5	18.9	
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	76.2	22.4	
Hungarian	81.2	18.8	
Bosnian	91.9	1.4	
Roma	72.8	20.0	
Other	84.5	15.0	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 8.1 — Birth registration
[a] The number of children under age 5 without birth registration is less than 25 unweighted cases for all categories. For this reasc has been excluded from table CP.1
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[76] United Nations Children's Fund, Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration, UNICEF, New York, 2013.

birth is registered with civil authorities		Number of children under age 5
No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
1.0	99.4	2720
1.4	99.2	1400
0.6	99.6	1320
0.0	99.6	733
1.1	99.1	753
2.1	99.1	706
1.0	100.0	528
0.8	99.5	1722
1.4	99.2	998
1.7	98.4	566
1.8	97.6	321
1.6	99.5	245
0.9	99.6	489
0.4	100.0	465
1.4	99.4	545
0.7	99.8	655
(2.4)	(84.7)	32
3.2	99.0	309
1.0	99.5	1380
0.4	99.9	999
2.4	97.1	411
0.6	100.0	425
2.6	100.0	522
0.2	99.9	609
0.1	99.6	752
1.0	99.6	2306
0.0	100.0	83
6.7	100.0	61
0.8	93.7	91
0.5	100.0	138
(*)	(*)	40
(*)	(*)	1

on, the percentage of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register a child's birth

The births of 99 percent of children under five years in the 2014 Serbia MICS have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across different background characteristics. Slight differences are noted by ethnicity of the head of household, where the lowest percentage of children under 5 whose birth has been registered is among Roma (94 percent).

Birth Registration in Roma Settlements

The births of 95 percent of children under five years in Roma settlements have been registered (Table CP.1R). There are some variations in birth registration for children by age groups and it appears that there is a delay in the registration of children. Only 83 percent of children age 0-5 months are registered compared to higher averages for other age groups and the overall average. Birth registration becomes more prevalent with the increase of the mother's education (89 percent of children whose mother has no education, compared to 100 percent of children whose mother has secondary or higher education). The birth registration rate is also somewhat lower among children from the poorest households (89 percent) compared to the other four quintiles (where the percentages range from 96-99 percent). The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Data show that 52 percent of mothers of unregistered children report not knowing how to register a child's birth.

Table CP.1R: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]		Percent of children whose mother/ caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	55.9	34.9	4.6	95.3	1515	47.8	71
Sex							
Male	59.8	31.5	2.6	93.9	787	(41.2)	48
Female	51.7	38.5	6.7	96.9	728	(*)	23
Area							
Urban	54.6	35.5	4.8	94.9	1135	(42.1)	58
Other	59.8	32.9	3.9	96.7	380	(*)	13
Age							
0-11 months	52.6	32.4	4.9	89.8	276	(*)	28
0-5 months	48.9	27.8	6.2	82.9	146	(*)	25
6-11 months	56.8	37.5	3.3	97.6	130	(*)	3
12-23 months	59.5	34.7	4.0	98.2	318	(*)	6
24-35 months	56.0	37.8	3.0	96.8	281	(*)	9
36-47 months	55.1	34.6	6.3	96.0	324	(*)	13
48-59 months	55.9	34.9	4.5	95.3	316	(*)	15
Mother's education							
None	43.2	40.7	4.9	88.9	361	(43.9)	40
Primary	60.3	31.8	4.9	97.0	1031	(52.8)	31
Secondary or higher	56.2	43.0	0.7	100.0	123	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	53.3	29.7	6.0	89.0	436	(43.6)	48
Second	61.3	33.3	3.8	98.4	317	(*)	5
Middle	49.5	40.7	6.2	96.3	300	(*)	11
Fourth	57.8	38.8	2.3	98.9	254	(*)	3
Richest	60.0	34.8	3.4	98.2	208	(*)	4
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	54.6	33.9	5.4	93.9	1053	(52.7)	64
Richest 40 percent	58.8	37.0	2.8	98.6	462	(*)	7

[1] MICS indicator 8.1 — Birth registration
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

As per the Serbian Labour Law, the age of 15 years is set as a threshold for employment. The law defines that employed minors (i.e., those aged 15 to 17 years) cannot be engaged in jobs that include hard physical work, work under the ground, under water, at heights or in jobs that could negatively impact their health and life. Minors can work up to 35 hours per week or 8 hours per day without overtime or night work. Minors can be employed only with the consent of their parents or guardians.

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[77, 78]

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table CP.2 presents the results of involvement in economic activities. Among children age 5-11 years 12 percent are involved in an economic activity for at least one hour. Among children age 12-14 years, 20 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours, while 2 percent are involved for 14 hours or more.

26 percent of children age 15-17 years are involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours while there are no children involved in economic activity for 43 hours or more. Children from other areas are generally more involved in economic activities than their peers from urban areas.

[77] United Nations Children's Fund, How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?, MICS Methodological Paper No. 1, UNICEF, New York, 2012.
[78] The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	12.0	2183	20.1	1.9	965	26.0	0.0	1020
Sex								
Male	13.9	1060	26.2	2.9	481	34.0	0.0	594
Female	10.1	1123	14.0	1.0	485	15.0	0.0	426
Region								
Belgrade	6.9	392	25.1	0.0	207	20.4	0.0	215
Vojvodina	11.6	646	13.3	1.5	262	24.0	0.0	257
Sumadija and Western Serbia	16.1	646	18.4	3.5	268	27.7	0.0	299
Southern and Eastern Serbia	10.9	499	25.2	2.3	228	31.0	0.0	249
Area								
Urban	6.3	1288	10.7	0.7	558	18.2	0.0	602
Other	20.1	895	32.9	3.6	408	37.3	0.0	417
School attendance								
Yes	12.3	2027	20.4	1.6	953	26.0	0.0	967
No	7.1	156	(*)	(*)	12	(26.5)	(0.0)	52
Mother's education								
None	(4.3)	21	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	19.5	299	25.7	5.4	155	34.8	0.0	133
Secondary	13.1	1313	24.6	1.8	565	26.2	0.0	615
Higher	4.7	525	4.9	0.0	210	11.2	0.0	176
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	40.0	0.0	92
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	14.1	363	25.7	4.7	196	27.2	0.0	156
Second	16.5	356	24.6	2.4	200	33.3	0.0	210
Middle	15.5	529	23.1	2.1	214	32.8	0.0	178
Fourth	6.5	463	12.6	0.0	182	33.8	0.0	204
Richest	8.3	472	12.6	0.0	173	9.5	0.0	271
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	11.7	1772	20.5	1.8	843	25.4	0.0	899
Hungarian	30.8	118	(*)	(*)	39	(50.2)	(0.0)	42
Bosnian	(3.6)	80	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	13
Roma	0.9	103	(11.2)	(10.0)	38	(*)	(*)	42
Other	14.3	87	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	19
Does not want to declare	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	1	-	-	0	-	-	0

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for the economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour.

A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- age 15-17: 43 hours or more.

Among children age 5-11 years, 57 percent are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours. For children age 12-14 years that percentage is much higher and reaches 86 percent. 82 percent of children age 15-17 years are involved in household chores for less than 43 hours. Unlike involvement in economic activities, the involvement of girls in household chores is higher than for boys, except for older children, age 15-17 years, where the percentages for boys and girls are similar. Involvement of children age 5-11 years in household chores for less than 28 hours is four times higher among children attending school than among those not attending (60 percent compared to 15 percent).

The percentage of children involved in household chores for a number of hours that would define it as child labour in all age groups is negligible.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	56.8	0.1	2183	85.7	0.0	965	82.4	0.4	1020
Sex									
Male	53.6	0.0	1060	80.4	0.0	481	84.2	0.0	594
Female	59.9	0.1	1123	90.9	0.0	485	80.0	1.0	426
Region									
Belgrade	45.2	0.0	392	81.3	0.0	207	88.2	0.0	215
Vojvodina	60.4	0.0	646	89.3	0.0	262	82.3	1.5	257
Sumadija and Western Serbia	55.4	0.0	646	89.4	0.0	268	79.0	0.0	299
Southern and Eastern Serbia	63.3	0.3	499	81.1	0.0	228	81.8	0.2	249
Area									
Urban	55.8	0.1	1288	84.0	0.0	558	87.3	0.1	602
Other	58.4	0.0	895	88.0	0.0	408	75.4	0.9	417
School attendance									
Yes	60.1	0.1	2027	86.2	0.0	953	82.3	0.1	967
No	15.0	0.0	156	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	52
Mother's education									
None	(80.5)	(0.0)	21	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	63.7	0.0	299	88.8	0.0	155	83.1	2.9	133
Secondary	56.8	0.1	1313	83.5	0.0	565	81.6	0.0	615
Higher	52.6	0.0	525	88.8	0.0	210	86.1	0.0	176
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	79.3	0.6	92
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	59.5	0.0	363	84.9	0.0	196	86.0	2.5	156
Second	64.5	0.0	356	90.8	0.0	200	73.2	0.0	210
Middle	55.6	0.0	529	80.2	0.0	214	81.0	0.3	178
Fourth	61.6	0.0	463	80.9	0.0	182	85.8	0.0	204
Richest	45.7	0.3	472	92.5	0.0	173	86.1	0.0	271
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	57.3	0.1	1772	84.3	0.0	843	81.0	0.1	899
Hungarian	52.5	0.0	118	(*)	(*)	39	(88.7)	(0.0)	42
Bosnian	(51.8)	(0.0)	80	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	13
Roma	63.5	0.0	103	(95.2)	(0.0)	38	(*)	(*)	42
Other	52.9	0.0	87	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	19
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0	-	-	0

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Serbia, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	
Total	11.5	6.7	69.8	0.1	
Sex					
Male	16.3	7.6	68.1	0.0	
Female	6.5	5.8	71.5	0.3	
Region					
Belgrade	12.2	3.3	65.7	0.0	
Vojvodina	8.3	6.8	71.7	0.3	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.1	9.4	68.7	0.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.4	6.1	72.2	0.2	
Area					
Urban	7.7	3.5	70.0	0.1	
Other	17.0	11.3	69.5	0.2	
Age					
5-11	1.0	12.0	56.8	0.1	
12-14	20.1	1.9	85.7	0.0	
15-17	26.0	0.0	82.4	0.4	
School attendance					
Yes	11.8	6.7	71.8	0.1	
No	6.3	6.8	33.4	1.7	
Mother's education					
None	(3.1)	(2.2)	(90.1)	(0.0)	
Primary	14.7	11.3	74.7	0.7	
Secondary	12.7	7.3	69.0	0.1	
Higher	4.0	2.7	67.4	0.0	
Cannot be determined[a]	30.7	4.3	72.7	0.4	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13.1	8.4	72.2	0.5	
Second	16.9	8.3	73.8	0.0	
Middle	12.4	9.4	66.2	0.1	
Fourth	11.2	3.6	71.5	0.0	
Richest	5.3	4.3	66.5	0.2	
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	12.0	6.3	69.9	0.1	
Hungarian	16.5	18.2	67.6	0.0	
Bosnian	2.8	2.7	63.8	0.0	
Roma	7.1	2.6	76.4	2.1	
Other	7.5	9.7	67.6	0.0	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] MICS indicator 8.2 — Child labour
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

7 percent of children age 5-17 years are involved in economic activities for the number of hours that classify their work as child labour. The percentage of children involved in economic activities above the age specific threshold is higher in other areas (11 percent), in the Sumadija and Western Serbia region (9 percent) and among the youngest age group of children 5-11 years old (12 percent).

Overall, 3 percent of children work under hazardous conditions; 6 percent of boys and children from other areas, 8 percent of children 15-17 years old and those from the poorest households.

	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	3.4	9.5	4168
	5.9	12.2	2134
	0.7	6.6	2034
	3.7	6.2	814
	2.5	8.5	1165
	2.9	11.7	1213
	4.8	10.6	977
	1.9	4.8	2448
	5.5	16.2	1720
	0.8	12.0	2183
	4.9	5.8	965
	7.5	7.5	1020
	3.3	9.5	3741
	4.8	9.9	427
	(0.0)	(2.2)	42
	7.8	17.2	587
	2.5	9.2	2494
	2.0	4.7	911
	11.1	15.9	135
	7.7	14.6	715
	3.2	10.2	766
	3.5	12.3	922
	3.4	7.0	849
	0.0	4.4	916
	3.5	9.4	3513
	0.9	18.6	199
	0.0	2.7	107
	5.7	6.2	184
	3.8	9.7	129
	(*)	(*)	36
	(*)	(*)	1

In total, 10 percent of children are involved in child labour. Boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls (12 percent compared to 7 percent). There is also a difference by area, whereby 16 percent of children from other areas are involved in child labour, compared to 5 percent of children from urban areas. The percentage of children involved in child labour is higher among children whose mothers have primary education (17 percent) and children from the poorest quintile (15 percent).

Child Labour in Roma Settlements

Table CP.2R presents the results of children's involvement in economic activities in Roma Settlements. Among children age 5-11 years, 4 percent are involved in an economic activity for at least one hour. There are some differences for children age 5-11 years within categories of sex and area, as boys and children from other areas are more likely to be involved in an economic activity.

There is 4 percent of children age 12-14 years who are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours and 10 percent of children age 15-17 years involved in an economic activity for less than 43 hours. Less than 1 percent of children age 12-14 years and age 15-17 years is involved in economic activities to the extent that would classify their engagement as child labour.

Table CP.2R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	4.1	1496	3.5	0.6	587	10.3	0.5	552
Sex								
Male	8.5	590	4.9	1.1	288	15.4	0.9	334
Female	1.3	906	2.1	0.0	299	2.5	0.0	218
Area								
Urban	2.0	1139	2.5	0.2	468	10.3	0.0	411
Other	10.9	356	7.2	2.2	119	10.4	2.1	142
School attendance								
Yes	2.9	1090	4.0	0.5	503	11.5	0.0	214
No	7.4	405	0.7	0.9	83	9.6	0.9	339
Mother's education								
None	4.7	453	0.0	0.0	128	25.2	0.0	126
Primary	3.4	929	4.0	0.8	412	5.1	0.9	316
Secondary or higher	6.0	110	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	18
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	9.2	0.0	93
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.9	369	1.1	0.7	97	11.1	0.0	121
Second	4.3	358	4.5	0.6	113	5.6	0.0	111
Middle	2.3	286	3.2	0.0	129	14.1	1.9	122
Fourth	0.4	253	4.7	1.8	102	10.8	0.0	136
Richest	0.7	230	3.7	0.0	146	8.6	1.0	63
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	5.8	1013	3.0	0.4	339	10.4	0.6	354
Richest 40 percent	0.6	483	4.1	0.8	247	10.1	0.3	199

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3R presents the percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in household chores. Among children age 5-11 years, 53 percent are involved in household chores for less than 28 hours and there are no children who are involved in

household chores to the extent that would classify their engagement as child labour. For children age 12-14 years, 82 percent are involved less than 28 hours while 2 percent are involved in household chores for 28 hours or more, which is classified as child labour. 83 percent of children age 15-17 years are involved in household chores for less than 43 hours and 1 percent is involved for 43 hours or more.

Table CP.3R: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	52.7	0.0	1496	81.9	1.5	587	82.9	1.0	552
Sex									
Male	47.3	0.0	590	80.7	1.4	288	78.4	0.0	334
Female	56.1	0.0	906	83.0	1.5	299	89.8	2.4	218
Area									
Urban	51.8	0.0	1139	81.7	1.8	468	84.4	1.1	411
Other	55.5	0.0	356	82.5	0.0	119	78.6	0.7	142
School attendance									
Yes	55.6	0.0	1090	83.8	1.7	503	82.2	0.0	214
No	44.7	0.0	405	70.3	0.0	83	83.3	1.6	339
Mother's education									
None	52.1	0.0	453	82.7	1.4	128	88.1	0.0	126
Primary	49.8	0.0	929	80.5	1.6	412	80.9	0.7	316
Secondary or higher	77.7	0.0	110	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	18
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.9	3.5	93
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	55.6	0.0	369	64.4	1.8	97	80.7	2.0	121
Second	60.7	0.0	358	88.1	0.0	113	78.0	0.0	111
Middle	41.9	0.0	286	96.8	0.0	129	88.4	1.8	122
Fourth	45.9	0.0	253	80.8	2.2	102	93.9	0.0	136
Richest	56.2	0.0	230	76.1	3.1	146	61.2	1.2	63
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	53.5	0.0	1013	84.7	0.5	339	82.5	1.3	354
Richest 40 percent	50.8	0.0	482.5	78.0	2.7	247	83.6	0.4	199

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.4R presents the results of overall involvement in child labour and shows that 5 percent of children age 5-17 years are, by the definition of child labour for a specific age group, involved in child labour. Overall, boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls (8 percent compared to 2 percent). There is also a difference when comparing urban and other areas, whereby 9 percent of children from other areas are involved in child labour, compared to 4 percent from urban areas. Child labour is more prevalent among children from the poorest wealth quintile (9 percent) compared to other quintiles where prevalence ranges from 2 percent to 5 percent.

3 percent of children are involved in economic activities for the number of hours that classify their work as child labour. The percentage of children involved in economic activities above the age specific threshold is slightly higher among boys (5 percent), in other areas (7 percent), and among the children from the poorest households (6 percent).

Overall, 4 percent of children work under hazardous conditions; 7 percent of boys and children from other areas, 8 percent of children age 15-17 years and those living in the poorest households.

Table CP.4R: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	3.1	2.6	65.5	0.5	3.6	4.7	2634
Sex							
Male	5.4	4.6	63.8	0.3	6.9	8.3	1212
Female	1.2	0.8	66.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	1423
Age							
5-11	0.3	4.1	52.7	0.0	3.0	4.1	1496
12-14	3.5	0.6	81.9	1.5	1.1	2.6	587
15-17	10.3	0.5	82.9	1.0	7.7	8.7	552
Area							
Urban	2.9	1.1	65.3	0.6	2.6	3.5	2018
Other	3.8	7.2	66.0	0.2	6.9	8.7	617
School attendance							
Yes	2.5	1.9	66.6	0.5	2.0	3.3	1808
No	4.6	4.1	63.1	0.6	7.1	7.9	827
Mother's education							
None	4.5	3.0	64.1	0.3	6.6	7.2	707
Primary	2.3	2.3	63.3	0.5	2.2	3.2	1656
Secondary or higher	2.8	3.9	81.6	0.0	1.7	5.6	167
Cannot be determined[a]	8.3	1.6	83.7	3.1	7.6	10.7	104
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.5	6.4	62.2	0.7	8.1	9.3	587
Second	1.9	2.8	69.3	0.0	1.9	3.4	582
Middle	4.0	1.7	65.7	0.4	4.4	5.2	537
Fourth	5.0	0.6	66.4	0.5	1.3	1.9	490
Richest	2.5	0.5	63.5	1.2	1.4	3.0	438
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	2.8	3.7	65.7	0.4	4.8	6.0	1706
Richest 40 percent	3.8	0.6	65.1	0.8	1.3	2.4	928

[1] MICS indicator 8.2 — Child labour

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	49.3	39.1	16.7	1.0	43.1	4313
Sex						
Male	49.4	40.3	17.8	0.6	44.4	2136
Female	49.3	37.9	15.6	1.4	41.8	2178
Region						
Belgrade	53.7	34.5	15.5	0.5	40.0	930
Vojvodina	45.5	43.9	15.1	1.2	47.1	1196
Sumadija and Western Serbia	49.6	37.7	17.1	1.9	40.7	1230
Southern and Eastern Serbia	49.6	39.2	19.1	0.1	44.2	957
Area						
Urban	49.1	41.4	18.0	1.1	45.7	2585
Other	49.8	35.6	14.7	0.8	39.2	1729
Age						
1-2	43.8	37.3	25.0	0.0	46.1	511
1	44.0	27.2	21.0	0.0	37.8	243
2	43.6	46.4	28.7	0.0	53.6	268
3-4	49.0	41.9	26.8	0.9	48.7	653
5-9	48.0	38.9	18.2	0.9	43.6	1655
10-14	52.9	38.6	7.6	1.5	39.0	1494
Education of household head						
None	50.4	38.1	23.6	1.8	39.8	100
Primary	44.1	46.4	21.0	1.6	50.2	941
Secondary	49.2	37.3	15.7	1.0	41.6	2378
Higher	55.7	35.2	12.6	0.3	39.1	876
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	38.6	43.7	20.1	2.3	47.6	738
Second	47.5	40.2	18.1	0.5	44.8	756
Middle	50.5	39.5	15.8	0.3	43.2	942
Fourth	53.8	37.0	14.9	0.1	41.0	911
Richest	53.6	36.1	15.4	2.0	40.2	966
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	50.3	38.6	16.2	0.7	42.6	3610
Hungarian	42.0	44.3	12.5	3.6	46.3	188
Bosnian	55.0	12.2	8.7	0.0	13.0	125
Roma	44.6	51.3	27.8	4.1	54.2	180
Other	31.6	53.2	28.0	1.1	64.2	161
Does not want to declare	(67.7)	(30.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(31.3)	49
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 — Violent discipline
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Studies[79] have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

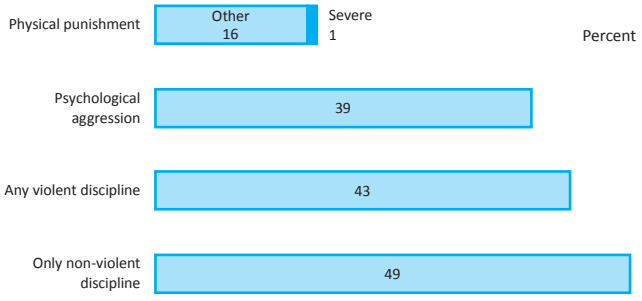
In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month[74] and the findings are presented in Table CP.5.

In the 2014 Serbia MICS, 43 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month.

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 39 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 17 percent experienced physical punishment (Figure CP.1). The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 1 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Differentials with respect to background characteristics are relatively small. The most notable difference in physical punishment is with respect to the education of a head of household. A higher percentage of children from households where the head has no education experienced physical disciplining (24 percent) while this was the case for 13 percent of children in households where the head of household has higher education. Younger children were more exposed to any physical disciplining than older children: 25 percent of children age 1-2 years were physically punished while this was the case for 8 percent of children age 10-14 years.

Figure CP.1: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Serbia, 2014



While violent methods are common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only 7 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline. There are differentials across background characteristics of respondents. Respondents from Vojvodina are more likely to find physical punishment necessary in disciplining children (12 percent) compared to other regions. The respondents' age is negatively associated with the likelihood of finding physical punishment a necessary method of disciplining children, with the percentage of respondents who believe in the necessity of physical punishment ranging from 13 percent for those under age 25 years to 3 percent for those age 60 and above.

[79] Straus, M. A., and M. J. Paschall, *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*, Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459-483; Erickson, M. F., and B. Egeland, *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*, School Psychology Review, vol. 16, 1987, pp. 156-168; Schneider, M. W., A. Ross, J. C. Graham and A. Zielinski, *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?*, Child Abuse & Neglect, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513-532.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	6.7	1558
Sex		
Male	7.3	485
Female	6.4	1073
Region		
Belgrade	3.2	353
Vojvodina	11.8	431
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.8	428
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.8	346
Area		
Urban	8.0	956
Other	4.5	602
Age		
<25	12.9	59
25-39	7.8	762
40-59	5.8	567
60+	2.5	171
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	7.1	824
Father	8.0	361
Other	4.5	373
Respondent's education		
None	(*)	14
Primary	7.9	252
Secondary	6.8	897
Higher	5.1	395
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.0	229
Second	5.7	265
Middle	7.1	355
Fourth	6.0	334
Richest	6.8	376
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	6.0	1331
Hungarian	11.8	68
Bosnian	3.2	31
Roma	9.8	45
Other	15.9	60
Does not want to declare	(*)	23
Missing/DK	(*)	0

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Child Discipline in Roma Settlements

In the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, 66 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month (Table CP.5R). While 63 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 35 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: 8 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment (Figure CP.1R).

Physical punishment is most prevalent among children age 3-4 years, whereby 14 percent of children this age were subjected to severe physical punishment, and 47 percent were subjected to any physical punishment.

Table CP.5R: Child discipline

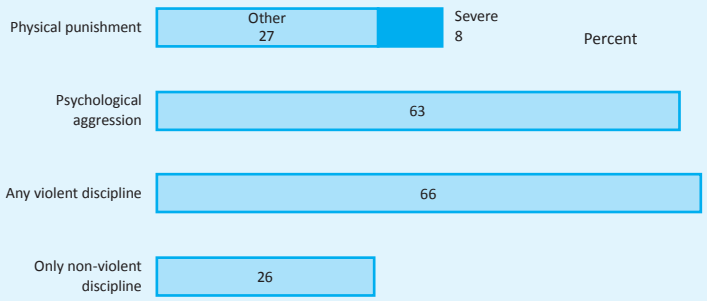
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe		
Total	26.3	63.3	34.5	7.8	65.9	3070
Sex						
Male	25.0	65.8	36.3	6.8	67.8	1389
Female	27.3	61.2	33.0	8.6	64.3	1681
Area						
Urban	24.8	65.6	34.1	8.1	68.2	2344
Other	31.2	55.8	35.9	6.8	58.5	726
Age						
1-2	31.6	49.3	30.5	4.0	53.6	473
1	33.0	35.9	26.8	3.2	42.4	215
2	30.4	60.4	33.6	4.7	62.8	259
3-4	26.3	66.4	47.1	14.3	69.0	515
5-9	22.5	66.4	39.6	9.9	68.8	1155
10-14	28.2	64.8	23.2	3.5	66.7	927
Education of household head						
None	30.7	58.0	35.2	5.4	60.0	545
Primary	25.2	64.0	33.5	8.3	66.9	2190
Secondary or higher	26.0	66.9	40.2	8.1	68.2	333
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.4	61.1	42.2	14.8	65.8	783
Second	25.5	60.8	33.4	6.0	62.7	655
Middle	26.2	67.4	25.5	4.8	69.0	575
Fourth	26.0	66.3	31.9	2.8	68.3	545
Richest	29.0	61.9	37.0	8.1	63.9	513
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	25.7	62.8	34.6	9.1	65.7	2013
Richest 40 percent	27.4	64.2	34.4	5.3	66.2	1058

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 — Violent discipline

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure CP.1R: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



While violent methods are common forms of discipline, Table CP.6R reveals that only 11 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline. There are differentials across background characteristics of respondents. Overall, respondents with secondary or higher education and those from the richest wealth quintile are less likely to find physical punishment a necessary method of disciplining children.

Table CP.6R: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	11.0	990
Sex		
Male	10.0	423
Female	11.7	567
Area		
Urban	10.7	735
Other	11.8	255
Age		
<25	13.1	155
25-39	12.5	466
40-59	8.6	304
60+	6.1	65
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	11.3	415
Father	10.9	266
Other	10.5	309
Respondent's education		
None	14.2	162
Primary	11.3	708
Secondary or higher	4.6	120
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	13.2	221
Second	11.9	198
Middle	11.2	180
Fourth	11.0	184
Richest	7.3	207
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	12.2	599
Richest 40 percent	9.0	391

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort.

In Serbia, according to the Family Law, marriage is not allowed before the age of 18. However, under special circumstances, marriage is allowed at the age of 16[80].

The percentage of women married before 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7.

About 4 percent of young women age 15-19 years are currently married or in union. This proportion does not vary much between urban (4 percent) and other areas (3 percent) but there are some differences by socioeconomic status, with the percent of young women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union ranging from zero to 9 percent.

Among women age 20-49 years, 7 percent were married before the age of 18 and there is a difference between urban and other areas (5 percent in urban and 10 percent in other areas). Women age 20-49 years living in the Belgrade region are less likely to get married before age 18, compared to the other three regions. The difference is also notable regarding the education of women with 35 percent of those with primary education and less than one percent with higher education married before the age of 18.

[80] According to the Family Law in Serbia, the Court may, for justified reasons, allow the marriage of a minor who has reached 16 years of age and who has reached the physical and mental maturity necessary to exercise the rights and duties of marriage.

Table CP.7: Early marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Serbia, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	0.8	4713	0.8	6.8	4198	3.5	515
Region							
Belgrade	0.6	1105	0.7	2.8	1012	0.3	93
Vojvodina	1.4	1238	1.4	7.2	1106	5.4	132
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.4	1293	0.4	7.8	1150	1.4	143
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.6	1077	0.7	9.4	931	6.0	146
Area							
Urban	0.4	2870	0.5	4.7	2569	3.2	301
Other	1.3	1843	1.4	10.1	1629	4.0	214
Age							
15-19	0.3	515	na	na	na	3.5	515
20-24	0.3	562	0.3	3.2	562	na	na
25-29	0.2	667	0.2	4.1	667	na	na
30-34	1.4	704	1.4	8.8	704	na	na
35-39	1.3	758	1.3	8.2	758	na	na
40-44	0.8	745	0.8	6.1	745	na	na
45-49	0.8	763	0.8	9.2	763	na	na
Education							
None	(18.0)	20	(18.3)	(41.5)	20	0.0	0
Primary	5.3	473	5.3	34.7	451	(30.5)	22
Secondary	0.2	2604	0.2	5.3	2161	2.6	442
Higher	0.2	1616	0.2	0.3	1566	(0.0)	50
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.2	600	3.4	19.0	542	8.9	58
Second	0.6	954	0.7	7.5	818	5.4	136
Middle	0.2	1025	0.2	6.0	921	0.8	104
Fourth	0.3	1035	0.3	3.4	937	4.6	98
Richest	0.5	1099	0.5	3.5	980	0.2	119
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.5	4131	0.6	5.9	3681	2.6	450
Hungarian	0.0	172	0.0	10.1	144	(*)	27
Bosnian	0.0	80	0.0	4.6	73	(*)	7
Roma	13.5	102	14.8	36.6	89	(*)	14
Other	0.3	170	0.3	9.4	157	(*)	13
Does not want to declare	(0.0)	54	(0.0)	(2.6)	51	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 — Marriage before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 8.5 — Marriage before age 18
[3] MICS indicator 8.6 — Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.8 presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends

to be observed in early marriage over time. There is an overall decline over time in the proportion of women married or in union by age 18: 9 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to 3 percent of women age 20-24 years (Figure CP.2).

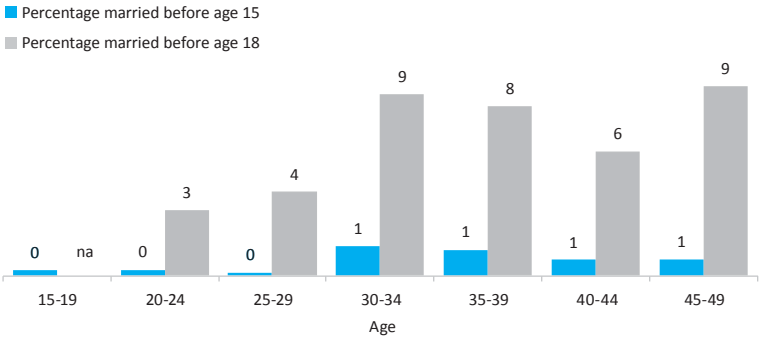
Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Serbia, 2014

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.4	2870	4.7	2569	1.3	1843	10.1	1629	0.8	4713	6.8	4198
Age												
15-19	0.1	301	na	na	0.5	214	na	na	0.3	515	na	na
20-24	0.2	353	3.4	353	0.5	209	3.0	209	0.3	562	3.2	562
25-29	0.1	407	1.0	407	0.2	260	9.0	260	0.2	667	4.1	667
30-34	0.6	455	5.9	455	2.9	249	14.1	249	1.4	704	8.8	704
35-39	0.3	458	6.3	458	2.7	299	11.2	299	1.3	758	8.2	758
40-44	0.7	466	4.0	466	0.8	279	9.5	279	0.8	745	6.1	745
45-49	0.7	430	7.2	430	0.9	333	11.8	333	0.8	763	9.2	763

na: not applicable

Figure CP.2: Early marriage among women, Serbia, 2014



na: not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some spousal age differences in the 2014 Serbia MICS. Among currently married women age 20-24 years, one in ten are married to a man who is older by ten years or more (10 percent). The indicator of spousal age difference among women age 15-19 is 9 percent (MICS indicator 8.8a), but this figure should be treated with caution because it is based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Data for women age 15-19 years are not presented in the table because the data across background characteristics are mostly based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference[a]

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	4.2	54.5	30.0	10.3	1.0	100.0	105
Region							
Belgrade	(3.6)	(43.8)	(33.0)	(15.9)	(3.7)	100.0	20
Vojvodina	3.9	73.5	21.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	29
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.4	46.4	32.6	12.9	0.8	100.0	35
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	51.7	34.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	21
Area							
Urban	3.9	62.3	24.5	8.0	1.3	100.0	58
Other	4.6	44.7	36.9	13.2	0.6	100.0	47
Age							
15-19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	4.2	54.5	30.0	10.3	1.0	100.0	105
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	(1.4)	(40.8)	(36.4)	(21.5)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Secondary	5.0	58.7	27.9	6.7	1.8	100.0	57
Higher	(2.9)	(50.8)	(34.8)	(11.6)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.1	52.8	25.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	29
Second	0.8	48.8	42.6	6.6	1.1	100.0	25
Middle	4.0	67.4	25.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	25
Fourth	(4.2)	(51.2)	(42.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Richest	(11.0)	(47.4)	(14.3)	(22.0)	(5.2)	100.0	14

[1] MICS indicator 8.8b — Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

[a] Data for women age 15-19 years are not presented in the table (including MICS indicator 8.8a Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)) because the data across background characteristics are mostly based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Early Marriage in Roma Settlements

Every two in five young women age 15-19 years in Roma settlements (43 percent) are currently married or in union. This proportion is related to the level of education as there are 52 percent of women this age currently married among those with primary education and 11 percent among those with secondary or higher education.

17 percent of women age 15-49 were married before age 15. The percentage of women age 15-49 who married before age 15 is much higher among women with no education (26 percent) compared to women who have secondary or higher education (4 percent). 57 percent of women age 20-49 were married before the age of 18 years with a similar pattern of disparity by education level.

Table CP.7R: Early marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	16.9	2081	17.3	57.0	1699	42.7	382
Area							
Urban	16.5	1544	16.4	57.6	1258	42.2	286
Other	18.2	537	19.8	55.4	441	44.1	96
Age							
15-19	15.2	382	na	na	na	42.7	382
20-24	14.4	377	14.4	56.7	377	na	na
25-29	20.1	284	20.1	56.4	284	na	na
30-34	14.8	288	14.8	56.2	288	na	na
35-39	18.2	267	18.2	59.5	267	na	na
40-44	18.7	254	18.7	61.5	254	na	na
45-49	19.2	229	19.2	51.5	229	na	na
Education							
None	25.7	436	26.6	58.6	405	(40.5)	31
Primary	16.6	1381	15.9	62.1	1109	52.2	272
Secondary or higher	3.7	263	5.1	22.9	184	10.7	79
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.7	397	22.2	59.8	310	51.8	88
Second	15.5	402	16.1	57.2	330	33.6	72
Middle	14.0	405	15.6	58.2	341	39.1	64
Fourth	17.4	413	17.1	54.8	352	46.0	61
Richest	15.3	464	16.0	55.6	367	41.5	97
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	17.4	1204	17.9	58.4	981	42.3	224
Richest 40 percent	16.3	877	16.6	55.2	718	43.3	158

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 — Marriage before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 8.5 — Marriage before age 18
[3] MICS indicator 8.6 — Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table CP.8R presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 in Roma settlements by area and age groups. Data show that there are no clear trends over time in the overall prevalence of women married or in union by age 15 or age 18 (Figure CP.2R).

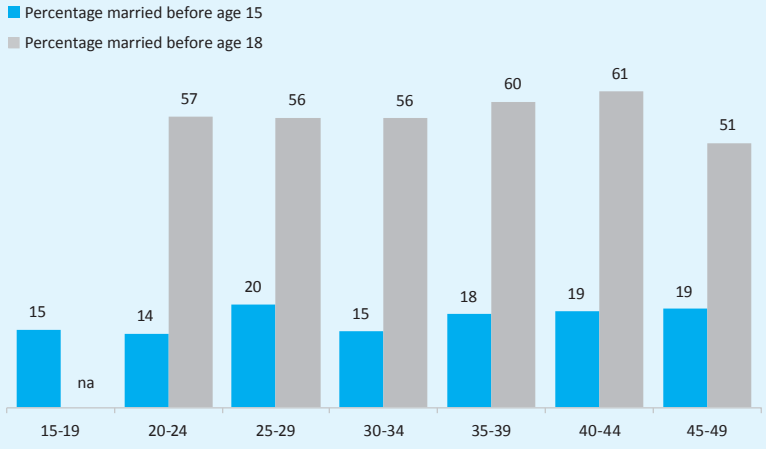
Table CP.8R: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	16.5	1544	57.6	1258	18.2	537	55.4	441	16.9	2081	57.0	1699
Age												
15-19	16.6	286	na	na	10.9	96	na	na	15.2	382	na	na
20-24	13.2	282	57.9	282	18.2	95	52.9	95	14.4	377	56.7	377
25-29	17.3	205	58.6	205	27.2	80	50.8	80	20.1	284	56.4	284
30-34	15.1	210	54.2	210	13.9	77	61.7	77	14.8	288	56.2	288
35-39	17.6	212	58.5	212	20.2	55	63.3	55	18.2	267	59.5	267
40-44	18.3	181	61.0	181	19.8	73	62.8	73	18.7	254	61.5	254
45-49	19.1	168	55.1	168	19.5	61	41.5	61	19.2	229	51.5	229

na: not applicable

Figure CP.2R: Early marriage among women, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



na: not applicable

Table CP.9R presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The findings show that, among currently married women, 6 percent of those age 15-19 years and 3 percent of those age 20-24 years are married to a man who is older by ten years or more.

Table CP.9R: Spousal age difference[a]

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	13.5	66.3	14.0	6.3	100.0	146	11.8	68.0	17.6	2.6	100.0	275
Area												
Urban	9.7	70.9	15.1	4.3	100.0	110	8.7	71.7	17.2	2.4	100.0	212
Other	(25.1)	(52.1)	(10.5)	(12.3)	100.0	36	22.1	55.5	19.2	3.3	100.0	64
Age												
15-19	13.5	66.3	14.0	6.3	100.0	146	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.8	68.0	17.6	2.6	100.0	275
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	8.8	70.6	17.7	2.8	100.0	54
Primary	11.8	68.7	13.5	6.0	100.0	125	12.4	66.5	18.2	2.9	100.0	195
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(13.7)	(73.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(10.3)	(71.0)	(12.6)	(6.2)	100.0	37	8.3	67.3	19.7	4.7	100.0	57
Second	(24.9)	(42.6)	(20.8)	(11.6)	100.0	22	16.7	63.9	14.9	4.5	100.0	50
Middle	38.2	50.5	5.9	5.4	100.0	21	17.5	65.0	14.4	3.1	100.0	56
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	7.1	73.4	18.7	0.8	100.0	59
Richest	(4.1)	(79.8)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	10.3	69.5	20.2	0.0	100.0	54
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	21.1	56.0	13.2	9.7	100.0	80	14.0	65.5	16.4	4.1	100.0	163
Richest 40 percent	4.2	78.9	14.9	2.1	100.0	66	8.6	71.5	19.4	0.4	100.0	113

[1] MICS indicator 8.8a — Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)
[2] MICS indicator 8.8b — Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)
na: not applicable
[a] The column "Husband/Partner's age unknown" is not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions are to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	1.1	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	3.8	4713
Region							
Belgrade	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	1105
Vojvodina	1.5	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	4.3	1238
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	4.4	1293
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	5.3	2.1	1.0	1.0	6.1	1077
Area							
Urban	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.3	2870
Other	1.8	5.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	6.3	1843
Age							
15-19	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	515
20-24	1.7	4.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	4.9	562
25-29	1.2	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	3.5	667
30-34	1.0	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.9	704
35-39	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.2	758
40-44	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	3.5	745
45-49	1.4	5.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	6.3	763
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.3	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	4.5	2846
Formerly married/in union	2.3	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	5.1	347
Never married/in union	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.4	1520
Education							
None	(25.1)	(29.4)	(15.5)	(33.7)	(5.5)	(39.5)	20
Primary	6.9	13.5	7.1	4.7	3.4	16.2	473
Secondary	0.5	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.2	2604
Higher	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1616
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.8	12.1	5.1	4.8	2.8	14.0	600
Second	1.9	4.6	1.6	0.6	0.7	5.6	954
Middle	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.3	1025
Fourth	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1035
Richest	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1099
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	3.3	4131
Hungarian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	172
Bosnian	4.7	10.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	10.5	80
Roma	6.3	18.1	12.5	11.5	6.2	23.5	102
Other	3.2	6.2	5.0	2.6	0.0	7.6	170
Does not want to declare	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	54
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

[1] MICS indicator 8.12 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10. Overall, 4 percent of women in the 2014 Serbia MICS feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (3 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (1 percent) or arguing with him (1 percent). Less than 1 percent of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband or if she burns the food. Justification for any of the five reasons is more present among those living in the poorest households (14 percent) and among women with primary education (16 percent).

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, 37 percent of women feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Almost one in three women justify a husband's violence when a wife neglects the children (30 percent) and one in five approves it if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (19 percent) or arguing with him (21 percent). 17 percent of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and 13 percent if she burns the food. Women who are currently married or in union are much more likely to agree with one of the five reasons (41 percent) than women who were formerly married and those who were never married (27 percent each).

Table CP.10R: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	
Total	19.4	30.3	21.3	16.9	12.5	37.0	2081
Area							
Urban	20.2	29.8	21.4	17.5	12.7	37.0	1544
Other	17.0	31.6	21.1	15.2	12.0	37.1	537
Age							
15-19	17.2	29.6	22.1	15.1	12.2	34.9	382
20-24	26.4	33.3	29.1	21.5	16.9	41.7	377
25-29	19.6	28.9	19.4	11.4	9.6	36.0	284
30-34	12.6	25.0	17.1	13.5	8.3	33.5	288
35-39	16.9	31.3	13.2	18.5	9.4	39.6	267
40-44	22.0	34.6	24.5	22.4	18.4	40.2	254
45-49	19.8	28.7	21.2	15.6	11.9	32.1	229
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	21.2	32.9	23.4	18.6	13.6	40.6	1533
Formerly married/in union	14.9	23.9	14.8	11.7	11.3	26.6	213
Never married/in union	14.0	22.3	16.2	12.4	8.6	27.4	335
Education							
None	22.2	28.7	22.6	11.5	8.2	36.1	436
Primary	20.6	33.0	22.0	20.0	15.3	39.7	1381
Secondary or higher	8.6	18.2	15.5	9.5	5.2	24.3	263
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.6	34.8	22.2	16.5	12.8	40.5	397
Second	21.4	25.9	18.8	15.5	9.7	33.8	402
Middle	17.7	33.1	25.9	13.3	11.8	42.6	405
Fourth	18.0	28.1	20.2	20.2	13.2	35.3	413
Richest	16.7	29.7	19.8	18.7	14.8	33.5	464
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	20.9	31.3	22.3	15.1	11.4	39.0	1204
Richest 40 percent	17.3	28.9	20.0	19.4	14.1	34.3	877

[1] MICS indicator 8.12 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Children´s Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

The CRC recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up with without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting the child's care and wellbeing.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia, 2014

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	86.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.4	1.0	2.5	0.7	1.5	100.0	0.7	1.7	3471
Sex														
Male	86.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.1	1.1	2.9	0.7	1.7	100.0	0.5	1.8	1767
Female	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.7	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.3	100.0	0.8	1.6	1704
Region														
Belgrade	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.7	1.5	2.3	0.6	2.4	100.0	0.6	2.1	747
Vojvodina	83.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	1.5	4.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	0.4	1.7	956
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.8	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	100.0	0.7	1.7	982
Southern and Eastern Serbia	89.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	1.0	1.4	786
Area														
Urban	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	1.4	100.0	0.6	1.8	2080
Other	89.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.7	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.7	100.0	0.8	1.5	1391
Age														
0-4	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.5	0.3	897
0-2	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	0.3	0.4	504
3-4	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.8	0.1	393
5-9	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.1	1.2	2.9	0.6	1.4	100.0	0.5	1.8	995
10-14	84.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.0	0.8	3.0	0.5	1.4	100.0	0.9	1.5	959
15-17	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.6	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.6	100.0	0.7	3.9	619
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.9	1.8	5.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	0.8	2.1	571
Second	83.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.6	100.0	1.1	2.1	623
Middle	85.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.6	0.6	2.1	0.8	2.2	100.0	1.1	1.4	732
Fourth	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.3	100.0	0.4	2.2	730
Richest	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.6	2.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	0.1	0.9	815
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	86.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.2	0.9	2.5	0.6	1.6	100.0	0.7	1.6	2935
Hungarian	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	2.5	3.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	2.5	149
Bosnian	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	87
Roma	87.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.9	0.6	4.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.2	1.9	142
Other	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.5	1.0	0.1	2.8	1.2	100.0	0.8	3.8	123
Does not want to declare	(78.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(3.7)	35
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	0

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 — Children's living arrangements
[2] MICS indicator 8.14 — Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. Overall, 86 percent of children age 0-17 years live with both parents, 8 percent of children live with their mother only, while 3 percent live with their father only. Less than one percent of children age 0-17 years live with neither biological parent while both of them are alive. In Serbia, 2 percent of children age 0-17 lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents.

The 2014 Serbia MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Table CP.12 presents information on children with parents living abroad. As expected, this percentage is low in Serbia, with only 1 percent of children age 0-17 years having at least one parent living abroad.

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Serbia, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.4	0.7	0.1	98.8	100.0	1.2	3471
Sex							
Male	0.4	0.8	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	1767
Female	0.5	0.6	0.1	98.8	100.0	1.2	1704
Region							
Belgrade	0.1	0.7	0.4	98.9	100.0	1.1	747
Vojvodina	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	956
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.1	0.9	0.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	982
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	0.9	0.0	97.8	100.0	2.2	786
Area							
Urban	0.4	0.9	0.2	98.6	100.0	1.4	2080
Other	0.5	0.4	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	1391
Age							
0-4	0.1	0.3	0.2	99.5	100.0	0.5	897
0-2	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	504
3-4	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.3	100.0	0.7	393
5-9	0.3	0.5	0.2	99.0	100.0	1.0	995
10-14	1.1	1.1	0.0	97.8	100.0	2.2	959
15-17	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	619
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.2	0.4	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	571
Second	0.5	0.8	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	623
Middle	0.1	1.1	0.4	98.3	100.0	1.7	732
Fourth	0.5	0.7	0.0	98.9	100.0	1.1	730
Richest	0.0	0.4	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.5	815
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.4	0.7	0.1	98.8	100.0	1.2	2935
Hungarian	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	149
Bosnian	0.0	2.7	0.0	97.3	100.0	2.7	87
Roma	0.3	0.8	0.0	98.8	100.0	1.2	142
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	123
Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	35
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0

[1] MICS indicator 8.15 — Children with at least one parent living abroad

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Children´s Living Arrangements and Orphanhood in Roma Settlements

Table CP.11R presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18 in Roma settlements. Overall, 83 percent of children age 0-17 years live with both parents. Three percent of children age 0-17 years live with neither biological parent, while 2 percent of children have lost one or both parents.

Table CP.11R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	82.9	0.1	0.4	2.7	0.2	8.5	0.8	2.7	0.7	1.0	100.0	3.4	2.3	3460
Sex														
Male	83.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	8.2	0.9	3.2	0.7	1.2	100.0	1.9	2.0	1718
Female	81.9	0.2	0.5	3.9	0.4	8.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	4.9	2.5	1742
Area														
Urban	84.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	8.5	0.6	2.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	2.7	1.4	2630
Other	78.9	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.1	8.6	1.3	3.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	5.9	5.0	829
Age														
0-4	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.4	0.7	2.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	0.6	0.9	1076
0-2	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.5	0.7	626
3-4	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.7	0.6	2.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	0.7	1.1	449
5-9	83.6	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	9.5	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	2.5	2.0	1011
10-14	85.6	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	6.4	1.3	3.1	0.7	0.8	100.0	2.1	2.4	904
15-17	68.7	0.5	0.9	11.5	1.6	8.3	1.0	4.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	14.7	5.9	469
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	75.4	0.2	1.6	2.5	0.7	14.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0	100.0	4.9	5.1	855
Second	79.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	11.7	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	2.0	2.7	729
Middle	85.7	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.0	6.8	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	3.1	0.9	681
Fourth	90.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.4	0.6	642
Richest	86.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	3.9	0.7	4.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	3.6	1.0	551
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	79.9	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.3	11.2	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.3	100.0	3.4	3.1	2266
Richest 40 percent	88.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	3.5	0.8	1194

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 — Children's living arrangements
[2] MICS indicator 8.14 — Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table CP.12R presents information on children with parents living abroad. In Roma settlements, only 2 percent of children age 0-17 years have at least one parent living abroad. There are no major differences by background characteristics.

Table CP.12R: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.3	1.4	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.8	3460
Sex							
Male	0.2	1.4	0.2	98.3	100.0	1.7	1718
Female	0.3	1.4	0.2	98.1	100.0	1.9	1742
Area							
Urban	0.3	1.5	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	2630
Other	0.2	1.1	0.5	98.2	100.0	1.8	829
Age group							
0-4	0.1	1.4	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.8	1076
0-2	0.0	1.7	0.3	98.0	100.0	2.0	626
3-4	0.3	1.1	0.2	98.5	100.0	1.5	449
5-9	0.5	1.8	0.2	97.5	100.0	2.5	1011
10-14	0.2	1.2	0.2	98.3	100.0	1.7	904
15-17	0.1	0.7	0.1	99.2	100.0	0.8	469
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.1	3.2	0.0	96.7	100.0	3.3	855
Second	0.3	1.9	0.3	97.5	100.0	2.5	729
Middle	0.6	0.2	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	681
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.6	99.2	100.0	0.8	642
Richest	0.4	0.7	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	551
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	0.3	1.9	0.1	97.7	100.0	2.3	2266
Richest 40 percent	0.2	0.4	0.3	99.1	100.0	0.9	1194

[1] MICS indicator 8.15 — Children with at least one parent living abroad

Attitudes toward Children with Disabilities

Children and adults with disabilities continue to face a number of barriers in relation to social, educational and professional integration. Attitudes towards them are generally negative, resulting in a reduction of possibilities and opportunities, and therefore the chances for successful inclusion into society. Furthermore, these attitudes are often the cause of denial of support and assistance to children with disabilities (e.g., lack of support required for the smooth participation in the educational process, involvement in cultural and sports activities, etc.). The focus on full inclusion of children with disabilities is an important aspect of the reform processes in Serbia as well as its obligation as per the ratified Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). It entails efforts to provide a family-like environment to children with disabilities in formal care and full inclusion of children with disabilities in quality education. Although legal changes were put in place a few years ago, small scale surveys and casual analysis indicate that negative attitudes, also described as "invisible barriers", towards children with disabilities create serious obstacles in overcoming their exclusion.

An opinion poll conducted in Serbia in 2009 and other related research revealed that a high percentage of the population holds negative attitudes towards the inclusion of children with disabilities and their right to a family environment and inclusive education. Determinant analysis conducted through focus groups also showed the negative attitudes of the general public, including professionals, towards the right of children with disabilities. The questions for this module were designed on the basis of the conducted opinion poll, results of the focus groups, review of existing literature along with guidance from experts on the social inclusion of children with disabilities. As evidence shows that there are quite different attitudes towards children with physical/sensory disability and children with intellectual impairments, this module contains separate questions for each of the 2 groups. The modul was tested during the MICS pre-test exercise in Novemeber 2013 for the first time and during the MICS pilot in January 2014 for the second time. The questions were slightly revised based on the feedback from the field testing. To assist respondents in answering the set of questions, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not smiling faces) that corresponded with the five response categories (see the Questionnaire in Appending F).

MICS in Serbia assessed the attitudes of respondents towards children with disabilities by adding a survey-specific module to the Household Questionnaire used for the two surveys. Respondents were asked to express their attitudes towards different aspects of inclusion of children with disabilities related to their living environment, participation in education, the effect they have on other children and their life prospects, by agreeing or disagreeing with five statements.

In addition, the composite indicator on positive attitudes is produced as a percentage of respondents who expressed positive attitudes toward children with disabilities on all five statements.

The respondent who was assessed as having a positive attitude **mostly agreed or strongly agreed** that:

- it is better for children with disabilities to live in a family
- it is better for children with disabilities to attend mainstream schools
- children with disability can achieve a lot in life with adequate support

And mostly disagreed or strongly disagreed that:

- children with disabilities have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family
- children with disabilities have a negative impact on the work of other students in schools.

Table CP.13 presents the findings about attitudes toward children with disabilities, with separate parts regarding children with physical or sensory disabilities and children with intellectual disabilities.

87 percent of the respondents in Serbia believe that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized child care institution. 77 percent of them believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities do not have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family. Close to one half of respondents (48 percent) believe that it is better for children with physical or sensory disabilities to attend mainstream schools rather than special schools and 62 percent of them think that children with physical and sensory disabilities attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. The majority of respondents (95 percent) believe that children with physical and sensory disabilities can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported. Only 35 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements.

There are some differences by education and socioeconomic status, with the prevalence of positive attitudes increasing with the respondent's education level and the socioeconomic status of the respondent's household.

79 percent of the respondents believe that it is better for a child with intellectual disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized child care institution, and 68 percent of them believe that children with intellectual disabilities do not have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family. Only 32 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend mainstream schools than special schools, while 46 percent of them believe that children with intellectual disabilities attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. As with children with physical or sensory disabilities, a high percentage of respondents (91 percent) believe that children with intellectual disabilities can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported. Only 20 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements.

There are some differences regarding the education of respondents. 21 percent of respondents who have secondary education express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements compared to 10 percent of those without education.

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire according to specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory diabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	
	Are better off to live in the family rather than in a specialised child care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off to attend mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
Total	87.1	76.7	47.6	62.1	95.2	34.7	
Sex							
Male	85.6	74.7	47.0	61.1	95.2	34.4	
Female	88.0	78.0	48.0	62.7	95.3	35.0	
Region							
Belgrade	89.8	80.9	51.5	65.4	91.4	38.7	
Vojvodina	90.1	78.2	45.1	65.2	97.3	36.0	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	83.8	75.5	47.2	61.7	95.8	33.4	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.9	71.6	47.3	54.7	95.8	30.2	
Area							
Urban	89.2	79.2	49.7	64.8	95.3	37.5	
Other	83.7	72.9	44.2	57.8	95.1	30.3	
Age							
15-29	89.8	85.8	49.0	69.8	94.1	39.3	
30-39	90.5	83.3	48.2	68.0	95.3	38.3	
40-49	89.8	78.6	48.4	65.3	95.8	36.2	
50-59	87.1	78.0	49.2	62.5	96.3	36.7	
60+	83.8	70.7	45.9	56.4	94.6	30.7	
Education of respondent							
None	82.8	63.8	40.7	49.1	89.9	18.8	
Primary	82.8	67.3	45.5	53.6	93.8	29.0	
Secondary	87.7	79.5	48.4	64.9	96.5	36.3	
Higher	90.3	81.7	48.8	66.1	94.6	38.6	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.9	69.6	46.1	54.4	94.1	31.5	
Second	85.7	77.5	45.7	60.1	96.7	31.7	
Middle	88.2	78.2	48.0	64.4	96.9	36.1	
Fourth	88.1	79.0	47.7	66.8	94.7	36.2	
Richest	92.5	82.4	51.6	68.4	93.8	40.0	
Ethnicity of the Household head							
Serbian	86.6	77.0	48.4	62.3	95.1	35.1	
Hungarian	91.2	76.9	34.2	63.2	97.1	28.4	
Bosnian	93.1	89.0	61.5	80.6	98.0	61.1	
Roma	86.9	69.6	55.5	49.0	95.6	30.1	
Other	87.2	74.8	42.8	58.8	97.2	31.2	
Does not want to declare	96.6	61.6	37.7	57.1	82.4	27.3	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual diabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Are better off to live in the family rather than in a specialised child care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off to attend mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
	78.9	67.7	31.7	45.7	90.5	19.7	6191
	76.2	66.2	34.3	44.6	90.0	20.7	2445
	80.6	68.6	30.0	46.4	90.8	19.0	3746
	84.5	73.2	30.7	49.5	85.2	20.6	1458
	80.8	70.9	29.8	46.6	93.3	19.5	1785
	77.7	66.9	35.6	47.5	92.6	21.8	1645
	71.4	58.1	30.3	37.8	89.9	16.2	1303
	80.4	70.3	32.1	47.7	90.3	20.5	3816
	76.4	63.4	30.9	42.4	90.8	18.3	2375
	80.2	75.0	32.1	53.6	90.0	22.2	514
	84.4	73.1	33.2	48.5	89.4	24.0	934
	80.6	69.9	29.5	47.4	90.1	18.7	1114
	77.3	67.2	32.6	46.5	91.3	20.8	1244
	76.5	63.1	31.5	41.6	90.8	17.4	2385
	76.2	57.2	23.2	34.4	87.4	10.0	108
	75.9	60.4	31.9	38.8	90.2	17.8	1544
	79.1	69.6	32.4	46.9	91.7	20.8	2993
	81.5	72.0	30.6	51.0	88.7	20.1	1545
	76.2	59.9	32.0	40.2	90.2	17.9	1572
	78.4	68.6	31.7	43.1	92.9	18.4	1270
	78.0	70.8	31.8	47.6	91.9	21.3	1167
	80.5	71.7	30.0	50.9	88.8	19.7	1112
	82.6	70.4	32.8	49.4	88.3	22.1	1070
	78.6	67.7	32.1	46.3	90.5	19.9	5365
	81.2	71.5	18.2	36.6	91.1	12.3	289
	86.1	73.3	49.7	67.2	93.3	47.6	70
	83.7	62.4	35.8	37.3	84.1	22.1	98
	76.9	67.2	32.7	43.8	92.9	15.5	294
	84.2	55.9	25.1	34.5	83.6	19.9	72
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Attitudes toward Children with Disabilities in Roma Settlements

92 percent of the respondents in Roma settlements believe that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to live in a family rather than in a specialized child care institution, and 81 percent of them believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities do not have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family. A somewhat smaller percentage of respondents (73 percent) believe that it is better for children with physical or sensory disabilities to attend mainstream schools rather than special schools, and 68 percent of them think that children with physical and sensory disabilities attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. A high percentage of respondents (95 percent) believe that children with physical and sensory disabilities can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported. Slightly more than one half of respondents (55 percent) express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements.

Table CP.13R: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire according to specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory diabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	
	Are better off to live in the family rather than in a specialised child care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off to attend mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
Total	91.6	81.2	73.4	68.1	95.0	54.7	
Sex							
Male	91.9	82.2	73.5	67.3	95.4	55.7	
Female	91.3	80.3	73.3	68.7	94.7	53.8	
Area							
Urban	91.9	82.3	74.2	68.1	95.2	54.9	
Other	90.8	78.8	71.5	67.9	94.6	54.3	
Age							
15-29	91.0	84.4	72.8	67.8	94.7	55.0	
30-39	92.9	86.5	78.1	74.5	93.3	61.0	
40-49	93.8	79.8	74.5	68.2	97.2	54.1	
50-59	89.7	79.4	71.5	65.4	96.8	51.3	
60+	89.8	73.2	68.4	62.2	92.8	50.0	
Education of respondent							
None	92.4	79.9	72.7	63.8	90.4	52.6	
Primary	92.1	81.8	75.8	70.7	95.8	58.8	
Secondary or higher	88.0	80.1	62.2	59.7	96.8	36.5	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	92.2	79.6	73.1	67.1	91.9	56.7	
Second	93.8	83.6	81.7	71.6	94.0	61.7	
Middle	89.8	80.7	71.8	69.3	95.6	53.1	
Fourth	93.9	83.2	67.4	64.8	95.3	51.6	
Richest	88.2	79.1	72.4	67.1	98.6	49.7	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	92.0	81.3	75.6	69.3	93.8	57.2	
Richest 40 percent	91.0	81.1	69.9	66.0	97.0	50.6	

There are no notable differences in attitudes toward children with physical or sensory disabilities by background characteristics.

81 percent of respondents believe that it is better for a child with intellectual disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized child care institution, and 71 percent of them believe that children with intellectual disabilities do not have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family. 55 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend mainstream schools rather than special schools and the same percentage (55 percent) believes that children with intellectual disabilities attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. As with children with physical or sensory disabilities, a high percentage of respondents (90 percent) believe that children with intellectual disabilities can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported. 38 percent of respondents express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements.

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual diabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Are better off to live in the family rather than in a specialised child care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off to attend mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
	80.7	71.2	54.7	55.1	89.8	37.5	1743
	79.4	69.9	54.9	54.8	91.2	39.3	821
	81.8	72.3	54.4	55.4	88.5	35.8	922
	80.8	71.5	53.4	55.3	90.6	36.8	1225
	80.4	70.4	57.5	54.7	87.9	39.2	518
	79.1	74.5	56.1	57.4	90.0	38.1	396
	84.5	74.9	58.4	59.8	86.8	42.6	384
	82.6	74.9	56.4	57.8	94.3	38.3	386
	74.7	65.9	50.9	52.8	88.0	34.1	304
	81.7	61.8	49.0	44.1	89.4	31.9	273
	83.0	73.5	55.8	48.0	86.0	34.9	302
	80.4	71.5	56.2	58.0	90.6	40.0	1207
	79.1	66.4	44.9	49.5	90.7	27.5	233
	82.3	70.5	53.3	51.5	85.3	36.6	365
	81.5	70.5	60.6	56.8	87.1	40.5	365
	78.6	75.0	52.8	54.8	91.7	35.8	350
	81.6	71.6	52.0	56.9	91.9	36.8	326
	79.5	68.2	54.1	55.8	93.6	37.6	337
	80.8	72.0	55.6	54.4	88.0	37.6	1081
	80.5	69.9	53.1	56.4	92.8	37.2	662

XII SOCIAL PROTECTION

Cash Benefit Programmes

Serbia's most important cash benefit programmes related to children are aimed at helping families to fulfil the basic needs of children (through the pro-poor cash benefits such as family social assistance and child allowances), supporting families with children with disabilities (through the disability allowance) and encouraging families to have more children (by providing birth grants).

Table SP.1: Cash benefit programmes

Percentage of respondents to household questionnaire that are informed about the cash benefit programmes, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage informed about				Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Financial social assistance	Child allowance	One-off assistance	Disability allowance	
Total	94.2	98.5	90.3	96.4	6191
Region					
Belgrade	88.7	99.5	90.9	95.7	1458
Vojvodina	97.8	98.4	86.8	95.4	1785
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.4	97.7	91.7	97.0	1645
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.0	98.3	92.6	97.5	1303
Area					
Urban	94.3	99.0	90.8	96.5	3816
Other	94.0	97.6	89.4	96.1	2375
Education of household head					
None	83.4	85.5	64.9	87.5	125
Primary	93.3	97.1	86.3	94.9	1645
Secondary	94.3	99.1	92.3	97.1	2970
Higher	95.8	99.7	92.9	97.3	1445
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	92.2	95.3	83.9	93.1	1572
Second	95.1	99.0	91.3	97.3	1270
Middle	95.8	99.6	93.2	98.0	1167
Fourth	95.4	99.9	93.6	97.5	1112
Richest	93.0	99.8	91.9	97.0	1070
Ethnicity of the household head					
Serbian	93.8	98.6	90.4	96.5	5365
Hungarian	99.4	99.6	93.1	98.2	289
Bosnian	91.9	91.9	83.0	95.0	70
Roma	97.0	96.8	87.1	93.7	98
Other	94.0	96.0	85.6	92.8	294
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Serbia has effective administrative data collection systems that provide data on the number of beneficiaries of different cash benefits. However, earlier surveys (LSMS 2007) showed a high non-take-up of child related benefits among the poor due to lack of information on the benefits and complicated administrative procedures. The introduction of a survey-specific module on cash benefits in the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS reveals the main reasons for non-take-up and provides important guidance for a policy revision. This data will also enable analysis of the targeting and the impact of child related benefits on particular outcomes for children.

In Serbia, over 90 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires are informed about the existence of the main cash benefit programmes (Table SP.1).

Awareness about all individual programmes increases as the education level of the head of household rises. Only 65 percent of respondents whose head of household is without education are informed about the one-off assistance compared to 93 percent of those whose head of household has higher education. In addition, 86 percent of respondents whose head of household is without education are informed about the child allowance, compared to almost all respondents whose head of household has higher education.

Cash Benefit Programmes in Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, over 95 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires are informed about the existence of the main cash benefit programmes (Table SP.1R). There are no differentials in knowledge of specific cash benefit programmes by background characteristics.

Table SP.1R: Cash benefit programmes

Percentage of respondents to household questionnaire that are informed about the cash benefit programmes, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage informed about				Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Financial social assistance	Child allowance	One-off assistance	Disability allowance	
Total	98.4	99.3	95.8	95.4	1743
Area					
Urban	98.5	99.6	96.0	95.2	1225
Other	98.2	98.7	95.6	95.8	518
Education of household head					
None	96.8	98.0	95.7	94.2	282
Primary	98.6	99.5	95.5	95.2	1209
Secondary or higher	99.6	100.0	98.3	97.9	250
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.9	98.5	92.8	92.7	365
Second	98.7	100.0	97.6	97.9	365
Middle	98.9	99.2	95.3	94.9	350
Fourth	98.5	99.3	97.4	95.9	326
Richest	98.2	99.7	96.3	95.7	337
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	98.5	99.2	95.2	95.1	1081
Richest 40 percent	98.3	99.5	96.8	95.8	662

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Financial Social Assistance

The financial social assistance (FSA) is a cash benefit aimed at the poorest families. Eligibility for FSA is means-tested based on all properties and earnings of the household except those from other social benefit programmes. The FSA eligibility threshold is determined as a percentage of the average wage and adjusted for household size, with different weights given to adults and children as per the equivalence scale. A maximum of 6 family members are eligible for the FSA. It is funded by the state budget and administered by the centres for social work. Data about FSA were collected through survey-specific questions added to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Household Questionnaires.

Table SP.2 presents information about households receiving financial social assistance (FSA) as well as the percentage of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months due to different reasons. In Serbia, 4 percent of households receive FSA. There are differences regarding almost all background variables.

2 percent of households in the Belgrade region and 6 percent in Vojvodina received FSA. 18 percent of households whose head of household is without education received FSA compared to less than 1 percent of households whose head of household is with higher education. Data show that this cash benefit is received by 11 percent of households from the poorest wealth quintile compared with no households from the richest wealth quintile. Regarding the ethnicity of the head of household, the highest percentage receiving FSA is among households whose head self-declared as Roma (38 percent).

As this cash benefit is intended for the poorest households, as expected, the two main reasons for non-applying, stated by respondents to the household questionnaire were that they did not need it (43 percent) and that they knew that they did not meet the conditions (38 percent).

Among other reasons for non-applying, 5 percent of household respondents stated that they didn't know how to apply, 4 percent was told that they did not meet the conditions or they were unaware of the programme while 3 percent thought that the administrative procedure was too complicated.

These reasons were stated in higher percentages among household respondents from the poorest wealth quintile and from households whose head has no education.

Households from the poorest wealth quintile did not apply for the FSA programme because they were unaware of it (7 percent), did not know how to apply (14 percent) or because they were told that they did not meet the conditions (7 percent). These reasons posed even higher obstacles for the households where the head of the household has no education as 18 percent did not know how to apply, 17 percent was unaware of the programme and 6 percent found the administrative procedure too complicated.

Table SP.2: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households receiving FSA and percent distribution of households not receiving FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying or renewing their application, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of households receiving FSA[1,a]	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire	Percent distribution of households that have			
			Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	
Total	3.7	6191	43.2	4.2	5.3	
Region						
Belgrade	1.7	1458	51.3	6.2	2.9	
Vojvodina	5.7	1785	42.7	2.1	5.6	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.6	1645	41.0	4.6	5.8	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.6	1303	37.1	4.2	7.2	
Area						
Urban	3.2	3816	46.6	3.7	3.9	
Other	4.6	2375	37.5	5.0	7.6	
Education of household head						
None	17.5	125	17.9	17.2	18.1	
Primary	6.5	1645	29.7	5.1	9.7	
Secondary	3.1	2970	43.7	4.3	4.6	
Higher	0.7	1445	57.8	2.3	1.4	
Missing/DK	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.5	1572	24.4	7.1	13.9	
Second	3.4	1270	40.4	3.5	5.1	
Middle	1.2	1167	46.2	2.8	1.7	
Fourth	0.7	1112	46.7	3.7	2.7	
Richest	0.0	1070	63.1	3.3	1.4	
Ethnicity of the household head						
Serbian	2.6	5365	44.2	4.3	5.4	
Hungarian	10.0	289	28.9	0.6	5.1	
Bosnian	5.3	70	29.0	4.4	2.2	
Roma	38.1	98	25.3	3.1	9.9	
Other	5.1	294	41.3	5.4	4.2	
Does not want to declare	7.6	72	52.4	2.1	4.9	
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Receipt of financial social assistance

[a] Households receiving FSA are those that have applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months, and whose application was approved

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to main reason for not applying								Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
	3.1	0.7	37.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	5845
	2.2	0.5	32.7	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	1408
	2.1	0.6	41.4	3.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	1659
	3.7	1.0	38.6	3.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	1569
	4.8	0.7	37.9	4.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	1208
	2.9	0.6	37.2	3.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	3622
	3.4	0.8	38.8	4.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	2223
	5.8	1.8	34.6	2.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	96
	3.9	1.0	40.6	6.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	1487
	3.3	0.8	37.9	3.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	2826
	1.6	0.1	34.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1430
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
	4.4	1.6	38.8	6.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	1346
	4.2	0.3	40.1	4.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	1195
	2.6	1.2	40.3	4.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1137
	2.4	0.0	40.1	1.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	1098
	1.4	0.1	29.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1069
	3.2	0.7	36.5	3.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	5123
	2.0	0.1	56.9	3.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	260
	1.1	5.9	51.6	5.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	66
	5.1	1.5	39.2	9.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	53
	2.8	0.0	41.9	2.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	275
	2.2	0.0	31.9	6.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	65
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

Financial Social Assistance in Roma Settlements

Table SP.2R presents information about households in Roma settlements receiving financial social assistance (FSA) as well as the percentage of households that had not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months due to various reasons. In Roma settlements, 49 percent of households received FSA. There are differences by education of the head of household and socioeconomic status.

Table SP.2R: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households receiving FSA and percent distribution of households not receiving FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying or renewing their application, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of households receiving FSA[1,a]	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire	Percent distribution of households that have			
			Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	
Total	49.1	1743	16.4	1.5	4.2	
Area						
Urban	48.0	1225	16.8	1.5	3.7	
Other	51.9	518	15.1	1.3	5.7	
Education of household head						
None	65.4	282	7.1	1.1	9.5	
Primary	49.0	1209	14.1	1.8	3.8	
Secondary or higher	31.7	250	29.3	0.7	2.6	
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	63.8	365	4.2	2.4	8.4	
Second	61.2	365	4.4	2.6	5.1	
Middle	46.5	350	11.5	1.8	4.8	
Fourth	43.5	326	15.6	1.3	1.9	
Richest	28.4	337	30.2	0.5	3.3	
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	57.3	1081	7.3	2.2	5.9	
Richest 40 percent	35.8	662	24.6	0.8	2.7	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Receipt of financial social assistance
[a] Households receiving FSA are those that have applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months, and whose application was approved
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

65 percent of households whose head of household has no education received FSA compared to 32 percent of households whose head of household has secondary or higher education. Additionally, 64 percent of households from the poorest wealth quintile received FSA compared to 28 percent from the richest wealth quintile.

The highest percentages of households that did not apply for FSA did not do so because they knew that they did not meet the conditions (32 percent) and because they were told that they did not meet the conditions.

not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to main reason for not applying								Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
	8.1	3.8	31.6	31.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	649
	7.6	3.6	36.4	27.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	470
	9.6	4.1	18.9	42.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	179
	5.8	4.0	30.3	32.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	78
	9.8	4.8	29.0	35.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	436
	4.1	0.1	40.6	17.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	133
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
	25.9	15.0	14.5	25.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	88
	7.1	4.6	29.7	41.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	92
	5.9	1.3	37.3	35.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	129
	3.7	3.6	43.6	28.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	130
	5.2	0.3	28.6	28.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	210
	11.9	6.2	28.6	34.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	309
	4.7	1.6	34.3	28.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	340

Child Allowance

Child allowance (CA) is financially the largest cash benefit programme and covers almost 400000, or one quarter of all children in Serbia. This means-tested allowance is intended for children from lower-income families and is limited to the first four children in the family, aged 0-18. This benefit is conditioned by regular school attendance. The administration of child allowances is entrusted to municipal services, while payments are made from the State budget.

The findings related to the coverage of children with CA as well as reasons for not applying for this benefit are presented in Table SP.3. The information about whether a child receives CA or not were collected for all children 0-18 years old through a survey-specific set of questions added to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Household Questionnaires.

	Percentage of children receiving CA[1,a]	Percentage of children receiving CA, for at least 12 months[2,b]	Number of children age 0-18 years	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or					
				Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	
Total	27.0	25.3	3709	19.1	0.0	1.1	6.4	0.8	
Sex									
Male	26.0	24.7	1898	20.2	0.0	1.1	6.1	1.2	
Female	28.1	25.9	1811	17.9	0.1	1.1	6.7	0.4	
Region									
Belgrade	8.6	10.2	791	26.5	0.1	0.6	6.7	1.0	
Vojvodina	32.6	28.3	1017	15.1	0.0	1.3	3.3	1.3	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	30.2	28.5	1056	16.1	0.0	1.3	10.2	0.6	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	33.4	31.7	845	18.5	0.0	1.3	4.7	0.4	
Area									
Urban	22.4	21.5	2223	20.4	0.1	1.3	5.5	0.7	
Other	33.9	30.9	1486	16.9	0.0	0.9	7.9	1.0	
Age									
0-6	25.2	20.2	1287	20.1	0.1	1.4	6.6	1.0	
7-14	32.0	31.9	1564	17.0	0.0	0.8	6.2	0.7	
15-18	20.6	20.9	858	21.0	0.0	1.1	6.4	0.7	
Mother's education									
None	31.8	30.4	36	(3.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(15.8)	(4.8)	
Primary	49.4	48.4	471	2.8	0.0	1.6	16.0	3.9	
Secondary	29.9	28.3	1999	16.1	0.0	0.7	6.7	0.8	
Higher	11.9	9.2	886	30.1	0.1	1.2	3.0	0.0	
Cannot be determined	16.7	16.5	317	15.5	0.0	2.2	7.0	0.6	
Father's education									
None	57.1	57.1	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	40.6	40.5	391	6.7	0.0	1.7	19.6	4.9	
Secondary	29.9	27.1	1997	17.6	0.0	0.4	5.6	0.3	
Higher	11.6	10.8	687	29.9	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.0	
Father not in household	24.8	24.3	605	14.3	0.0	4.0	8.6	1.8	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	47.7	46.3	605	6.7	0.0	0.5	17.2	5.3	
Second	38.8	37.2	688	11.8	0.1	1.3	8.6	0.5	
Middle	24.4	22.0	775	11.8	0.0	2.2	7.4	0.8	
Fourth	21.2	18.9	781	14.2	0.1	0.7	5.6	0.1	
Richest	10.5	9.7	861	35.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.1	
Ethnicity of the household head									
Serbian	23.6	21.9	3135	19.9	0.0	1.1	6.5	0.8	
Hungarian	35.2	32.4	157	3.2	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.7	
Bosnian	91.1	87.1	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Roma	44.1	48.3	152	11.3	0.0	2.2	13.1	3.8	
Other	37.4	31.8	137	19.2	0.8	3.0	2.5	0.0	
Does not want to declare	(13.2)	(6.2)	35	(31.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

Overall, 27 percent of children in Serbia receive CA and 25 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months. There are some differences regarding regions: out of all children from the Belgrade region, 9 percent receive CA while this is the case for around 30 percent of children from other regions. In addition, 22 percent of children from urban areas and 34 percent of children from other areas receive the child allowance.

	renewed according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal					Number of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted
	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
	55.5	14.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	2504
	53.4	14.6	3.1	0.1	100.0	1296
	57.7	14.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	1209
	49.7	12.1	3.2	0.1	100.0	675
	63.5	12.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	638
	54.2	15.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	679
	54.8	17.7	2.3	0.2	100.0	512
	57.5	12.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	1596
	51.9	17.9	3.5	0.1	100.0	908
	52.3	14.5	3.8	0.2	100.0	899
	58.6	15.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	972
	55.2	12.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	633
	(39.3)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
	43.7	28.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	197
	57.8	14.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	1272
	55.1	9.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	765
	55.8	15.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	246
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
	39.3	21.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	195
	56.4	17.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	1290
	61.4	5.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	601
	51.6	14.9	4.7	0.1	100.0	405
	37.8	28.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	257
	53.5	20.0	4.2	0.1	100.0	366
	57.4	17.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	533
	62.4	14.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	586
	55.8	5.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	762
	54.9	14.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	2234
	81.6	6.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	91
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
	33.3	33.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	61
	65.6	4.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	81
	(46.3)	(6.1)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	28
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

Table SP.3: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children age 0-18 years receiving child allowance (CA), percentage of children receiving CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution od children according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia, 2014

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children receiving child allowance
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Children receiving child allowance, for at least 12 months
[a] Children receiving CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and whose application was approved
[b] Children receiving CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, who are receiving CA and have been doing so for more than 12 month
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

As expected, receipt of CA is negatively correlated with socioeconomic status; 48 percent of children that live in households from the poorest wealth quintile receive CA compared with 11 percent of children living in the richest wealth quintile.

For the majority of children where the application for CA was not submitted or renewed, the main reason for not doing so was because the household knew that they did not meet the conditions (56 percent), while in 14 percent of cases they were told that they did not meet the conditions. More than one quarter (28 percent) of those living in the poorest wealth quintile were told they did not meet the conditions, while for 17 percent of children age 0-18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted, the main reason was that the administrative procedure was too complicated.

Child Allowance in Roma Settlements

The findings related to the coverage of children with the child allowance (CA) as well as the reasons for not applying for this benefit are presented in the Table SP.3R. The information about whether a child receives CA or not are collected for all children 0-18 years old through a survey-specific set of questions added to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Household Questionnaires.

Table SP.3R: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children age 0-18 years receiving child allowance (CA), percentage of children receiving CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution od children according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children receiving CA[1,a]	Percentage of children receiving CA, for at least 12 months[2,b]	Number of children age 0-18 years	Percent distribution of children for			
				Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	
Total	60.4	56.1	3604	1.8	0.3	1.2	
Sex							
Male	59.2	55.0	1784	2.2	0.2	1.3	
Female	61.5	57.2	1820	1.3	0.5	1.1	
Area							
Urban	61.4	56.6	2730	0.9	0.4	1.3	
Other	57.2	54.5	874	4.4	0.0	0.8	
Age							
0-6 years	61.8	52.4	1465	1.3	0.5	2.1	
7-14 years	71.6	70.9	1525	2.6	0.2	0.9	
15-18 years	29.1	28.1	613	1.6	0.3	0.4	
Mother's education							
None	53.4	49.9	875	0.0	0.6	1.5	
Primary	66.9	62.5	2248	2.1	0.2	1.3	
Secondary or higher	68.2	58.5	223	10.7	0.0	0.0	
Cannot be determined	20.1	18.9	258	1.1	0.4	0.5	
Father's education							
None	57.7	53.3	294	0.0	0.0	3.2	
Primary	63.7	59.9	2232	2.0	0.5	1.0	
Secondary or higher	68.2	63.4	459	4.5	0.0	0.0	
Father not in household	43.6	38.3	618	0.7	0.2	1.3	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.7	40.8	878	0.0	0.6	1.5	
Second	61.9	57.9	753	0.0	0.6	2.8	
Middle	64.7	59.7	700	1.4	0.0	0.0	
Fourth	71.9	68.2	669	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Richest	63.3	58.5	604	9.4	0.0	0.4	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	56.3	52.0	2331	0.3	0.5	1.5	
Richest 40 percent	67.8	63.6	1273	5.5	0.0	0.2	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children receiving child allowance
[2] Survey-specific indicator — Children receiving child allowance, for at least 12 months
[a] Children receiving CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and whose application was approved
[b] Children receiving CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, who are receiving CA and have been doing so for more than 12 month

60 percent of children in Roma settlements receive CA and 56 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months.

Differences are noted according to both the mother's and father's education level with higher coverage observed among children whose parents have a higher level of education. 53 percent of children whose mother has no education receive CA compared with 68 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education

Although CA is a means-tested conditional cash transfer aimed at the poor, the coverage is the lowest within the poorest wealth quintile (45 percent).

whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal								Number of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted
	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
	14.6	6.0	37.3	27.2	10.1	1.5	100.0	1195
	16.1	7.0	33.4	29.6	9.2	1.1	100.0	609
	13.2	4.9	41.4	24.7	10.9	2.0	100.0	586
	14.9	5.4	38.9	26.2	10.1	2.0	100.0	899
	14.0	7.8	32.6	30.2	10.1	0.1	100.0	296
	18.3	8.6	30.8	22.3	14.7	1.5	100.0	431
	18.0	5.9	33.1	26.2	10.2	3.1	100.0	366
	7.6	3.2	48.4	33.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	398
	15.2	8.4	41.3	18.9	13.5	0.7	100.0	362
	17.4	5.5	30.5	30.3	9.9	2.7	100.0	590
	1.3	0.0	35.2	48.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	64
	9.1	4.6	52.6	26.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	179
	20.0	14.0	25.2	17.1	19.1	1.4	100.0	117
	17.3	4.9	36.7	26.5	9.4	1.7	100.0	672
	2.1	0.4	40.4	43.6	7.9	1.0	100.0	125
	11.6	7.8	42.4	25.8	8.8	1.3	100.0	281
	16.0	11.8	33.2	23.1	12.8	0.9	100.0	418
	22.7	2.1	38.3	23.2	10.4	0.0	100.0	240
	15.3	2.0	38.5	33.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	199
	8.3	1.8	51.5	21.5	7.3	9.3	100.0	147
	5.6	5.3	33.0	38.9	6.7	0.5	100.0	190
	17.7	6.8	35.9	25.6	11.3	0.4	100.0	858
	6.8	3.8	41.1	31.3	7.0	4.4	100.0	337

18 percent of those in the bottom three wealth quintiles cited complicated administrative procedures as a reason for not applying.

The coverage with CA is the lowest among the oldest age group of children age 15-18 years (29 percent) which can be attributed to the low school attendance of children from this age group since this benefit is conditioned by regular school attendance.

Birth Grant

The universal birth grant is aimed at increasing Serbia's birth rate. It provides a grant for every newborn, up to a maximum of four children per family. The amount of the grant increases with each additional sibling, most notably for the second child for whom the grant is four times higher than for the first. The right to this allowance is limited to mothers with

	Percentage of children who received the birth grant[1]	Number of children under age 5	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted						
			Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	
Total	88.5	2720	5.4	3.1	1.3	7.8	0.0	38.2	
Sex									
Male	89.7	1400	7.5	4.2	2.0	6.5	0.0	30.4	
Female	87.2	1320	3.3	2.1	0.6	9.0	0.0	45.4	
Region									
Belgrade	86.5	733	(2.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(47.8)	
Vojvodina	89.3	753	0.0	1.1	2.6	6.6	0.0	17.8	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	85.5	706	11.3	1.1	1.7	11.3	0.0	43.5	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.9	528	(7.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(44.2)	
Area									
Urban	88.7	1722	4.4	4.2	0.7	4.7	0.0	40.7	
Other	88.1	998	6.8	1.5	2.2	12.8	0.0	34.3	
Age									
0-11 months	76.5	566	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(13.1)	
0-5 months	66.9	321	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
6-11 months	89.1	245	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
12-23 months	94.8	489	(5.1)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(37.2)	
24-35 months	92.4	465	(10.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(37.0)	
36-47 months	91.1	545	(3.3)	(10.9)	(1.2)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(34.7)	
48-59 months	89.0	655	(1.2)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(70.0)	
Mother's education									
None	54.1	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	81.0	309	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(40.1)	
Secondary	91.1	1380	10.8	2.6	3.3	7.2	0.0	27.1	
Higher	88.3	999	(2.8)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(48.5)	
Father's education									
None	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	78.2	263	1.1	2.2	2.9	12.5	0.0	39.0	
Secondary	92.3	1485	6.5	2.0	1.6	8.9	0.0	33.6	
Higher	85.9	744	(4.4)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(53.6)	
Father not in household	83.6	186	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.0	411	0.9	1.3	0.9	18.8	0.0	29.0	
Second	89.9	425	(11.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(32.0)	
Middle	87.4	522	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Fourth	93.7	609	(2.7)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(29.5)	
Richest	87.1	752	(8.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(52.9)	
Ethnicity of the household head									
Serbian	90.3	2306	7.4	4.3	1.2	9.6	0.0	33.2	
Hungarian	99.3	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bosnian	90.0	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Roma	59.7	91	(2.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(19.6)	
Other	85.0	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Serbian citizenship. The information regarding whether a child received a birth grant or not was collected for all children under five through a survey-specific module that was added to the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Questionnaires for children under five.

according to the main reason for non-application				Number of children for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted
There is still time/ I will apply	Other	Missing	Total	
19.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	230
26.7	22.6	0.0	100.0	111
12.2	26.2	0.0	100.0	119
(20.9)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	68
24.3	45.5	0.0	100.0	59
16.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	87
(7.8)	(29.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
19.9	25.5	0.0	100.0	141
18.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	88
(61.7)	(15.5)	(0.0)	100.0	71
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	54
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
(0.0)	(32.5)	(0.0)	100.0	23
(0.0)	(48.9)	(0.0)	100.0	31
(0.0)	(24.1)	(0.0)	100.0	41
(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	100.0	63
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
(9.3)	(36.7)	(0.0)	100.0	56
24.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	89
(22.4)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	76
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
9.7	30.2	0.0	100.0	52
28.7	18.6	0.0	100.0	88
(21.4)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	64
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
13.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	60
(23.3)	(23.2)	(0.0)	100.0	36
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	41
(22.3)	(27.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
(23.1)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	66
24.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	158
-	-	-	100.0	-
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
(2.3)	(60.6)	(0.0)	100.0	28
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
-	-	-	100.0	0

Table SP.4: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 who received the birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2014

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children received a birth grant
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table SP.4 presents data on the percentage of children who received a birth grant. 89 percent of children under five in Serbia received the birth grant. There are some differences by region and mother's education. 86 percent of children in Sumadija and Western Serbia received the birth grant compared with 94 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia. Only 54 percent of children whose mother has no education received the birth grant compared to 91 and 88 percent of children whose mother has secondary or higher education, respectively.

For the majority of children whose mothers did not apply for this benefit, the main reason was that they knew they did not meet the conditions (38 percent). Other key reasons reported were that: there was still time and they would apply (19 percent), they found the administrative procedure to be too complicated (8 percent), or they did not need this benefit (5 percent).

A complicated administrative procedure was an obstacle for applying for 19 percent of children whose mothers are from the poorest households.

Birth Grant in Roma Settlements

Table SP.4R presents data on the percentage of children from Roma settlements who received a birth grant. Overall, 76 percent of children from Roma settlements received a birth grant. Differentials exist according to the mother's education level, in which 63 percent of children whose mother has no education received the birth grant compared to 90 percent of children whose mother has secondary or higher education.

Table SP.4R: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 who received the birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of children who received the birth grant[1]	Number of children under age 5	Percent distribution of children for whom an applica					
			Did not need any	Unaware of the programme	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	
Total	75.6	1515	0.0	5.1	8.5	17.5	8.3	
Sex								
Male	74.7	787	0.0	5.2	10.4	16.4	9.9	
Female	76.5	728	0.0	5.1	6.5	18.6	6.6	
Area								
Urban	75.2	1135	0.0	4.3	9.1	19.1	8.0	
Other	76.7	380	0.0	7.8	6.5	12.2	9.2	
Age								
0-11 months	58.3	276	0.0	3.8	9.3	15.0	5.0	
0-5 months	41.0	146	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(18.4)	(2.3)	
6-11 months	77.8	130	(0.0)	(12.9)	(3.5)	(7.0)	(11.3)	
12-23 months	79.1	318	0.0	3.3	7.2	16.2	10.8	
24-35 months	80.1	281	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.5)	(12.1)	(15.2)	
36-47 months	80.0	324	0.0	5.6	12.1	18.7	1.2	
48-59 months	78.7	316	(0.0)	(8.7)	(5.8)	(25.9)	(12.3)	
Mother's education								
None	62.6	361	0.0	4.0	11.9	23.6	11.3	
Primary	78.4	1031	0.0	5.7	6.9	14.1	6.9	
Secondary or higher	90.2	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Father's education								
None	79.1	161	(0.0)	(15.7)	(25.7)	(3.9)	(7.6)	
Primary	75.2	950	0.0	3.8	8.5	21.6	3.8	
Secondary or higher	83.2	222	(0.0)	(8.4)	(1.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	
Father not in household	65.3	182	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.9)	(15.4)	(33.2)	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.6	436	0.0	5.1	7.8	21.2	15.3	
Second	78.2	317	0.0	8.8	12.5	10.0	5.6	
Middle	76.7	300	(0.0)	(3.6)	(13.7)	(13.5)	(0.0)	
Fourth	92.0	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Richest	77.3	208	(0.0)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(22.8)	(0.0)	
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	71.3	1053	0.0	5.5	10.0	17.3	10.1	
Richest 40 percent	85.4	462	(0.0)	(3.3)	(2.0)	(18.4)	(0.0)	

[1] Survey-specific indicator — Children received a birth grant
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

36 percent of children whose mothers did not submit an application for a birth grant knew that they did not meet the conditions, while 18 percent stated that the administrative procedure was too complicated. 9 percent did not know how to apply and 8 percent thought it too costly to apply. For 22 percent of children from the poorest households for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted, procedures were too complicated, for 15 percent it was too expensive to apply and 8 percent did not know how to apply.

ation for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for non-application						Number of children for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted
	Know that they do not meet the conditions	There is still time/ I will apply	Other	Missing	Total	
	35.7	7.9	16.7	0.0	100.0	315
	31.0	12.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	162
	40.6	3.0	19.3	0.0	100.0	153
	36.6	8.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	240
	32.5	7.4	24.3	0.0	100.0	74
	17.6	28.3	20.9	0.0	100.0	88
	(9.4)	(35.3)	(22.9)	(0.0)	100.0	62
	(37.0)	(11.9)	(16.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26
	47.3	0.0	15.1	0.0	100.0	61
	(43.5)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	100.0	48
	46.9	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	60
	(32.4)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	100.0	58
	33.6	2.5	12.3	0.0	100.0	114
	35.8	11.5	19.1	0.0	100.0	191
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
	(34.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
	37.0	8.7	16.7	0.0	100.0	204
	(51.9)	(13.6)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	32
	(20.3)	(5.7)	(18.6)	(0.0)	100.0	49
	32.7	3.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	151
	31.6	6.2	25.5	0.0	100.0	53
	(39.9)	(1.4)	(27.9)	(0.0)	100.0	53
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
	(39.9)	(28.2)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
	34.0	3.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	257
	(43.2)	(27.4)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	58

XIII SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective Well-being in Serbia

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[81]. In the MICS, a set of questions were asked to women age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young women was in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young women's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very				
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environ-ment	
Total	92.8	91.8	94.8	80.5	
Age					
15-19	93.3	91.1	95.5	80.2	
15-17	93.0	93.3	94.6	80.2	
18-19	93.7	88.3	96.7	80.2	
20-24	92.3	92.5	94.1	80.8	
Region					
Belgrade	83.5	89.1	92.8	83.9	
Vojvodina	95.3	96.4	93.9	81.4	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.2	93.7	96.0	82.6	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.8	86.6	96.0	73.5	
Area					
Urban	91.1	92.3	93.5	79.6	
Other	95.4	91.0	96.9	82.0	
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	95.6	85.2	95.2	83.5	
Never married/in union	92.4	92.7	94.7	80.1	
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Primary	92.0	87.6	95.3	71.9	
Secondary	92.5	91.2	95.3	80.0	
Higher	93.3	93.4	93.9	82.8	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.9	92.1	93.9	72.7	
Second	96.7	87.8	97.1	79.1	
Middle	92.2	93.1	90.9	85.7	
Fourth	86.5	91.6	96.1	80.0	
Richest	93.9	94.7	95.8	81.5	
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	92.7	92.1	95.7	81.0	
Hungarian	(87.2)	(97.0)	(74.1)	(82.6)	
Bosnian	(98.8)	(98.2)	(100.0)	(98.8)	
Roma	(90.8)	(73.9)	(94.5)	(70.9)	
Other	(95.8)	(88.6)	(88.1)	(74.0)	
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	

[81] OECD, 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being, OECD Publishing, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Serbia, 2014

	or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	83.0	89.2	71.9	11.3	25.6	1077	87.4	774	72.8	122	63.3	276
	84.6	91.0	91.2	2.6	14.7	515	87.8	469	(*)	14	72.5	76
	85.3	87.9	98.9	0.8	13.3	292	86.7	288	(*)	2	(81.9)	39
	83.6	95.1	81.2	5.0	16.5	223	89.6	181	(*)	11	(62.7)	37
	81.6	87.6	54.2	19.2	35.6	562	86.8	304	69.5	108	59.8	200
	83.0	90.8	80.5	17.7	26.4	231	82.7	186	(*)	41	(48.6)	61
	88.3	90.7	72.2	9.7	41.9	273	89.7	197	(88.9)	26	68.5	115
	81.3	86.4	67.7	10.9	19.8	330	85.1	223	(66.7)	36	59.0	65
	79.4	89.9	69.0	7.6	14.4	242	93.0	167	(*)	18	79.7	35
	80.2	88.4	75.0	11.1	26.2	653	86.5	490	59.7	73	64.2	171
	87.5	90.5	67.1	11.6	24.7	423	89.0	284	92.1	49	61.7	104
	83.0	87.1	14.7	19.0	42.4	129	(*)	19	88.4	24	62.0	55
	83.1	89.5	79.7	10.2	23.3	948	88.0	755	68.8	97	63.5	221
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	0	-	0	(*)	1
	85.1	87.0	17.7	10.2	33.6	56	(*)	10	(*)	6	(*)	19
	84.6	89.0	67.2	12.7	23.7	622	88.3	418	81.9	79	70.1	147
	80.2	89.9	87.7	9.4	27.7	395	86.6	346	(58.9)	37	59.0	109
	82.6	88.0	48.4	7.9	24.6	137	93.5	66	(*)	11	(52.5)	34
	78.6	90.0	73.5	8.5	20.0	243	90.0	179	(62.5)	21	58.8	49
	83.0	87.2	65.1	15.6	27.8	249	86.8	162	(74.8)	39	58.0	69
	80.9	88.4	76.5	11.5	26.8	219	82.1	167	86.2	25	(63.8)	59
	90.1	92.1	87.3	11.4	28.6	229	88.1	200	(*)	26	(77.3)	65
	82.8	88.9	74.5	11.2	25.4	936	87.8	697	72.2	105	66.2	238
	(78.4)	(87.9)	(82.9)	(6.6)	(24.3)	38	(*)	32	(*)	2	(*)	9
	(97.3)	(100.0)	(48.6)	(19.0)	(21.3)	22	(*)	11	(*)	4	(*)	5
	(76.1)	(92.2)	(28.4)	(6.5)	(19.8)	34	(*)	10	(*)	2	(*)	7
	(86.9)	(86.8)	(56.3)	(7.0)	(32.9)	36	(*)	20	(*)	3	(*)	12
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	5	(*)	5
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0	-	0

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table SW.1 shows the proportion of young women age 15-24 years in Serbia, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their health (95 percent), their family life (93 percent) and their friendships (92 percent). Among the domains, young women are the least satisfied with their current income, with 74 percent of young women not having an income at all. If observed by regions, young women are less satisfied with their living environment in Southern and Eastern Serbia (74 percent) compared to other regions, where the percentages range from 81-84 percent.

In Table SW.2 proportions of women age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. In total, 93 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall. The proportion of women age 15-19 years who are satisfied with life is slightly higher (97 percent) than among those age 20-24 years (90 percent). As for regions, young women in Southern and Eastern Serbia are the most satisfied with their life (97 percent), as opposed to women living in the Belgrade region who are the least satisfied (88 percent). These proportions do not vary notably by marital status.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Table SW.2. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2 indicates, the life satisfaction level is higher for women age 15-19 compared to the 20-24 year age group. The highest level of life satisfaction is seen among women living in households in the richest wealth quintile.

The table also shows that 94 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. Women this age who are living in the Belgrade region are less likely to be very or somewhat happy than those in other regions. Comparing 15-19 year old women to 20-24 year old women, the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is 97 percent and 91 percent, respectively.

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, young women were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of the desperation that may exist among young women, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may provide valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young women.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	93.1	1.6	93.6	1077
Age				
15-19	96.6	1.5	96.8	515
15-17	95.7	1.5	96.0	292
18-19	97.8	1.5	97.9	223
20-24	89.9	1.7	90.6	562
Region				
Belgrade	88.4	1.6	86.1	231
Vojvodina	94.4	1.5	94.9	273
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.8	1.6	96.6	330
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.6	1.6	95.0	242
Area				
Urban	91.3	1.6	91.9	653
Other	95.9	1.5	96.1	423
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	94.4	1.6	94.3	129
Never married/in union	92.9	1.6	93.5	948
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	92.2	1.6	90.2	56
Secondary	95.1	1.6	95.0	622
Higher	90.1	1.6	91.8	395
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.5	1.6	93.0	137
Second	96.9	1.6	96.9	243
Middle	89.5	1.7	91.3	249
Fourth	91.3	1.6	90.8	219
Richest	94.5	1.5	95.5	229
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	93.0	1.6	93.6	936
Hungarian	(84.9)	(1.8)	(100.0)	38
Bosnian	(98.8)	(1.3)	(98.8)	22
Roma	(92.1)	(1.8)	(85.6)	34
Other	(99.3)	(1.5)	(88.6)	36
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 — Life satisfaction
[2] MICS indicator 11.2 — Happiness
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 29 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 37 percent of young women that live in households in the poorest wealth quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women that live in households in the richest wealth quintile is 26 percent. There is a notable difference between young women who were never married or were in union who think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year (28 percent) when compared to women that were married or are currently in union (40 percent). Percentages for young women in the Belgrade region are lower compared to the other regions.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Serbia, 2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	35.7	75.4	29.1	1077
Age				
15-19	34.4	73.7	26.8	515
15-17	36.1	73.1	28.6	292
18-19	32.0	74.7	24.4	223
20-24	36.9	76.9	31.3	562
Region				
Belgrade	29.7	70.5	23.1	231
Vojvodina	34.0	76.3	28.2	273
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.2	74.7	31.1	330
Southern and Eastern Serbia	41.2	80.0	33.2	242
Area				
Urban	34.0	75.1	27.5	653
Other	38.2	75.9	31.7	423
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	47.8	69.7	39.8	129
Never married/in union	34.0	76.2	27.7	948
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	42.6	70.8	40.1	56
Secondary	34.3	76.4	27.6	622
Higher	36.7	74.4	29.8	395
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	40.2	81.0	36.5	137
Second	39.0	79.7	33.3	243
Middle	39.6	74.8	29.6	249
Fourth	29.4	73.9	22.5	219
Richest	31.0	69.5	26.1	229
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	35.2	74.4	28.4	936
Hungarian	(33.5)	(79.9)	(22.6)	38
Bosnian	(30.4)	(98.0)	(29.5)	22
Roma	(40.0)	(80.2)	(37.4)	34
Other	(44.5)	(77.2)	(40.1)	36
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 — Perception of a better life
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Subjective Well-being in Roma Settlements

Table SW.1R shows the proportion of young women age 15-24 years from Roma settlements in Serbia, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those young Roma women who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their family life and their health (both are 90 percent), followed by the way they look (86 percent). Among the domains, young women are the least satisfied with their current income, with 83 percent of young women not having an income at all. Only one half of young women (53 percent) are satisfied with their current income. It is notable that young women living in the poorest households are least satisfied in all selected domains, with the lowest satisfaction being with their living environment, where only about half of young women are satisfied.

In Table SW.2R proportions of women age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. In total, 82 percent of 15-24 year old women from Roma settlements are satisfied with their life overall — the figure ranges from 65 percent for women living in the poorest households to 93 percent among those living in the richest households. The proportion of young women who are satisfied with life is somewhat higher in urban areas (84 percent) than in other areas (77 percent). Younger women (age 15-19 years) seem to be more satisfied with life than those age 20-24 years (89 percent compared to 76 percent). Differences by education level can also be observed for this indicator. It ranges from 72 percent for young women with no education to 94 percent for women with secondary or higher education.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Table SW.2R. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average scores, the higher the life satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2R indicates, the life satisfaction level is higher for young women age 15-19 compared to the older age group, 20-24 years, and among those living in urban areas compared to those living in other areas. The satisfaction level is correlated with educational background: it is highest among young women with secondary or higher education.

The table also shows that 87 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. When comparing 15-19 year old women to the older age group (20-24 years), the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is, 93 and 80 percent, respectively. The proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is higher in urban areas (90 percent) than in other areas (78 percent). It is notable that a higher proportion of women age 15-24 years that were never married/in union and with secondary or higher education are happier than women with no education or with primary education. As for the wealth status, 95 percent of young women living in the richest households are very or somewhat happy in relation to only 74 percent of women in the poorest households.

Table SW.1R: Domains of life satisfaction

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	
Total	89.8	80.8	89.7	73.7	79.0	86.3	12.8	2.0	17.2	
Age										
15-19	93.2	83.2	92.6	77.2	84.3	89.5	23.5	1.6	19.7	
15-17	91.3	83.5	94.7	77.1	83.1	90.6	29.5	1.7	14.1	
18-19	95.5	82.8	90.1	77.4	85.8	88.2	16.0	1.5	26.7	
20-24	86.3	78.4	86.8	70.1	73.7	83.1	2.0	2.5	14.6	
Area										
Urban	91.7	80.6	90.8	77.2	81.8	87.5	13.1	1.9	17.6	
Other	84.0	81.5	86.5	63.0	70.7	82.9	11.9	2.4	16.0	
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	87.6	76.6	88.5	70.9	78.8	84.3	0.9	1.5	18.7	
Never married/in union	93.6	88.2	91.8	78.4	79.4	89.9	33.4	2.9	14.5	
Education										
None	76.7	72.8	85.8	65.2	75.2	82.5	0.0	0.5	11.8	
Primary	90.9	80.6	89.7	72.6	80.2	86.2	6.8	1.5	18.0	
Secondary or higher	95.5	88.1	92.7	84.5	77.3	90.1	47.3	5.4	18.0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	76.0	66.7	85.0	52.4	68.6	79.5	5.7	1.2	14.1	
Second	86.8	81.4	89.4	70.4	78.4	86.6	13.0	2.2	13.0	
Middle	95.4	88.7	91.0	80.8	86.0	88.3	15.9	2.3	16.7	
Fourth	92.8	84.1	91.7	77.6	83.4	83.8	11.9	1.6	14.4	
Richest	98.9	85.2	91.9	88.4	80.7	93.3	17.9	2.8	26.5	
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	85.4	78.1	88.2	66.8	77.0	84.5	11.2	1.9	14.5	
Richest 40 percent	96.1	84.7	91.8	83.5	81.9	89.0	15.2	2.3	21.0	

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	759	90.9	97	(*)	15	53.3	130
	382	90.1	90	(*)	6	55.2	75
	211	88.4	62	(*)	4	(*)	30
	171	(*)	27	(*)	3	(68.9)	46
	377	(*)	8	(*)	9	50.6	55
	568	91.9	74	(*)	11	53.1	100
	191	(*)	23	(*)	5	(53.9)	30
	480	(*)	4	(*)	7	49.8	90
	278	90.5	93	(*)	8	(61.0)	40
	103	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	12
	525	(84.4)	36	(*)	8	52.8	95
	130	(94.7)	62	(*)	7	(*)	23
	166	(*)	9	(*)	2	(29.1)	23
	148	(*)	19	(*)	3	(24.9)	19
	133	(*)	21	(*)	3	(49.4)	22
	140	(*)	17	(*)	2	(*)	20
	171	(*)	31	(*)	5	(75.5)	45
	448	(85.4)	50	(*)	8	34.8	65
	311	(96.7)	47	(*)	7	71.5	65

Table SW.2R: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	82.4	1.7	86.7	759
Age				
15-19	88.8	1.5	93.0	382
15-17	85.9	1.6	92.2	211
18-19	92.4	1.5	93.9	171
20-24	76.0	1.9	80.3	377
Area				
Urban	84.4	1.7	89.5	568
Other	76.6	2.0	78.3	191
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	79.9	1.8	82.4	480
Never married/in union	86.8	1.6	94.1	278
Education				
None	71.8	2.0	76.8	103
Primary	81.6	1.7	86.9	525
Secondary or higher	94.3	1.5	93.7	130
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	64.8	2.2	73.5	166
Second	77.0	1.9	83.6	148
Middle	90.3	1.5	91.4	133
Fourth	88.2	1.6	91.3	140
Richest	93.3	1.5	94.7	171
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	76.5	1.9	82.2	448
Richest 40 percent	91.0	1.5	93.2	311

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 — Life satisfaction
[2] MICS indicator 11.2 — Happiness

In Table SW.3R, the perceptions of a better life for women living in Roma settlements are shown. Overall, the proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is only 27 percent. In general, differences can be observed by area, education and household wealth status, being the most pronounced by the wealth status. Thus, 14 percent of young women that live in the poorest households think that their life improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportion for young women that live in the richest households is 41 percent. There is also a notable difference by education level of young women — ranging from 37 percent for women with secondary or higher education to 23 percent for women with no education.

Table SW.3R: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	29.3	80.4	27.4	759
Age				
15-19	31.2	79.1	29.3	382
15-17	25.9	76.4	23.4	211
18-19	37.6	82.6	36.6	171
20-24	27.4	81.6	25.6	377
Area				
Urban	30.5	81.5	28.9	568
Other	25.8	77.1	23.0	191
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	32.7	79.5	30.3	480
Never married/in union	23.4	81.9	22.5	278
Education				
None	24.1	71.7	23.0	103
Primary	27.9	80.0	26.0	525
Secondary or higher	38.9	88.7	36.8	130
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.9	65.5	13.5	166
Second	24.2	77.4	21.7	148
Middle	23.4	79.2	21.9	133
Fourth	41.3	92.7	39.2	140
Richest	43.4	88.2	40.7	171
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	20.2	73.5	18.7	448
Richest 40 percent	42.4	90.2	40.0	311

[1] MICS indicator 11.3 — Perception of a better life

Appendix A Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

Sample Design for the 2014 Serbia MICS Sample

Target Population and Survey Population

The primary target population is all regular (non-institutional) households in the Republic of Serbia. Other target populations are all women 15-49 years of age and all children under 5 years of age living in non-institutional households. The survey population is identical to the target population; the survey covers all areas within the national borders.

Survey Domains and Stratification

The primary objective of the sample design was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and other areas, and for the four regions of the country: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia.

Stratification was done according to type of settlement (urban and other), and 25 Areas (Belegrade, West Backa, South Banat, South Backa, North Banat, North Backa, Central Banat, Srem, Zlatibor, Kolubara, Macva, Moravica, Pomoravlje, Rasina, Raska, Sumadija, Bor, Branicevo, Zajecar, Jablanica, Nisava, Pirot, Danube, Pcinja, and Toplica).

Sampling Procedure

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. A random sample of enumeration areas (cluster of households) was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) at the first stage. A sample of households was selected in each enumeration area in the second stage. (A different procedure was used in three large enumeration areas; see the section on listing activities).

The number of households selected per cluster was determined as 18 households. This decision was based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. In the selected clusters a further stratification (2nd stage stratification) was done into two strata: households with children under five years of age and households without children under five.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the 2014 Serbia MICS was set to 7200 households and 400 enumeration areas. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2010 Serbia MICS results along with a discussion on budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template. The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME)^2(r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- *n* is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- *r* is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- *deff* is the design effect for the indicator
- *RME* is the relative margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence
- *pb* is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based
- *AveSize* is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- *RR* is the predicted response rate factor necessary to raise the sample size for non-response

An important factor which influenced the calculation of the sample size using various indicators for the children under 5, is the very low fertility rate, which increases the number of sample households considerably. A sample size of over 20000 households is needed to provide a sufficient number of children under 5 (at least 3500). Therefore, in order to reduce the number of households in the sample, but not to lose estimation reliability, the stratification of the sample into categories with and without children aged 0-4 years was done and a higher sampling rate was used for households with children.

Using a hypothetical value for an indicator (*r*) of 0.12, and values of *deff*=1.5, *RME*=0.12, *pb*=0.17 (required proportion of children in sample for drawing reliable conclusions), *AveSize*=2.9 and *RR*=0.85, the required sample size was calculated as 7300 households, with about 3600 households with children under 5 (assuming one child per household).

The proposed sample size of 7200 was further assessed by the calculation of expected *RME* for two indicators using the values of *r* and *deff* from the 2010 Serbia MICS. The parameters for the indicator "Stunting prevalence" were estimated in the 2010 Serbia MICS to be *r*=0.066 and *deff*=1.9. When *pb*=0.17, *AveSize*=2.9 and *RR*=0.85 then the *RME* becomes 0.19. This is a slightly wide RME but it can be accepted. The parameters for the indicator "Marriage before age 18" were estimated in the 2010 Serbia MICS to be *r*=0.077, and *deff=2.2*. When *pb*=0.23 (proportion of women in the sample based on previous rounds of the MICS survey), *AveSize*=2.9 and *RR*=0.85, then the *RME* becomes 0.16, which is acceptable.

The target sample size in each category (households with/without children under five) was calculated according to the required number of children under 5 in the sample, as 3800 households with children under 5 (assuming one child under 5 per household) and 3400 households without children under 5.

Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 400 sample clusters needed to be selected.

The final number of households in each category in the overall sample and per cluster was determined based on the number of households with children under 5 found in the listing for each enumeration area.

Initially the sample was allocated proportionally to the strata based on the number of households in the strata. This allocation was then slightly adjusted. At the level of Serbia, the number of enumeration areas for the "other" domain was reduced by three enumeration areas and allocated to the urban domain. For the Belgrade region, five more enumeration areas were allocated, where the non-response rate was expected to be higher. For Southern and Eastern Serbia, the sample was increased by four enumeration areas to achieve better precision. The samples for Vojvodina and Sumadija and Western Serbia were reduced by six and three enumeration areas respectively. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1: Allocation of sample clusters (primary sampling units) to sampling strata

	Number of households (2011 Census)			Number of Sample Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	2487885	1533920	953965	400	251	149
Area						
Belgrade	606433	507076	99357	103	86	17
North Backa	71416	46060	25356	11	7	4
Central Banat	68866	34949	33917	10	5	5
North Banat	56800	35705	21095	8	5	3
South Banat	101502	60391	41111	15	9	6
West Backa	68888	36824	32064	11	6	5
South Backa	223653	163221	60432	35	26	9
Srem	105031	46860	58171	16	7	9
Macva	100136	31537	68599	16	5	11
Kolubara	58973	25941	33032	9	4	5
Sumadija	97096	64278	32818	15	10	5
Pomoravlje	71478	34481	36997	11	6	5
Zlatibor	94434	48631	45803	15	8	7
Moravica	72867	39621	33246	11	6	5
Raska	90515	48584	41931	14	8	6
Rasina	77270	31127	46143	12	5	7
Danube	64155	35287	28868	11	6	5
Branicevo	59776	24736	35040	10	4	6
Bor	45970	26305	19665	8	5	3
Zajecar	42445	24003	18442	7	4	3
Nisava	128303	75512	52791	22	13	9
Toplica	31184	15029	16155	6	3	3
Pirot	34036	19686	14350	5	3	2
Jablanica	66740	29870	36870	11	5	6
Pcinja	49918	28206	21712	8	5	3

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2011 Serbian Population Census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs)and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2011 Population Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 25 strata (Areas), by urban and other domains separately.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 Population Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed the occupied households.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for updating the household lists. Regional Offices formed the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, an ortho-photo map, description of the enumeration area, the list of all households and vacant dwellings in the selected cluster from the 2011 Census were provided. Using the ortho-photo map, description of the enumeration area and listing, the interviewers' task was to go to the addresses listed and to mark any changes that were found, e.g. the dwelling didn't exist anymore, the household had moved away from the dwelling and another household was living there. The interviewers were also instructed to enumerate occupied dwellings in newly

built buildings after the 2011 Census in the enumeration area, and to note the number of children under five living in the household.

Three enumeration areas with more than 300 households were considered to be too large for complete listing. In order to achieve good quality and reduce the required time for the listing process, only a randomly selected part (segment) of the enumeration area was subject to listing. The boundaries of the segments were defined in the field in accordance with the configuration of the field and existing address system, by dividing the enumeration area into parts/segments of approximately equal sizes (based on the estimated number of dwellings). For each enumeration area, one segment was randomly selected, and within the boundaries of the segment, all occupied households were listed. The listing process was performed during October and November 2013.

Selection of Households

Updated lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each sample enumeration area and sent to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Afterwards, the updated lists of the households in the enumeration areas were classified into two 2nd stage strata (categories): households with children under 5 and households without children. A separate sample of households was selected from each stratum, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample in order to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

The number of households to be selected from each category in a sample enumeration area depends on the number of households in the area. In enumeration areas with at least 14 households with children under 5, 14 households with children under 5 were selected. In the case of clusters with less than 14 updated households with children under 5, all of these households were included in the sample. The number of households without children under 5 was obtained as the difference between the overall number of sample households per cluster (18) and the number of households with children under 5 allocated in the cluster. The households within each category were selected systematically with equal probabilities. During the data collection, another 151 households (57 with children under-5 and 94 households without children under-5) were included in the sample, in the case where interviewers identified that two households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The 2014 Serbia MICS sample is not self-weighting, due to a disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata, categories of households (with/without children under 5) and the final non-response. In order to obtain representative results for Serbia, sample weights were used.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal value of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in a particular sampling stratum (h), from PSU (i) within category (c):

$$W_{hic} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

W_{hic} is called the *design weight*. The term f_{hic}, the sampling fraction for the c-th category within the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hic} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hic}$$

Where p_{shic} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at each stage *s=(1,2,3)* for the sample households in category *c* of the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different it was necessary to calculate individual overall sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by category with/without children under 5.

The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area therefore included:

- the first stage probability (p_{1hi}) of selection of the enumeration area in sampling stratum $\underline{h}$
- the proportion (p_{2hi}) of the listed segment in the case of segmented PSU (for non-segmented PSUs p_{2hi} =1)
- probability (p_{3hci}) of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (or segment) of category c (with/without children under 5).

Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed of the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hic} = \frac{m_{hic}}{M'_{hic}}$$

M'_{hic} = number of households of category c listed in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum h

m_{hic} = number of households of category c selected in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum h

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = Number of interviewed households in stratum hc / Number of selected occupied households in stratum hc

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the design weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2014 Serbia MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum hc/ Eligible selected women (or under-5's) in stratum hc

The non-response adjustment factors for women's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible selected women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The household weights and individual weights were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each cluster and 2nd stage stratum (with/without children under 5). These weights were then normalized, one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. The average design weight is calculated as the sum of the design weights divided by the unweighted total. A similar procedure was followed in obtaining normalized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires. Normalized weights varied between 0.07 and 25.05 in the 400 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for each sample household, woman and under-5 with these sample weights.

Sample Design for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Sample

Target Population and Survey Population

The primary target population is all Roma households in the Republic of Serbia. Other target populations are all women 15-49 years of age and all children under 5 years of age living in Roma households. Due to practical considerations the survey population is restricted to all Roma households living in the 2011 Census enumeration areas which had at least 18 Roma households at the time of the 2011 Census. The survey population constitutes approximately 45 percent of the target population.

Survey Domains and Stratification

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level and for urban and other areas.

Stratification for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was done according to the type of settlement (urban and other), and to the four regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia.

Sampling Procedure

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

A random sample of enumeration areas (cluster of households) was selected with probabilities proportional to size within each stratum at the first stage. A sample of households was selected in each enumeration area at the second stage.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was determined as 19 households. This decision was based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. In the selected clusters a further stratification (2nd stage stratification) was done into two strata: households with children under five years of age and households without children under five.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was set to 1900 households and 100 enumeration areas. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS results along with a discussion on budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template. The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME)^2(r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator
- RME is the relative margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

- *AveSize* is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- *RR* is the predicted response rate factor necessary to raise the sample size for non-response

An important factor which influenced the calculation of the sample size using various indicators for the children under 5, is the low fertility rate, which increase the number of sample households. A sample size of over 3000 households is needed to provide sufficient number of children under 5 (at least 1300). Therefore, in order to reduce the number of households in the sample, but not to lose estimation reliability, the stratification of the sample into categories with and without children aged 0-4 years was done and a higher sampling rate was used for households with children.

Using a hypothetical value for an indicator (*r*) of 0.12, and values of *deff*=1.5, *RME*=0.19, *pb*=0.17 (required proportion of children in sample for drawing reliable conclusions), *AveSize*=4.2 and *RR*=0.85, the required sample size was calculated as 1900 households, with about 1400 households with children under 5 (assuming one child per household).

The proposed sample size of 1900 was further assessed by the calculation of the expected *RME* for two indicators using the values of *r* and *deff* from the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. The indicator "Stunting prevalence" was estimated in the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS to *r*=0.236 and *deff*=2.0. When *pb*=0.17, *AveSize*=4.2 and RR=0.85 then the *RME* becomes 0.15, which is acceptable. The indicator "Marriage before age 18" was estimated in the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS to *r*=0.162 and *deff=1.5*. When *pb*=0.26 (proportion of women in the sample based on previous rounds of MICS survey), *AveSize*=4.2 and *RR*=0.85 then the *RME* becomes 0.13.

The target sample size in each category (households with/without children under five) was calculated according to the required number of children under 5 in the sample, determined as 1350 households with children under 5 (assuming one child under 5 per household) and 550 households without children under 5.

Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 100 sample clusters would need to be selected in the sample.

The final number of households in each category in the overall sample and per cluster was determined based on the number of households with children under 5 found in the listing for each enumeration area.

The allocation of the sample to the strata was not proportional to the number of Roma households. In order to produce estimates with better precision for the urban and other domains, the number of enumeration areas for the urban domain was reduced by seven and allocated to the other domain. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1R: Allocation of sample clusters (primary sampling units) to sampling strata

	Number of households (2011 Census)			Number of Sample Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	16286	11487	4799	100	64	36
Region						
Belgrade	3216	2766	450	22	17	5
Vojvodina	2402	1172	1230	23	11	12
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2381	1112	1269	15	7	8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8287	6437	1850	40	29	11

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The frame for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was based on information from the 2011 Serbian Population Census. It was formed by excluding all enumeration areas with 17 or less Roma households. In this way 45 percent of the Roma households were included. The resulting frame with the number of Roma households from the 2011 Census data for each enumeration area was used for the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs). The PSUs were selected from each of the sampling strata by using a systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedure, based on the estimated number of Roma households. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the four strata (Regions), by urban and other domains separately.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 Population Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed the occupied households.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for updating the household lists. Regional Offices formed the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, an ortho-photo map, description of enumeration area, the list of all households and vacant dwellings in the selected cluster from the 2011 Census were provided. Based on the ortho-photo map, description of the enumeration area and listing, the interviewers' task was to go to the addresses listed and to identify the current Roma households, together with the number of children under five living in the household.

The listing process was performed during October and November 2013.

Selection of Households

Updated lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each sample enumeration area and sent to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Afterwards, the updated lists of the households in the enumeration areas were classified into two 2nd stage strata (categories): households with children under 5 and households without children. A separate sample of households was selected from each stratum, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample in order to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

The number of households to be selected from each category in a sample enumeration area depends on the number of households in the area. In enumeration areas (clusters) with at least 16 updated households with children under 5, 16 households with children under 5 were assigned. In the case of clusters with less than 16 updated households with children under 5, all of these households were included in the sample. The number of households without children under 5 was obtained as the difference between the overall number of sample households per cluster (19) and the number of households with children under 5 allocated in the cluster. The households from both categories were selected systematically with equal probabilities. During the data collection, another 76 households (28 with children under-5 and 48 households without children under-5) were included in the sample, in the case where interviewers identified that two households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The sample for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS is not self-weighting, due to the disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata, categories (2nd stage strata) of households (with/without children under 5) and the final non-response. In order to obtain representative results for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, sample weights were used.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal value of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in a particular sampling stratum (h), from PSU (i) within category (c):

$$W_{hic} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

W_{hic} is called the *design weight*. The term f_{hic}, the sampling fraction for the c-th category within the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hic} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hic}$$

Where p_{shic} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at each stage *s=(1,2)* for the sample households in category *c* of the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different it was necessary to calculate individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by second stage stratum (with/without children under 5).

The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) and second stage stratum therefore included: the first stage probability (p_{1hi}) of selection of the enumeration area in sampling stratum $\underline{h}$, and the second stage probability (p_{2hic}) of selection of a household in category *c* in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum *h*

$$p_{2hic} = \frac{m_{hic}}{M'_{hic}}$$

M'_{hic} = number of households of category *c* listed in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*

m_{hic} = selected number of households of category *c* in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = Number of interviewed households in stratum *hc* / Number of selected occupied households in stratum *hc*

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the design weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are shown in Table HH.1R in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum *hc* / Eligible selected women (or under-5's) in stratum *hc*

The non-response adjustment factors for women's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible selected women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The household weights and individual weights were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each cluster and second stage stratum (with/without children under 5). These weights were then normalized, one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. The average design weight is calculated as the sum of the design weights divided by the unweighted total. A similar procedure was followed in obtaining normalized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires. Normalized weights varied between 0.19 and 9.69 in the 100 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for each sample household, woman and under-5 with these sample weights.

Appendix B List of Personnel Involved in the Surveys

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Appendix C Estimates of Sampling Errors

Estimates of Sampling Errors for the 2014 Serbia MICS Sample

The sample of respondents selected in the 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programmes developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 3.15, 4.1, 4.3, 8.2 and 8.3.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and other areas, and for all regions. Eight of the selected indicators are based on households members, 11 are based on women, and 14 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.10 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations, Serbia

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Serbia, 2014

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household members		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members[a]
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
7.2	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	Children attending first grade of primary school regardless of age
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (ISCED classification)
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (ISCED classification)
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-17 years[b]
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years[b]
Women		
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
11.1	Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
Under-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
-	Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[c]
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[c]
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 3.15, 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

[b] Random selection of one child age 1-17 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child labour and/or child discipline modules. The child labour module is administered for children age 5-17 from among those randomly selected, while violent discipline module is administered for children age 1-14. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.2 and 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the number of children in the age range.

[c] Due to the way missing values are treated, the weighted count in the SE tables for immunization is different from the number in Table CH.1.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.3425	0.0102	0.030	2.846	1.687	19212	6191	0.322	0.363
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9950	0.0011	0.001	1.636	1.279	19212	6191	0.993	0.997
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9690	0.0036	0.004	2.669	1.634	19212	6191	0.962	0.976
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9811	0.0056	0.006	0.536	0.732	217	316	0.970	0.992
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9882	0.0051	0.005	2.341	1.530	766	1045	0.978	0.998
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9354	0.0084	0.009	1.770	1.330	1705	1500	0.919	0.952
Child labour	8.2		0.0949	0.0091	0.096	2.568	1.602	4168	1628	0.077	0.113
Violent discipline	8.3		0.4310	0.0171	0.040	9.119	3.020	4313	2755	0.397	0.465
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.5076	0.0273	0.054	2.856	1.690	384	959	0.453	0.562
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0137	0.0027	0.199	0.270	0.519	562	489	0.008	0.019
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5840	0.0132	0.023	2.458	1.568	2846	3436	0.558	0.610
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1494	0.0090	0.060	2.197	1.482	2846	3436	0.131	0.167
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9834	0.0108	0.011	6.890	2.625	384	959	0.962	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9394	0.0142	0.015	3.384	1.839	384	959	0.911	0.968
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9841	0.0109	0.011	7.236	2.690	384	959	0.962	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2880	0.0240	0.083	2.681	1.637	384	959	0.240	0.336
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9915	0.0033	0.003	1.159	1.077	1077	877	0.985	0.998
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0680	0.0053	0.078	1.911	1.382	4198	4325	0.057	0.079
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9311	0.0116	0.012	1.834	1.354	1077	877	0.908	0.954
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0178	0.0044	0.246	2.666	1.633	2353	2423	0.009	0.027
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0016	0.0007	0.456	0.825	0.908	2353	2423	0.000	0.003
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0598	0.0088	0.147	3.322	1.823	2337	2404	0.042	0.077
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1388	0.0150	0.108	4.426	2.104	2270	2364	0.109	0.169
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1284	0.0132	0.103	0.263	0.513	321	169	0.102	0.155
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8056	0.0213	0.026	1.535	1.239	457	533	0.763	0.848
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9797	0.0082	0.008	1.752	1.324	487	522	0.963	0.996
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8842	0.0198	0.022	1.979	1.407	486	520	0.845	0.924
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8901	0.0195	0.022	2.017	1.420	485	518	0.851	0.929
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9317	0.0170	0.018	2.340	1.530	483	517	0.898	0.966
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8270	0.0219	0.026	1.725	1.313	485	517	0.783	0.871
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9442	0.0106	0.011	1.123	1.060	454	529	0.923	0.965
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.5024	0.0331	0.066	5.297	2.301	1200	1211	0.436	0.569
Early child development index	6.8		0.9510	0.0086	0.009	1.927	1.388	1200	1211	0.934	0.968

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.1746	0.0134	0.077	4.623	2.150	11345	3702	0.148	0.201
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9989	0.0008	0.001	2.177	1.476	11345	3702	0.997	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9884	0.0032	0.003	3.372	1.836	11345	3702	0.982	0.995
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9826	0.0054	0.005	0.298	0.546	137	179	0.972	0.993
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9957	0.0027	0.003	1.012	1.006	466	596	0.990	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9476	0.0112	0.012	2.085	1.444	979	830	0.925	0.970
Child labour	8.2		0.0480	0.0087	0.181	2.481	1.575	2437	931	0.031	0.065
Violent discipline	8.3		0.4571	0.0220	0.048	9.778	3.127	2573	1702	0.413	0.501
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.5200	0.0370	0.071	3.281	1.811	229	600	0.446	0.594
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0111	0.0028	0.248	0.184	0.429	353	267	0.006	0.017
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5806	0.0182	0.031	2.749	1.658	1651	2028	0.544	0.617
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1483	0.0128	0.086	2.628	1.621	1651	2028	0.123	0.174
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9750	0.0179	0.018	7.915	2.813	229	600	0.939	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9384	0.0209	0.022	4.535	2.130	229	600	0.896	0.980
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9791	0.0179	0.018	9.324	3.053	229	600	0.943	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2942	0.0340	0.115	3.329	1.825	229	600	0.226	0.362
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9919	0.0045	0.004	1.179	1.086	653	476	0.983	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0473	0.0065	0.138	2.483	1.576	2569	2622	0.034	0.060
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9128	0.0173	0.019	1.786	1.336	653	476	0.878	0.947
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0232	0.0068	0.293	3.027	1.740	1450	1489	0.010	0.037
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0027	0.0012	0.456	0.823	0.907	1450	1489	0.000	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0647	0.0125	0.193	3.785	1.946	1440	1476	0.040	0.090
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1430	0.0212	0.148	5.315	2.305	1388	1452	0.101	0.185
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1827	0.0229	0.126	0.391	0.625	213	112	0.137	0.229
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8366	0.0220	0.026	1.173	1.083	285	331	0.792	0.881
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9904	0.0038	0.004	0.496	0.704	298	333	0.983	0.998
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8852	0.0237	0.027	1.831	1.353	297	332	0.838	0.933
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8885	0.0237	0.027	1.865	1.366	296	330	0.841	0.936
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9513	0.0104	0.011	0.764	0.874	296	331	0.931	0.972
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8418	0.0247	0.029	1.512	1.230	296	330	0.792	0.891
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9420	0.0122	0.013	0.893	0.945	283	327	0.918	0.966
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.6262	0.0416	0.066	5.681	2.383	780	768	0.543	0.709
Early child development index	6.8		0.9676	0.0077	0.008	1.463	1.210	780	768	0.952	0.983

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.5846	0.0153	0.026	2.404	1.551	7867	2489	0.554	0.615
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9894	0.0026	0.003	1.554	1.246	7867	2489	0.984	0.995
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9411	0.0075	0.008	2.514	1.586	7867	2489	0.926	0.956
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9786	0.0122	0.012	0.962	0.981	81	137	0.954	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9766	0.0118	0.012	2.729	1.652	300	449	0.953	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9190	0.0128	0.014	1.462	1.209	726	670	0.893	0.944
Child labour	8.2		0.1616	0.0182	0.112	2.837	1.684	1732	697	0.125	0.198
Violent discipline	8.3		0.3920	0.0261	0.067	7.603	2.757	1740	1053	0.340	0.444
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4892	0.0407	0.083	2.376	1.541	155	359	0.408	0.571
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0181	0.0055	0.307	0.383	0.619	209	222	0.007	0.029
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5887	0.0188	0.032	2.060	1.435	1195	1408	0.551	0.626
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1510	0.0122	0.081	1.631	1.277	1195	1408	0.127	0.175
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9958	0.0025	0.003	0.530	0.728	155	359	0.991	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9410	0.0166	0.018	1.777	1.333	155	359	0.908	0.974
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9917	0.0043	0.004	0.804	0.896	155	359	0.983	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2787	0.0315	0.113	1.761	1.327	155	359	0.216	0.342
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9907	0.0050	0.005	1.098	1.048	423	401	0.981	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.1005	0.0090	0.090	1.534	1.238	1629	1703	0.082	0.119
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9594	0.0107	0.011	1.173	1.083	423	401	0.938	0.981
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0092	0.0034	0.365	1.160	1.077	903	934	0.002	0.016
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	903	934	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0520	0.0111	0.214	2.319	1.523	897	928	0.030	0.074
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1322	0.0191	0.144	2.892	1.701	882	912	0.094	0.170
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.0219	0.0141	0.646	0.523	0.723	108	57	0.000	0.050
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.7541	0.0395	0.052	1.695	1.302	172	202	0.675	0.833
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9630	0.0200	0.021	2.116	1.455	190	189	0.923	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8825	0.0345	0.039	2.152	1.467	189	188	0.813	0.952
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8927	0.0337	0.038	2.220	1.490	189	188	0.825	0.960
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9005	0.0393	0.044	3.192	1.787	187	186	0.822	0.979
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8037	0.0403	0.050	1.918	1.385	189	187	0.723	0.884
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9478	0.0195	0.021	1.553	1.246	171	202	0.909	0.987
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.2731	0.0275	0.101	1.687	1.299	421	443	0.218	0.328
Early child development index	6.8		0.9202	0.0192	0.021	2.209	1.486	421	443	0.882	0.959

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.0989	0.0159	0.160	3.718	1.928	4345	1317	0.067	0.131
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9997	0.0003	0.000	0.338	0.582	4345	1317	0.999	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9887	0.0047	0.005	2.645	1.626	4345	1317	0.979	0.998
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9891	0.0098	0.010	0.518	0.720	45	59	0.970	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9921	0.0065	0.007	1.080	1.039	159	200	0.979	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9231	0.0238	0.026	2.066	1.437	320	260	0.876	0.971
Child labour	8.2		0.0623	0.0200	0.322	3.494	1.869	803	312	0.022	0.102
Violent discipline	8.3		0.3997	0.0407	0.102	13.163	3.628	918	620	0.318	0.481
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.5372	0.0674	0.125	3.928	1.982	91	216	0.402	0.672
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0022	0.0022	1.012	0.197	0.443	138	90	0.000	0.007
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.4449	0.0300	0.068	2.595	1.611	601	711	0.385	0.505
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2224	0.0255	0.115	2.679	1.637	601	711	0.171	0.273
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9468	0.0438	0.046	8.178	2.860	91	216	0.859	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9188	0.0431	0.047	5.343	2.311	91	216	0.833	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9454	0.0437	0.046	7.965	2.822	91	216	0.858	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2456	0.0616	0.251	4.405	2.099	91	216	0.122	0.369
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9968	0.0017	0.002	0.145	0.381	231	152	0.993	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0282	0.0096	0.343	3.270	1.808	1012	963	0.009	0.047
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8842	0.0407	0.046	2.442	1.563	231	152	0.803	0.966
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0188	0.0059	0.316	0.922	0.960	489	483	0.007	0.031
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0012	0.0012	0.974	0.563	0.751	489	483	0.000	0.004
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0419	0.0108	0.257	1.365	1.168	482	473	0.020	0.063
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1358	0.0339	0.250	4.495	2.120	438	460	0.068	0.204
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.3233)	(0.0124)	(0.038)	(0.027)	(0.163)	67	39	(0.299)	(0.348)
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.6790	0.0625	0.092	2.113	1.454	109	119	0.554	0.804
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9464	0.0303	0.032	2.249	1.500	111	125	0.886	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7110	0.0625	0.088	2.355	1.534	111	125	0.586	0.836
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7152	0.0631	0.088	2.402	1.550	110	124	0.589	0.841
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8895	0.0598	0.067	4.438	2.107	110	123	0.770	1.000
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6939	0.0632	0.091	2.293	1.514	110	123	0.568	0.820
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9575	0.0123	0.013	0.432	0.658	109	118	0.933	0.982
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.7221	0.0635	0.088	6.054	2.460	386	302	0.595	0.849
Early child development index	6.8		0.9534	0.0166	0.017	1.872	1.368	386	302	0.920	0.987

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.1523	0.0153	0.100	3.068	1.752	5113	1701	0.122	0.183
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9957	0.0025	0.002	2.435	1.561	5113	1701	0.991	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9900	0.0035	0.004	2.106	1.451	5113	1701	0.983	0.997
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9822	0.0098	0.010	0.525	0.725	69	96	0.963	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9827	0.0055	0.006	0.550	0.742	234	311	0.972	0.994
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9329	0.0198	0.021	2.578	1.606	438	411	0.893	0.973
Child labour	8.2		0.0847	0.0130	0.153	1.544	1.243	1168	443	0.059	0.111
Violent discipline	8.3		0.4710	0.0262	0.056	5.023	2.241	1199	724	0.419	0.523
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.6283	0.0518	0.083	2.969	1.723	112	259	0.525	0.732
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0269	0.0062	0.229	0.172	0.415	141	120	0.015	0.039
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5738	0.0234	0.041	2.009	1.417	765	902	0.527	0.621
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1176	0.0141	0.120	1.738	1.318	765	902	0.089	0.146
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9915	0.0044	0.004	0.590	0.768	112	259	0.983	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9439	0.0233	0.025	2.634	1.623	112	259	0.897	0.990
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9912	0.0053	0.005	0.827	0.909	112	259	0.981	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2557	0.0467	0.183	2.959	1.720	112	259	0.162	0.349
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9708	0.0130	0.013	1.371	1.171	273	232	0.945	0.997
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0716	0.0099	0.139	1.672	1.293	1106	1129	0.052	0.091
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9436	0.0165	0.018	1.188	1.090	273	232	0.910	0.977
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0359	0.0134	0.374	3.518	1.876	709	675	0.009	0.063
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0033	0.0020	0.590	0.789	0.888	709	675	0.000	0.007
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0876	0.0224	0.256	4.221	2.055	706	672	0.043	0.133
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1224	0.0360	0.294	8.073	2.841	703	669	0.050	0.194
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.1112)	(0.0256)	(0.230)	(0.318)	(0.564)	124	49	(0.060)	(0.162)
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.9095	0.0183	0.020	0.612	0.782	137	152	0.873	0.946
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9958	0.0044	0.004	0.628	0.792	141	138	0.987	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9383	0.0176	0.019	0.724	0.851	140	136	0.903	0.974
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9445	0.0160	0.017	0.662	0.814	140	136	0.912	0.977
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9405	0.0285	0.030	1.956	1.398	140	136	0.884	0.997
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8951	0.0277	0.031	1.106	1.052	140	136	0.840	0.951
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9460	0.0159	0.017	0.741	0.861	135	150	0.914	0.978
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.4741	0.0430	0.091	2.301	1.517	283	311	0.388	0.560
Early child development index	6.8		0.9284	0.0191	0.021	1.708	1.307	283	311	0.890	0.967

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.5408	0.0225	0.042	3.485	1.867	5284	1704	0.496	0.586
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9918	0.0028	0.003	1.706	1.306	5284	1704	0.986	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9442	0.0103	0.011	3.403	1.845	5284	1704	0.924	0.965
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9763	0.0023	0.002	0.021	0.144	54	89	0.972	0.981
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9826	0.0164	0.017	4.837	2.199	213	311	0.950	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9215	0.0144	0.016	1.241	1.114	501	436	0.893	0.950
Child labour	8.2		0.1174	0.0186	0.159	2.631	1.622	1208	477	0.080	0.155
Violent discipline	8.3		0.4072	0.0382	0.094	12.094	3.478	1226	760	0.331	0.484
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4159	0.0416	0.100	1.895	1.377	102	267	0.333	0.499
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0143	0.0059	0.410	0.401	0.633	187	165	0.003	0.026
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5922	0.0224	0.038	2.066	1.437	800	992	0.547	0.637
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1751	0.0182	0.104	2.281	1.510	800	992	0.139	0.212
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9973	0.0027	0.003	0.712	0.844	102	267	0.992	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9442	0.0188	0.020	1.774	1.332	102	267	0.907	0.982
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	102	267	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.3711	0.0381	0.103	1.655	1.287	102	267	0.295	0.447
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9991	0.0009	0.001	0.250	0.500	330	282	0.997	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0781	0.0111	0.142	2.081	1.443	1150	1219	0.056	0.100
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9278	0.0111	0.012	0.518	0.720	330	282	0.906	0.950
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0052	0.0026	0.500	0.901	0.949	655	693	0.000	0.010
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0013	0.0013	1.007	0.937	0.968	655	693	0.000	0.004
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0569	0.0139	0.244	2.481	1.575	652	689	0.029	0.085
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1583	0.0222	0.140	2.475	1.573	637	673	0.114	0.203
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.1122)	(0.0148)	(0.132)	(0.077)	(0.277)	46	36	(0.083)	(0.142)
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8449	0.0435	0.052	2.081	1.443	122	145	0.758	0.932
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9906	0.0093	0.009	1.304	1.142	151	140	0.972	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9344	0.0194	0.021	0.851	0.922	151	140	0.896	0.973
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9414	0.0176	0.019	0.779	0.883	151	140	0.906	0.977
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9590	0.0141	0.015	0.697	0.835	149	139	0.931	0.987
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8438	0.0296	0.035	0.926	0.962	151	140	0.785	0.903
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9922	0.0078	0.008	1.140	1.068	121	144	0.977	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.3592	0.0341	0.095	1.669	1.292	309	332	0.291	0.427
Early child development index	6.8		0.9557	0.0179	0.019	2.513	1.585	309	332	0.920	0.992

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.5624	0.0243	0.043	3.536	1.881	4470	1469	0.514	0.611
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9935	0.0022	0.002	1.078	1.038	4470	1469	0.989	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9552	0.0078	0.008	2.066	1.438	4470	1469	0.940	0.971
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.9774	0.0190	0.019	1.163	1.078	49	72	0.939	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	160	223	1.000	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9623	0.0095	0.010	0.982	0.991	447	393	0.943	0.981
Child labour	8.2		0.1063	0.0216	0.204	3.247	1.802	990	396	0.063	0.150
Violent discipline	8.3		0.4422	0.0290	0.065	6.716	2.592	970	651	0.384	0.500
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4199	0.0610	0.145	3.294	1.815	78	217	0.298	0.542
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0096	0.0047	0.491	0.264	0.514	96	114	0.000	0.019
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.7085	0.0270	0.038	2.920	1.709	681	831	0.655	0.762
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0907	0.0127	0.140	1.627	1.276	681	831	0.065	0.116
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9960	0.0029	0.003	0.468	0.684	78	217	0.990	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9507	0.0231	0.024	2.453	1.566	78	217	0.905	0.997
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9982	0.0019	0.002	0.418	0.646	78	217	0.994	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2749	0.0443	0.161	2.130	1.460	78	217	0.186	0.364
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9991	0.0008	0.001	0.177	0.421	242	211	0.997	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0943	0.0114	0.120	1.531	1.237	931	1014	0.072	0.117
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9664	0.0155	0.016	1.552	1.246	242	211	0.935	0.997
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0078	0.0036	0.461	0.948	0.974	499	572	0.001	0.015
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	499	572	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0415	0.0132	0.317	2.484	1.576	497	570	0.015	0.068
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.1398	0.0221	0.158	2.278	1.509	492	562	0.096	0.184
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.0089)	(0.0020)	(0.220)	(0.019)	(0.138)	85	45	(0.005)	(0.013)
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.7464	0.0459	0.062	1.292	1.137	89	117	0.655	0.838
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9774	0.0155	0.016	1.284	1.133	84	119	0.946	1.000
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9323	0.0200	0.021	0.748	0.865	84	119	0.892	0.972
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9371	0.0195	0.021	0.752	0.867	83	118	0.898	0.976
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9237	0.0121	0.013	0.244	0.494	84	119	0.900	0.948
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8577	0.0226	0.026	0.490	0.700	83	118	0.813	0.903
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8604	0.0432	0.050	1.799	1.341	89	117	0.774	0.947
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.3568	0.0441	0.124	2.247	1.499	223	266	0.269	0.445
Early child development index	6.8		0.9691	0.0091	0.009	0.734	0.857	223	266	0.951	0.987

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Estimates of Sampling Errors for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Sample

The sample of respondents selected in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- ***Standard error*** (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- ***Coefficient of variation*** (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- ***Design effect*** (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

- ***Confidence limits*** are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programmes developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1R, there is an exception in the case of indicators 3.15, 4.1, 4.3, 8.2 and 8.3.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and other areas. Eight of the selected indicators are based on households members, 11 are based on women and 14 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1R shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2R to SE.4R show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1R: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations, Serbia Roma Settlements

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household members		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members[a]
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
7.2	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	Children attending first grade of primary school regardless of age
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (ISCED classification)
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (ISCED classification)
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-17 years[b]
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years[b]
Women		
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
11.1	Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
Under-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
-	Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[c]
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[c]
-	Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[c]
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 3.15, 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

[b] Random selection of one child age 1-17 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child labour and/or child discipline modules. The child labour module is administered for children age 5-17 from among those randomly selected, while violent discipline module is administered for children age 1-14. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.2 and 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflects the number of children in the age range.

[c] Due to the way missing values are treated, the weighted count in the SE tables for immunization is different from the number in Table CH.1R

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r − 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.8188	0.0168	0.020	3.300	1.817	8595	1743	0.785	0.852
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9772	0.0105	0.011	8.639	2.939	8595	1743	0.956	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7287	0.0248	0.034	5.428	2.330	8595	1743	0.679	0.778
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.7990	0.0341	0.043	1.553	1.246	186	215	0.731	0.867
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8576	0.0211	0.025	3.003	1.733	812	823	0.815	0.900
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.5124	0.0282	0.055	3.945	1.986	1368	1237	0.456	0.569
Child labour	8.2		0.0473	0.0098	0.207	2.519	1.587	2634	817	0.028	0.067
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6587	0.0207	0.031	3.473	1.864	3070	1147	0.617	0.700
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.6907	0.0249	0.036	1.637	1.279	405	567	0.641	0.740
Early childbearing	5.2		0.3831	0.0461	0.120	3.949	1.987	377	440	0.291	0.475
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6125	0.0175	0.029	2.027	1.424	1533	1573	0.577	0.647
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1388	0.0111	0.080	1.609	1.268	1533	1573	0.117	0.161
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9553	0.0140	0.015	2.597	1.612	405	567	0.927	0.983
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7442	0.0353	0.047	3.709	1.926	405	567	0.674	0.815
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9863	0.0043	0.004	0.763	0.873	405	567	0.978	0.995
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1260	0.0198	0.157	2.016	1.420	405	567	0.086	0.166
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8013	0.0251	0.031	3.234	1.798	759	817	0.751	0.851
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5701	0.0198	0.035	2.735	1.654	1699	1704	0.530	0.610
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8242	0.0202	0.025	2.301	1.517	759	817	0.784	0.865
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0946	0.0123	0.130	2.435	1.561	1363	1383	0.070	0.119
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0191	0.0041	0.213	1.221	1.105	1363	1383	0.011	0.027
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.1852	0.0152	0.082	2.105	1.451	1358	1376	0.155	0.216
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0507	0.0078	0.154	1.753	1.324	1356	1381	0.035	0.066
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1301	0.0411	0.316	1.728	1.315	146	117	0.048	0.212
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.4410	0.0460	0.104	1.680	1.296	204	197	0.349	0.533
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9432	0.0156	0.017	1.444	1.202	314	320	0.912	0.974
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6806	0.0443	0.065	2.341	1.530	251	260	0.592	0.769
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7059	0.0438	0.062	2.360	1.536	241	256	0.618	0.794
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7568	0.0400	0.053	2.188	1.479	245	253	0.677	0.837
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.5277	0.0498	0.094	2.386	1.545	228	241	0.428	0.627
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6880	0.0506	0.074	2.413	1.553	209	203	0.587	0.789
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.0565	0.0168	0.298	3.492	1.869	640	657	0.023	0.090
Early child development index	6.8		0.8331	0.0179	0.022	1.518	1.232	640	657	0.797	0.869

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7850	0.0221	0.028	3.280	1.811	6337	1134	0.741	0.829
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9969	0.0016	0.002	0.983	0.992	6337	1134	0.994	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7700	0.0302	0.039	5.847	2.418	6337	1134	0.710	0.830
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.7998	0.0417	0.052	1.609	1.268	140	149	0.716	0.883
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8535	0.0244	0.029	2.792	1.671	629	587	0.805	0.902
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.5289	0.0352	0.066	4.329	2.081	1046	874	0.459	0.599
Child labour	8.2		0.0350	0.0076	0.217	1.331	1.154	1863	551	0.020	0.050
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6817	0.0240	0.035	3.258	1.805	2165	782	0.634	0.730
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.6926	0.0300	0.043	1.713	1.309	306	407	0.633	0.753
Early childbearing	5.2		0.4050	0.0570	0.141	4.011	2.003	282	299	0.291	0.519
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6090	0.0205	0.034	1.897	1.377	1147	1075	0.568	0.650
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1321	0.0131	0.099	1.609	1.269	1147	1075	0.106	0.158
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9630	0.0169	0.018	3.240	1.800	306	407	0.929	0.997
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7693	0.0412	0.054	3.877	1.969	306	407	0.687	0.852
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9900	0.0049	0.005	0.975	0.988	306	407	0.980	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1310	0.0254	0.194	2.301	1.517	306	407	0.080	0.182
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8041	0.0276	0.034	2.720	1.649	568	563	0.749	0.859
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5758	0.0243	0.042	2.793	1.671	1258	1160	0.527	0.624
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8437	0.0218	0.026	2.025	1.423	568	563	0.800	0.887
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0890	0.0147	0.165	2.580	1.606	1013	972	0.060	0.118
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0135	0.0029	0.213	0.604	0.777	1013	972	0.008	0.019
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.1652	0.0141	0.085	1.385	1.177	1009	967	0.137	0.193
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0471	0.0096	0.203	1.977	1.406	1006	969	0.028	0.066
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1563	0.0545	0.349	1.827	1.352	107	82	0.047	0.265
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.4165	0.0617	0.148	2.018	1.421	139	130	0.293	0.540
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9415	0.0197	0.021	1.630	1.277	241	232	0.902	0.981
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7002	0.0544	0.078	2.610	1.616	190	186	0.591	0.809
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7393	0.0525	0.071	2.573	1.604	178	181	0.634	0.844
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7470	0.0501	0.067	2.382	1.543	185	180	0.647	0.847
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.5333	0.0608	0.114	2.479	1.574	167	168	0.412	0.655
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6728	0.0716	0.106	3.074	1.753	141	133	0.530	0.816
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.0643	0.0216	0.337	3.544	1.882	484	456	0.021	0.108
Early child development index	6.8		0.8527	0.0219	0.026	1.740	1.319	484	456	0.809	0.897

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.9137	0.0165	0.018	2.089	1.445	2259	609	0.881	0.947
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9222	0.0396	0.043	13.291	3.646	2259	609	0.843	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.6127	0.0422	0.069	4.562	2.136	2259	609	0.528	0.697
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.7965	0.0541	0.068	1.175	1.084	46	66	0.688	0.905
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8717	0.0416	0.048	3.641	1.908	183	236	0.788	0.955
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.4586	0.0390	0.085	2.217	1.489	321	363	0.381	0.537
Child labour	8.2		0.0874	0.0332	0.380	5.617	2.370	767	266	0.021	0.154
Violent discipline	8.3		0.5846	0.0371	0.063	3.456	1.859	902	365	0.510	0.659
Women											
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.6847	0.0419	0.061	1.292	1.137	99	160	0.601	0.768
Early childbearing	5.2		0.3182	0.0550	0.173	1.955	1.398	95	141	0.208	0.428
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6226	0.0333	0.054	2.349	1.533	386	498	0.556	0.689
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1587	0.0198	0.125	1.456	1.207	386	498	0.119	0.198
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9316	0.0230	0.025	1.320	1.149	99	160	0.886	0.978
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6665	0.0613	0.092	2.687	1.639	99	160	0.544	0.789
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9750	0.0087	0.009	0.489	0.699	99	160	0.958	0.992
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1106	0.0185	0.167	0.551	0.743	99	160	0.074	0.148
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.7929	0.0564	0.071	4.903	2.214	191	254	0.680	0.906
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.5539	0.0321	0.058	2.260	1.503	441	544	0.490	0.618
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.7662	0.0475	0.062	3.188	1.785	191	254	0.671	0.861
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.1109	0.0213	0.192	1.887	1.374	350	411	0.068	0.153
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0352	0.0127	0.362	1.957	1.399	350	411	0.010	0.061
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.2430	0.0412	0.169	3.763	1.940	349	409	0.161	0.325
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0608	0.0128	0.210	1.173	1.083	351	412	0.035	0.086
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		(0.0580)	(0.0261)	(0.450)	(0.424)	(0.651)	39	35	(0.006)	(0.110)
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.4927	0.0621	0.126	1.018	1.009	65	67	0.369	0.617
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9488	0.0164	0.017	0.484	0.696	73	88	0.916	0.982
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6203	0.0659	0.106	1.348	1.161	62	74	0.488	0.752
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6111	0.0655	0.107	1.337	1.156	63	75	0.480	0.742
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7867	0.0522	0.066	1.167	1.080	60	73	0.682	0.891
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.5126	0.0838	0.163	2.022	1.422	62	73	0.345	0.680
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7192	0.0489	0.068	0.818	0.905	68	70	0.621	0.817
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.0323	0.0148	0.459	1.407	1.186	156	201	0.003	0.062
Early child development index	6.8		0.7723	0.0252	0.033	0.725	0.852	156	201	0.722	0.823

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Appendix D Data Quality Tables

Data Quality Tables for the 2014 Serbia MICS

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population (weighted)

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Serbia, 2014

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
0	94	1.0	101	1.0
1	82	0.9	74	0.8
2	75	0.8	77	0.8
3	93	1.0	94	1.0
4	114	1.2	91	0.9
5	90	1.0	97	1.0
6	108	1.2	95	1.0
7	112	1.2	101	1.0
8	84	0.9	102	1.0
9	84	0.9	122	1.2
10	91	1.0	62	0.6
11	95	1.0	125	1.3
12	95	1.0	132	1.3
13	108	1.2	95	1.0
14	87	0.9	69	0.7
15	114	1.2	95	1.0
16	128	1.4	81	0.8
17	112	1.2	89	0.9
18	131	1.4	108	1.1
19	121	1.3	106	1.1
20	103	1.1	105	1.1
21	115	1.2	111	1.1
22	134	1.4	116	1.2
23	117	1.2	100	1.0
24	100	1.1	110	1.1
25	103	1.1	141	1.4
26	132	1.4	101	1.0
27	101	1.1	124	1.3
28	110	1.2	120	1.2
29	119	1.3	118	1.2
30	108	1.1	109	1.1
31	131	1.4	145	1.5
32	124	1.3	135	1.4
33	123	1.3	129	1.3
34	160	1.7	118	1.2
35	113	1.2	136	1.4
36	153	1.6	112	1.1
37	126	1.3	132	1.3
38	142	1.5	136	1.4
39	134	1.4	150	1.5
40	141	1.5	126	1.3
41	111	1.2	130	1.3
42	175	1.9	129	1.3
43	126	1.3	126	1.3
44	97	1.0	137	1.4
45	132	1.4	141	1.4
46	116	1.2	108	1.1
47	128	1.4	138	1.4
48	133	1.4	145	1.5
49	127	1.4	136	1.4
50	131	1.4	158	1.6
51	120	1.3	130	1.3
52	150	1.6	141	1.4
53	133	1.4	133	1.3
54	113	1.2	140	1.4
55	154	1.6	145	1.5
56	113	1.2	133	1.4
57	150	1.6	171	1.7
58	140	1.5	126	1.3
59	166	1.8	170	1.7
60	209	2.2	170	1.7
61	169	1.8	183	1.9
62	148	1.6	146	1.5
63	121	1.3	176	1.8
64	118	1.3	135	1.4
65	133	1.4	148	1.5
66	131	1.4	125	1.3
67	104	1.1	128	1.3
68	67	0.7	90	0.9
69	74	0.8	81	0.8
70	67	0.7	122	1.2
71	76	0.8	87	0.9
72	74	0.8	96	1.0
73	83	0.9	94	1.0
74	79	0.8	76	0.8
75	68	0.7	97	1.0
76	81	0.9	94	1.0
77	61	0.6	90	0.9
78	76	0.8	82	0.8
79	51	0.5	67	0.7
80	40	0.4	71	0.7
81	39	0.4	54	0.6
82	45	0.5	27	0.3
83	29	0.3	50	0.5
84	28	0.3	37	0.4
85+	86	0.9	179	1.8
DK/Missing	0	0.0	2	0.0
Total	9380	100.0	9832	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Serbia, 2014

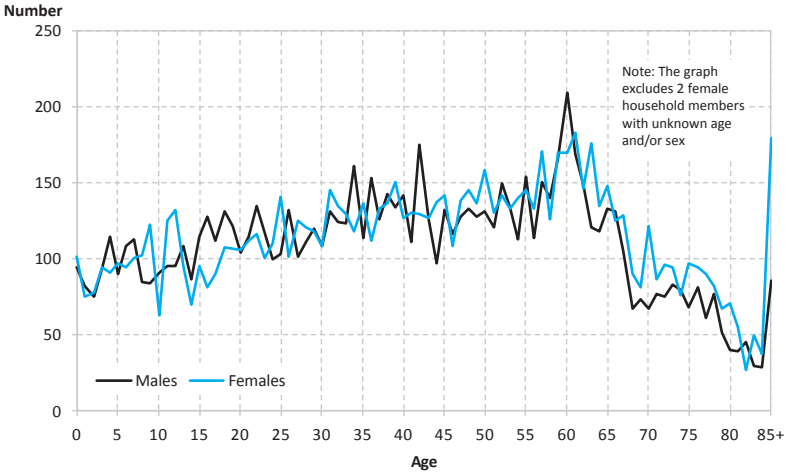


Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women (weighted)

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Serbia, 2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	483	na	na	na
15-19	480	428	10.9	89.2
20-24	542	475	12.1	87.6
25-29	604	562	14.3	93.0
30-34	635	591	15.0	93.0
35-39	667	631	16.1	94.6
40-44	649	614	15.6	94.6
45-49	668	630	16.0	94.4
50-54	701	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4245	3931	100.0	92.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.1	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires (weighted)

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Serbia, 2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	195	188	21.5	96.3
1	157	154	17.5	98.2
2	152	151	17.2	99.1
3	188	183	20.8	97.2
4	205	202	23.0	98.2
5	187	na	na	na
6	203	na	na	na
7	213	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	897	877	100.0	97.7
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.9	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Birth date reporting: Household population (unweighted)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	22194
Age						
0-4	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2773
5-14	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2523
15-24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1924
25-49	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8003
50-64	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4122
65-84	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2691
85+	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	80.0	100.0	5
Region						
Belgrade	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4542
Vojvodina	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	5733
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6371
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5548
Area						
Urban	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	12671
Other	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9523

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5: Birth date and age reporting: Women (unweighted)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4713
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1025
Vojvodina	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1241
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1336
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1111
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2831
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1882

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s (unweighted)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2720
Region							
Belgrade	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	642
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	726
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	606
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1710
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1010

Table DQ.7: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4447
Region						
Belgrade	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	810
Vojvodina	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1217
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1324
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1096
Area						
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2500
Other	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1947

Table DQ.8: Birth date reporting: First and last births (unweighted)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Serbia, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	3577	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2414
Region											
Belgrade	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	745	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
Vojvodina	99.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	932	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	642
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1024	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	735
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	876	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	586
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2117	99.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1345
Other	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1460	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1069

Table DQ.9: Completeness of reporting (weighted)

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Serbia, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	6191
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	6191
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		3.3	3193
Both month and year		1.0	3193
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	3193
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	4713
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	4713
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	2720
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	2720

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia, 2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	89.1	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.9	2720
Age								
<6 months	85.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	14.2	169
6-11 months	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.2	271
12-23 months	89.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	524
24-35 months	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	545
36-47 months	87.3	12.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.7	582
48-59 months	89.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	629
Area								
Urban	87.1	12.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	12.9	1710
Other	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	1010
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	394
Second	94.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.5	457
Middle	91.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	8.1	544
Fourth	89.0	10.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	11.0	583
Richest	82.1	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	17.9	742

Table DQ.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia, 2014

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	88.4	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	11.6	2720
Age								
<6 months	85.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	14.2	169
6-11 months	88.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	11.8	271
12-23 months	88.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	11.3	524
24-35 months	89.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	10.8	545
36-47 months	86.9	12.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	13.1	582
48-59 months	89.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	629
Area								
Urban	86.3	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	13.7	1710
Other	91.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	8.1	1010
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	394
Second	93.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	6.8	457
Middle	91.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8.8	544
Fourth	88.2	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	11.8	583
Richest	81.5	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	18.5	742

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia, 2014

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	86.8	0.0	0.2	10.7	2.2	100.0	13.1	2720
Age								
<6 months	85.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.6	100.0	14.2	169
6-11 months	88.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	2.2	100.0	11.4	271
12-23 months	88.9	0.0	0.4	10.3	0.4	100.0	11.1	524
24-35 months	89.0	0.0	0.4	9.7	0.9	100.0	11.0	545
36-47 months	85.2	0.0	0.2	12.0	2.2	100.0	14.4	582
48-59 months	84.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.4	100.0	15.7	629
Area								
Urban	84.9	0.0	0.2	12.6	2.3	100.0	15.1	1710
Other	90.3	0.0	0.2	7.5	2.0	100.0	9.7	1010
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	90.9	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.3	100.0	9.1	394
Second	91.7	0.0	0.7	5.3	2.4	100.0	8.3	457
Middle	89.5	0.0	0.2	7.9	2.4	100.0	10.5	544
Fourth	87.1	0.0	0.2	10.8	1.9	100.0	12.9	583
Richest	79.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	2.7	100.0	20.2	742

Table DQ.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (unweighted)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Serbia, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2429	100.0	2429	100.0
Digits				
0	228	9.4	340	14.0
1	270	11.1	275	11.3
2	316	13.0	321	13.2
3	291	12.0	319	13.1
4	195	8.0	225	9.3
5	257	10.6	210	8.6
6	210	8.6	213	8.8
7	206	8.5	183	7.5
8	251	10.3	182	7.5
9	205	8.4	161	6.6
0 or 5	485	20.0	550	22.6

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Serbia, 2014

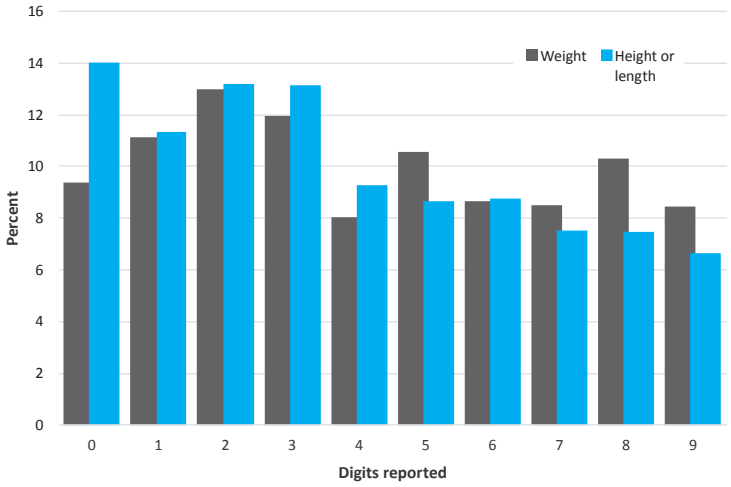


Table DQ.14: Observation of birth certificates (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Serbia, 2014

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	78.9	19.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	80.1	2720
Region							
Belgrade	80.1	19.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	80.4	642
Vojvodina	70.0	28.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	71.2	726
Sumadija and Western Serbia	81.1	16.2	2.1	0.5	100.0	83.3	746
Southern and Eastern Serbia	85.6	13.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	86.5	606
Area							
Urban	81.3	17.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	82.5	1710
Other	74.8	23.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	76.2	1010
Child's age							
0-5 months	80.5	15.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	84.0	169
6-11 months	85.6	12.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	87.2	271
12-23 months	80.2	18.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	81.2	524
24-35 months	79.8	19.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	80.1	545
36-47 months	76.3	21.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	78.0	582
48-59 months	76.2	22.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	77.1	629

Table DQ.15: Observation of vaccination cards (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Serbia, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card at home		Child has vaccination card at home			Child has vaccination card at health facility			Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer at home (1b)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2b)	DK/Missing	Seen by the interviewer at health facility (1a)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (2a)	Missing/DK		
Total	2.8	5.2	73.7	18.2	0.1	77.2	3.1	0.0	89.8	1509
Region										
Belgrade	5.6	9.4	54.7	30.0	0.3	51.2	5.9	0.0	74.0	340
Vojvodina	1.9	4.1	78.3	15.7	0.0	79.3	1.7	0.0	92.4	415
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.1	4.6	74.6	17.6	0.0	84.5	3.1	0.0	92.8	414
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.9	2.9	85.9	10.3	0.0	91.8	2.1	0.0	97.3	340
Area										
Urban	3.0	4.5	73.2	19.2	0.1	75.5	2.3	0.0	89.0	942
Other	2.6	6.3	74.4	16.6	0.0	80.1	4.4	0.0	91.1	567
Child's age										
0-5 months	0.0	14.8	70.4	14.8	0.0	70.4	5.3	0.0	85.2	169
6-11 months	1.1	5.2	78.6	15.1	0.0	78.6	1.8	0.0	92.0	271
12-23 months	1.5	2.9	78.1	17.6	0.0	79.4	2.7	0.0	90.1	524
24-35 months	5.9	4.4	68.1	21.5	0.2	76.5	3.5	0.0	89.6	545

Table DQ.16: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted)

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Serbia, 2014

	Mother in the household[a]	Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Total	97.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	897
Age						
0	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	195
1	96.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	157
2	98.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	152
3	97.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	188
4	97.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	100.0	205

[a] Columns "Fathers interviewed", "Other adult female interviewed" and "Other adult male interviewed" under layer "Mother in the household" are not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases

Table DQ.17: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules (unweighted)

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Serbia, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	50.3	22.3	27.4	100.0	6191	99.6	1696
Region							
Belgrade	48.9	24.3	26.8	100.0	1317	99.4	353
Vojvodina	52.4	20.8	26.8	100.0	1701	99.8	456
Sumadija and Western Serbia	49.5	21.0	29.5	100.0	1704	99.6	503
Southern and Eastern Serbia	50.0	23.9	26.1	100.0	1469	99.7	384
Area							
Urban	49.1	24.3	26.6	100.0	3702	99.7	983
Other	51.9	19.4	28.6	100.0	2489	99.6	713
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	70.2	10.3	19.5	100.0	1458	99.3	285
Second	55.1	19.3	25.6	100.0	1219	100.0	312
Middle	45.7	24.2	30.1	100.0	1199	99.7	361
Fourth	41.5	29.5	28.9	100.0	1124	99.7	325
Richest	33.8	31.6	34.7	100.0	1191	99.5	413

Table DQ.18: School attendance by single age (weighted)

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Serbia, 2014

	Not attending school	Currently attending													Not able to determine	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4					
Age[a]																			
5	1.8	95.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	198
6	0.7	1.6	96.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
7	0.0	0.0	2.2	94.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
8	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	91.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.0	91.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	6.2	88.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	220
11	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1	88.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
12	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	13.3	80.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	213
13	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	10.8	80.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
15	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	84.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	203
16	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	84.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
17	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	85.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
18	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	75.5	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	255
19	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.3	55.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	216
20	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	57.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
21	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	54.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
22	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	243
23	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
24	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	16.5	0.0	100.0	213

[a] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

Table DQ.19: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living (unweighted)

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Serbia, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	3479	3400	1.02	3429	3362	1.02	50	38	1.32	4713
Age										
15-19	12	18	0.67	12	18	0.67	0	0	-	388
20-24	163	164	0.99	161	164	0.98	2	0	-	489
25-29	562	556	1.01	558	554	1.01	4	2	2.00	865
30-34	894	916	0.98	889	903	0.98	5	13	0.38	1065
35-39	742	761	0.98	730	752	0.97	12	9	1.33	813
40-44	580	537	1.08	569	528	1.08	11	9	1.22	570
45-49	526	448	1.17	510	443	1.15	16	5	3.20	523

"-" The figure is not presented because the denominator is zero

Data Quality Tables for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS

Table DQ.1R: Age distribution of household population (weighted)

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
0	117	2.7	94	2.2
1	126	2.9	97	2.2
2	86	2.0	107	2.5
3	124	2.9	110	2.6
4	112	2.6	103	2.4
5	84	2.0	116	2.7
6	110	2.6	80	1.8
7	101	2.4	101	2.3
8	81	1.9	119	2.8
9	89	2.1	129	3.0
10	107	2.5	85	2.0
11	84	2.0	114	2.6
12	84	2.0	95	2.2
13	79	1.8	106	2.5
14	80	1.9	69	1.6
15	83	1.9	74	1.7
16	88	2.1	71	1.6
17	81	1.9	70	1.6
18	67	1.6	78	1.8
19	81	1.9	93	2.2
20	84	2.0	72	1.7
21	67	1.6	92	2.1
22	102	2.4	87	2.0
23	54	1.3	62	1.4
24	65	1.5	69	1.6
25	75	1.8	68	1.6
26	74	1.7	55	1.3
27	64	1.5	42	1.0
28	57	1.3	60	1.4
29	73	1.7	63	1.5
30	38	.9	46	1.1
31	58	1.3	73	1.7
32	53	1.2	55	1.3
33	57	1.3	51	1.2
34	45	1.1	63	1.5
35	49	1.1	54	1.2
36	52	1.2	49	1.1
37	65	1.5	67	1.5
38	60	1.4	51	1.2
39	39	.9	53	1.2
40	82	1.9	40	0.9
41	64	1.5	67	1.6
42	40	0.9	48	1.1
43	45	1.0	60	1.4
44	30	0.7	37	0.9
45	54	1.3	41	0.9
46	75	1.7	47	1.1
47	37	0.9	39	0.9
48	35	0.8	37	0.9
49	47	1.1	66	1.5
50	33	0.8	39	0.9
51	50	1.2	37	0.9
52	52	1.2	41	0.9
53	38	0.9	34	0.8
54	37	0.9	36	0.8
55	29	0.7	30	0.7
56	33	0.8	29	0.7
57	34	0.8	30	0.7
58	28	0.6	27	0.6
59	22	0.5	48	1.1
60	27	0.6	32	0.7
61	28	0.6	34	0.8
62	28	0.7	35	0.8
63	46	1.1	36	0.8
64	32	0.7	11	0.2
65	19	0.4	26	0.6
66	23	0.5	16	0.4
67	12	0.3	27	0.6
68	11	0.3	8	0.2
69	5	0.1	13	0.3
70	6	0.1	14	0.3
71	14	0.3	9	0.2
72	5	0.1	6	0.1
73	14	0.3	16	0.4
74	10	0.2	11	0.3
75	10	0.2	4	0.1
76	8	0.2	6	0.1
77	1	0.0	4	0.1
78	7	0.2	5	0.1
79	6	0.1	3	0.1
80	1	0.0	0	0.0
81	3	0.1	1	0.0
82	2	0.1	2	0.1
83	1	0.0	0	0.0
84	2	0.0	0	0.0
85+	3	0.1	5	0.1
DK/Missing	2	0.1	3	0.1
Total	4286	100.0	4309	100.0

Figure DQ.1R: Household population by single ages, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

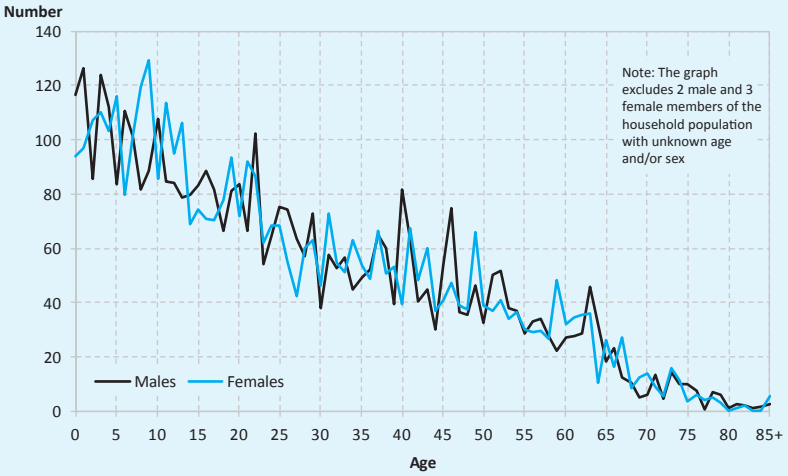


Table DQ.2R: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women (weighted)

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	469	na	na	na
15-19	387	373	18.4	96.3
20-24	381	368	18.1	96.4
25-29	289	277	13.6	95.7
30-34	288	280	13.8	97.3
35-39	273	261	12.9	95.7
40-44	252	248	12.2	98.3
45-49	231	223	11.0	96.8
50-54	187	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	2101	2030	100.0	96.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.81	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3R: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires (weighted)

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	211	202	19.3	95.9
1	223	218	20.8	97.6
2	193	188	18.0	97.7
3	234	229	21.9	97.9
4	215	211	20.2	98.0
5	200	na	na	na
6	190	na	na	na
7	202	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1076	1048	100.0	97.4
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.93	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4R: Birth date reporting: Household population (unweighted)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	9014
Age						
0-4	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1556
5-14	98.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1919
15-24	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1601
25-49	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2680
50-64	97.1	2.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	960
65-84	95.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	290
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Area						
Urban	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	6170
Other	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	2844

na: not applicable

Table DQ.5R: Birth date and age reporting: Women (unweighted)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2081
Area							
Urban	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1424
Other	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	657

Table DQ.6R: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s (unweighted)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1515
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1065
Other	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450

Table DQ.7R: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3520
Area						
Urban	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2449
Other	97.9	1.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	1071

Table DQ.8R: Birth date reporting: First and last births (unweighted)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	97.0	2.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	1706	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1427
Area											
Urban	97.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	1166	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	977
Other	96.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	540	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450

Table DQ.9R: Completeness of reporting (weighted)

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	1743
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	1743
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		14.5	1746
Both month and year		14.3	1746
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	1746
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	2081
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	2081
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1515
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	1515

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.10R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	91.3	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	1515
Age								
<6 months	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	117
6-11 months	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	147
12-23 months	93.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	323
24-35 months	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	271
36-47 months	89.0	10.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	328
48-59 months	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	329
Area								
Urban	91.3	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	1065
Other	91.3	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	450
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.8	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	455
Second	92.8	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	346
Middle	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.8	290
Fourth	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	215
Richest	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	209
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	91.8	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	1091
Richest 40 percent	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	424

Table DQ.11R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	90.8	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	9.2	1515
Age								
<6 months	88.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	12.0	117
6-11 months	89.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	10.2	147
12-23 months	92.9	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.1	323
24-35 months	91.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8.5	271
36-47 months	88.7	10.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	11.3	328
48-59 months	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	329
Area								
Urban	90.8	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	9.2	1065
Other	90.9	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	9.1	450
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.6	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.4	455
Second	91.9	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	8.1	346
Middle	86.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	13.4	290
Fourth	89.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	10.2	215
Richest	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	209
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	91.2	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	8.8	1091
Richest 40 percent	89.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.1	424

Table DQ.12R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	91.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.3	100.0	8.8	1515
Age								
<6 months	88.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.9	100.0	12.0	117
6-11 months	90.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	9.5	147
12-23 months	94.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	5.9	323
24-35 months	91.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.4	100.0	8.1	271
36-47 months	88.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.6	100.0	11.3	328
48-59 months	91.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.3	100.0	8.5	329
Area								
Urban	91.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.4	100.0	9.0	1065
Other	91.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.2	100.0	8.4	450
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.2	100.0	6.2	455
Second	93.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	346
Middle	86.9	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.3	100.0	13.1	290
Fourth	88.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.4	100.0	11.2	215
Richest	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	209
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	91.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.2	100.0	8.2	1091
Richest 40 percent	89.4	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.7	100.0	10.6	424

Table DQ.13R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (unweighted)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1386	100.0	1386	100.0
Digits				
0	104	7.5	153	11.0
1	185	13.3	165	11.9
2	141	10.2	166	12.0
3	144	10.4	182	13.1
4	145	10.5	121	8.7
5	115	8.3	125	9.0
6	123	8.9	110	7.9
7	127	9.2	118	8.5
8	126	9.1	137	9.9
9	176	12.7	109	7.9
0 or 5	219	15.8	278	20.1

Figure DQ.2R: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

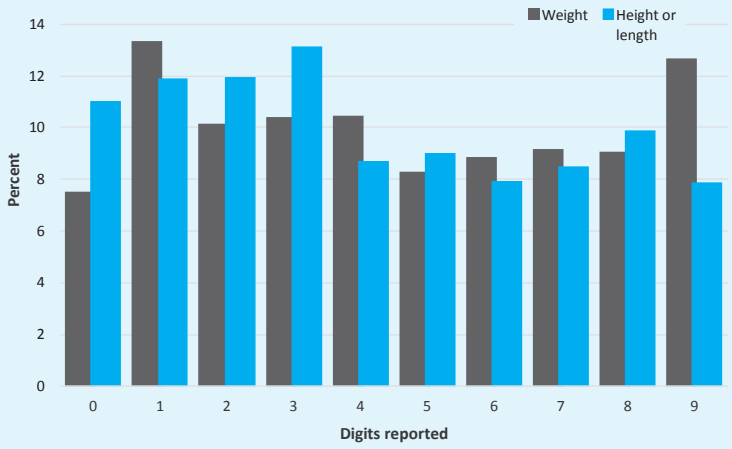


Table DQ.14R: Observation of birth certificates (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	59.3	32.9	7.5	0.3	100.0	64.3	1515
Area							
Urban	58.6	33.4	7.7	0.3	100.0	63.7	1065
Other	61.1	31.8	6.9	0.2	100.0	65.8	450
Child's age							
0-5 months	47.9	31.6	20.5	0.0	100.0	60.2	117
6-11 months	61.9	31.3	6.1	0.7	100.0	66.4	147
12-23 months	59.1	33.7	6.5	0.6	100.0	63.7	323
24-35 months	61.6	33.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	65.0	271
36-47 months	58.5	32.9	8.2	0.3	100.0	64.0	328
48-59 months	61.4	33.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	65.0	329

Table DQ.15R: Observation of vaccination cards (unweighted)

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card at home			Child has vaccination card at health facility			Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer at home (1b)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2b)	DK/Missing	Seen by the interviewer at health facility (1a)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (2a)	Missing/DK		
Total	9.4	23.3	39.4	27.4	0.5	69.2	6.3	0.0	82.2	858
Area										
Urban	6.7	23.5	40.1	29.6	0.2	68.8	7.1	0.0	81.0	609
Other	16.1	22.9	37.8	22.1	1.2	70.3	4.4	0.0	85.2	249
Child's age										
0-5 months	1.7	41.9	36.8	18.8	0.9	60.7	7.7	0.0	82.7	117
6-11 months	7.5	16.3	51.0	25.2	0.0	69.4	6.1	0.0	81.8	147
12-23 months	12.4	20.4	40.2	26.6	0.3	72.1	5.9	0.0	84.1	323
24-35 months	10.3	22.5	33.2	33.2	0.7	69.4	6.3	0.0	80.1	271

Table DQ.16R: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted)

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Mother in the household[a]	Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Total	96.8	2.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	1076
Age						
0	98.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	211
1	96.1	3.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	223
2	97.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	193
3	96.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	234
4	95.5	2.8	1.3	0.5	100.0	215

[a] Columns "Fathers interviewed", "Other adult female interviewed" and "Other adult male interviewed" under layer "Mother in the household" are not shown in the table because there were no recorded cases

Table DQ.17R: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules (unweighted)

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	22.8	17.3	59.9	100.0	1743	99.0	1044
Area							
Urban	19.5	17.6	62.9	100.0	1134	98.9	713
Other	28.9	16.7	54.4	100.0	609	99.4	331
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	19.4	13.6	67.0	100.0	427	98.6	286
Second	25.5	17.1	57.3	100.0	368	99.1	211
Middle	25.6	17.6	56.8	100.0	352	99.5	200
Fourth	21.3	18.3	60.5	100.0	301	99.5	182
Richest	22.4	21.7	55.9	100.0	295	98.8	165
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	23.3	16.0	60.8	100.0	1147	99.0	697
Richest 40 percent	21.8	20.0	58.2	100.0	596	99.1	347

Table DQ.18R: School attendance by single age (weighted)

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Not attending school	Currently attending													Not able to determine	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4					
Age[a]																			
5	36.5	63.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
6	25.0	5.9	66.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200
7	9.3	0.4	18.6	65.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
8	7.5	1.8	5.0	12.8	70.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	214
9	7.3	0.0	1.1	2.1	13.2	72.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
10	14.5	0.0	0.3	1.9	11.2	29.9	41.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
11	18.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	5.5	23.4	46.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	169
12	13.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	5.2	19.5	25.0	34.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
13	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	12.8	8.9	18.1	37.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
14	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	16.4	2.4	15.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
15	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	5.0	7.3	18.1	22.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
16	63.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	4.4	1.4	4.0	6.9	15.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
17	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	3.6	4.9	12.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
18	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.3	0.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
19	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
20	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
21	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
22	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
23	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
24	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	25.0	0.3	100.0	136

[a] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

Table DQ.19R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living (unweighted)

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2502	2448	1.02	2430	2397	1.01	72	51	1.41	2081
Age										
15-19	102	79	1.29	102	78	1.31	0	1	0.00	377
20-24	412	362	1.14	406	356	1.14	6	6	1.00	440
25-29	474	478	0.99	456	471	0.97	18	7	2.57	350
30-34	420	456	0.92	411	452	0.91	9	4	2.25	276
35-39	418	401	1.04	409	391	1.05	9	10	0.90	229
40-44	348	385	0.90	337	371	0.91	11	14	0.79	217
45-49	328	287	1.14	309	278	1.11	19	9	2.11	192

Appendix E 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
MORTALITY[3,4]					
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[5]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[6] during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[7] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[8] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[9] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage[10]	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 24-35 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (by their second birthday for measles)	Total number of children age 24-35 months	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[11]	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[12]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.S4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school [13]	Total number of children of primary school age	
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.S5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher[13]	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.S6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
7.S7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.S8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.S9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.S10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[14]	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	
9.16	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	HL – ED	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	MDG 6.4
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
SURVEY-SPECIFIC INDICATORS[15]					
SS	Timeliness of polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV III) by their sixth month	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
SS	Timeliness of measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine (MMR1) by their 15th month	Total number of children age 24-35 months	
SS	Pentavalent DTP-IPV-Hib vaccine coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of the pentavalent DTP-IPV-Hib vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
SS	Never used any method of contraception	MN	Number of women who have never used any method to avoid or delay pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
SS	Never used contraception because uninformed	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who never used any method of contraception because lack of knowledge	Number of women age 15-49 years who never used any method of contraception	
SS	Visited by patronage nurse during pregnancy	MN	Number of women who have visits by patronage nurse during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
SS	Visited by patronage nurse during the first week after returning home following delivery	MN	Number of women who have visits by patronage nurse in the week after delivery	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
SS	Coverage by childbirth preparation programme	MN	Number of women who attend the child birth preparation programme	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
SS	Coverage by baby-friendly services	MN	Number of women with whom the baby was in the room after birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
SS	Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to parental attitudes	EC	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme due to parental attitudes	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme	
SS	Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to access problems	EC	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme due to access problems	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme	
SS	Non-attendance to early childhood education programme due to other reasons	EC	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme due to other reasons	Number of children age 3-4 years not attending an early childhood education programme	
SS	Support for learning (children age 12-35 months)	EC	Number of children age 12-35 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 12-35 months	
SS	Father's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)	EC	Number of children age 12-35 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 12-35 months	
SS	Mother's support for learning (children age 12-35 months)	EC	Number of children age 12-35 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 12-35 months	
SS	Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate	ED	Number of children age 5-7 years attending PPP	Total number of children age 5-7 years	
SS	Distance to the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility (kilometres)	ED	Total number of kilometres to PPP facility	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/having attended PPP	
SS	Children living more than 2 kilometres from the Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) facility	ED	Number of children attending PPP and living more than 2km away from facility	Number of children age 5-7 years attending/having attended PPP	
SS	Health insurance card	BR	Number of children with health insurance card	Number of children under age 5	
SS	Receipt of financial social assistance	CB	Number of households receiving the FSA	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire	
SS	Children receiving child allowance	CB	Number of children receiving the CA	Number of children age 0-18 years	

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[2]
SS	Children receiving child allowance, for at least 12 months	CB	Number of children receiving CA, for at least 12 months	Number of children age 0-18 years	
SS	Children received a birth grant	BG	Number of children who received the birth grant	Number of children under age 5	

[1] [M]The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men. The Questionnaire for Individual Men was not used in the 2014 Serbia MICS and in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS.
Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[2] Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 — http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm, accessed 10 June 2013.

[3] The rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

[4] Mortality was only calculated for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS.

[5] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[6] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[7] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

[8] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

[9] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

[10] In countries where measles vaccination is administered before 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 12-23 months who received the measles vaccine by 12 months of age

[11] The rate refers to the last one year.

[12] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

[13] The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-18 years).

[14] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

[15] SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey or by applying a non-standard calculation method.

Appendix F 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Questionnaires

MICS unicef

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MODULE HH – HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL

HH1. Cluster number: ___

HH2. Household number: ___

HH3. Interviewer's name and ID code:

Name _____

ID code ___

HH4. Supervisor's name and ID code:

Name _____

ID code ___

HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ (Day) ___ (Month) 2014 (Year)

HH6. Area:

Urban 1
Other 2

HH7. Region:

Belgrade 1
Vojvodina 2
Sumadija and West Serbia 3
South and East Serbia 4

WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **30** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '04' in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

HH9. Result of household interview:

Completed 01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02
Entire household absent for extended period of time 03
Refused 04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05
Dwelling destroyed 06
Dwelling not found 07
Other (*specify*) _____ 96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire:

Name _____

Respondent's line number in Module HL: ___

HH11. Total number of household members: ___

HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___

HH14. Number of children under the age of 5: ___

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaire completed: ___

HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___

HH16. Field editor's name and ID code:

Name _____

ID code ___

HH17. Main data entry clerk's name and ID code:

Name _____

ID code ___

HH18. *Record the time.*

Hour..... | | |

Minute..... | | |

MODULE HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: IS THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with PL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

							For women age **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*For children age* **0-17** *years*						*For children age* **0-14**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2.** *Name*	**HL3.** WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	**HL4.** IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5.** WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK (Don't know)	9998 DK (Don't know)	**HL6.** HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL7.** *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49.**	**HL7B.** *Circle line no. if age* **0-4.**	**HL11.** IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ HL13 8 DK ⇨ HL13	**HL12.** DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record "00".*	**HL12A.** WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in Serbia 2 Institution in Serbia 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13.** IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ HL15 8 DK ⇨ HL15	**HL14.** DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record "00".*	**HL14A.** WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? In another household in Serbia 2 Institution in Serbia 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15.** *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00", ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
Line	Name	Relation* 0 1	M 1 F 2	Month	Year	Age	15-49	0-4	Y 1 N 2 DK 8	Mother		Y 1 N 2 DK 8	Father		Mother
01			1 2				01	01	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
02			1 2				02	02	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
03			1 2				03	03	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
04			1 2				04	04	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
05			1 2				05	05	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
06			1 2				06	06	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
07			1 2				07	07	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
08			1 2				08	08	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
09			1 2				09	09	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	
10			1 2				10	10	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	

							For women age **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*For children age* **0-17** *years*							*For children age* **0-14**
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2.** *Name*	**HL3.** WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	**HL4.** IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5.** WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		**HL6.** HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL7.** *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**.	**HL7B.** *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**.	**HL11.** IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL13 8 DK ⇘ HL13	**HL12.** DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If "Yes" record line no. of mother and go to HL13* *If "No", record "00".*	**HL12A.** WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in Serbia 2 Institution in Serbia 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13.** IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ HL15 8 DK ⇘ HL15	**HL14.** DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *If „Yes" record line no. of father and go to HL15* *If "No", record "00".*	**HL14A.** WHERE DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in Serbia 2 Institution in Serbia 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15.** *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00", ask:* WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (*name*)?
				98 DK (Don't know)	9998 DK (Don't know)											
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother	
11			1 2				11	11	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8		
12			1 2				12	12	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8		
13			1 2				13	13	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8		
14			1 2				14	14	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8		
15			1 2				15	15	1 2 8		1 2 3 8	1 2 8		1 2 3 8		

Enter X here if additional questionnaire is used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as friend, etc.) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the Household List and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the Module WM – WOMAN's INFORMATION PANEL of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each child under the age of 5, write his/her name and line number and the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the Module UF – CHILD INFORMATION PANEL of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, and each child under five in the household.

* *Codes for* ***HL3****: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head
02 Spouse; partner
03 Son/daughter
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent
07 Parent-In-Law / Partner`s parent
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece / Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
14 Servant (live-in)
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

MODULE ED – EDUCATION

For household members age **5 and above** | *For household members age* ***5-24*** *years*

ED1. *Line number*

ED2. *Name and age*
Copy from HL2 and HL6

ED3. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL?
1 Yes
2 No ⇨ Next line

ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED?
Level:
0 Kindergarten
1 Preparatory Preschool Program (PPP)
2 Primary school
3 Secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
If level=0 or 1, go to ED5

ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?
Grade / Year:
98 DK
If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".

ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?
1 YES
2 NO ⇨ ED7

ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OF SCHOOL IS (*name*) ATTENDING?
Level:
0 Kindergarten
1 PPP
2 Primary school
3 Secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
Grade / Year:
98 DK
If level=0 or 1, go to ED7.

ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS *2012-2013* SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?
1 Yes
2 No ⇨ ED8C
8 DK ⇨ ED8C

ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OF SCHOOL DID (*name*) ATTEND?
Level:
0 Kindergarten
1 PPP
2 Primary school
3 Secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
If level = 0, go to next line.
If level = 1, go to ED8C.
Grade/ Year:
98 DK

ED8C. *Check ED6.If level=0 or 1 go to next line. For all other levels ask:*
AT WHAT AGE DID (*name*) START THE FIRST GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL?
Record in completed years.
98 DK

Line number	Name	Age	ED3 Yes	ED3 No	ED4A Level	ED4B Grade	ED5 Yes	ED5 No	ED6 Level	ED6 Grade	ED7 Y	ED7 N	ED7 DK	ED8 Level	ED8 Grade	ED8C Age
01			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
02			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
03			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
04			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
05			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
06			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
07			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
08			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
09			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
10			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
11			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
12			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
13			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
14			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		
15			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8		

ATTENDANCE TO COMPULSORY PREPARATORY PRESCHOOL PROGRAM (PPP)

ED8D. *Check ED2, are there children aged 5-7 years living in the household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with ED9 and copy the line number from ED1 and name and age from ED2 for all children aged 5-7 years.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

ED9. *Line number* *Copy from ED1*	**ED10.** *Name and age* *Copy name and age from ED2*		**ED11.** DOES (*name*) ATTEND / ATTENDED TO THE PPP? 1 Yes 2 No *If "No", and child is 6 or 7 yrs, go to ED15.* *If "No", and child is 5 yrs.* ⇨ Next line	**ED12.** IN WHAT TYPE OF FACILITY DOES (*name*) ATTEND THE PPP, OR DID ATTEND THE PPP DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR? 01 Public facility 02 Private facility 03 School 04 Facility sponsored by Roma NGO 05 Facility sponsored by other NGO 06 Denominational facility 96 Other	**ED13.** HOW DOES / DID (*name*) USUALLY GOES / WENT TO PPP? 1 Walks 2 Bicycle 3 Public transportation 4 Private car or motorcycle 5 Organized transportation to the facility 6 Other	**ED14.** WHAT IS THE DISTANCE (IN KM) AND HOW MUCH TIME (IN MINUTES) DOES (*name*) TAKE FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD TO THE PPP FACILITY, WHEN USING THE USUAL WAY / MEAN OF TRANSPORTATION TO GET THERE? *DK, enter 98.* *For any answer go to Next line.*		**ED15.** WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS OF NON-ATTENDANCE OF PREPARATORY PRESCHOOL PROGRAM? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? A The child will not learn anything important in PPP B Disabled C Groups overcrowded, lack of attention D Inadequate treatment E Didn't know it is compulsory	F Overcrowded facility G Too far H The child does not have necessary documents I No one can take child to PPP	J Costs of transportation K Textbooks/school supplies/pens L Clothes M Food N Hygiene expenses X Other
Line number	Name	Age	PPP Attendance	Facility	Transportation	Km	Minutes	Attitudes	Access Problems	Financial Problems
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X
__ __		__ __	1 2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	A B C D E	F G H I	J K L M N X

MODULE SL – SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL1. *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years*

Total number ☐☐

SL2. *Check the number of children age 1–17 in SL1:*

☐ *Zero ⇨ Go to Module AC - ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.*

☐ *One ⇨ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.*

☐ *Two or more ⇨ Continue with SL2A.*

SL2A. *List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SL3. *Rank number*	**SL4.** *Line number from HL1*	**SL5.** *Name from HL2*	**SL6.** *Sex from HL4*		**SL7.** *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
2	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
3	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
4	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
5	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
6	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
7	☐☐		1	2	☐☐
8	☐☐		1	2	☐☐

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*
Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.
Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child from the table in question SL2A, and for this child you need to write data in SL9.

Last Digit of Household Number - HH2	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
	2	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.*

Rank number..... ☐

Line number ..... ☐☐

Name _____

Age ..... ☐☐

MODULE CL – CHILD LABOUR

CL1. *Check selected child's age from SL9.*

☐ *1-4 years ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *5-17 years ⇨ Continue with CL2*

CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?		Yes No
[A] DID (*name*) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS?	Worked on plot/farm/ food garden/looked after animals 1 2	
[B] DID (*name*) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?	Helped in family/relative's Business/ran own business 1 2	
[C] DID (*name*) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?	Produce/sell articles/ handicrafts/clothes/food or agricultural products 1 2	
[D] SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *If "No", Probe:* PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (*name*) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	Any other activity 1 2	

CL3. *Check CL2, A to D*

☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ continue with CL4*

☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to CL8*

CL4. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00".*	Number of hours ..... ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8

CL7. How would you describe the work environment of (*name*)?		
[A] Is (*name*) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[B] Is (*name*) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[C] Is (*name*) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[D] Is (*name*) required to work at heights?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[E] Is (*name*) required to work with chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) or explosives?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[F] Is (*name*) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (*name*)'s health or safety?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CL8. Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) fetch water or collect firewood for household use?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9. In total, how many hours did (*name*) spend on fetching water or collecting firewood for household use, since last (*day of the week*)? *If less than one hour, record "00".*	Number of hours ..... ☐☐	
CL10. Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) do any of the following for this household:	Yes No	
[A] Shopping for household?	Shopping for household 1 2	
[B] Repair any household equipment?	Repair household equipment 1 2	
[C] Cooking or cleaning utensils or the house?	Cooking/cleaning utensils/house 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	Washing clothes 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	Caring for children 1 2	
[F] Caring for the old or sick?	Caring for old/sick 1 2	
[G] Other household tasks?	Other household tasks 1 2	
CL11. *Check CL10 (A to G).* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12* ☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
CL12. Since last (*day of the week*), about how many hours did (*name*) engage in this activity/these activities, in total? *If less than one hour, record "00".*	Number of hours ..... ☐☐	

MODULE CD – CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:*

☐ *1–14 years ⇨ Continue with CD2*

☐ 15–17 years ⇨ *Go to Next Module*

CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*	Line number ..... ☐☐ Name _____	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH:	Yes No	
[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (*name*) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE?	Took away privileges 1 2	
[B] EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG?	Explained wrong behaviour 1 2	
[C] SHOOK HIM/HER?	Shook him/her 1 2	
[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER?	Shouted, yelled, screamed 1 2	
[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO?	Gave something else to do 1 2	
[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND?	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1 2	
[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT?	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1 2	
[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT?	Called dumb, lazy, or another name..... 1 2	
[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS?	Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears..... 1 2	
[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG?	Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg i..... 1 2	
[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD?	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could 1 2	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / No opinion 8	

MODULE AC – ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

AC1. NOW I WILL READ A FEW STATEMENTS RELATED TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES:

If necessary, explain to the respondent that the persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REFER ONLY TO CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES.

AFTER I READ THE STATEMENT, PLEASE ANSWER TO WHAT EXTEND YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT. THERE ARE FIVE POSSIBLE ANSWERS: STRONGLY DISAGREE, DISAGREE, NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE, AGREE, STRONGLY AGREE. NOW I WILL READ STATEMENTS.

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	
[A] FOR CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES IT IS BETTER TO LIVE IN FAMILY THAN IN SPECIALIZED CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[B] CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON EVERYDAY LIFE OF OTHER CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY.	1	2	3	4	5	
[C] FOR CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES IT IS BETTER TO ATTEND MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS THAN SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[D] CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES ATTENDING MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE WORK OF OTHER STUDENTS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[E] CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITIES CAN ACHIVE A LOT IN LIFE IF THEY ARE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED.	1	2	3	4	5	

AC2. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REFER ONLY TO CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES.

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	
[A] FOR CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IT IS BETTER TO LIVE IN FAMILY THAN IN SPECIALIZED CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[B] CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON EVERYDAY LIFE OF OTHER CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY.	1	2	3	4	5	
[C] FOR CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IT IS BETTER TO ATTEND MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS THAN SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[D] CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES ATTENDING MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE WORK OF OTHER STUDENTS.	1	2	3	4	5	
[E] CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES CAN ACHIVE A LOT IN LIFE IF THEY ARE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED.	1	2	3	4	5	

MODULE HC – HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Orthodox ..... 1 Catholic ..... 2 Islamic ..... 3 Does not want to declare ..... 4 Other religion (*specify*): _____ 6 No religion 7	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Serbian ..... 1 Hungaran ..... 2 Bosnian ..... 3 Roma ..... 4 Other (*specify*): _____ 6 Does not want to declare 7	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms ..... ☐☐	
HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth ..... 11 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl / Linoleum ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Laminate ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof ..... 11 Thatch ..... 12 Rudimentary roofing Cane ..... 22 Wood planks ..... 23 Cardboard ..... 24 Finished roofing Meta/Tin ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Calamine / Cement fibre ..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement ..... 35 Roofing shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls* *Record observations.*	Natural walls No walls ..... 11 Cane / Trunks ..... 12 Mud ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Cane, straw and mud ..... 21 Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Cardboard ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime / cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe ..... 35 Wood planks / shingles ..... 36 Plaster walls ..... 37 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Natural gas (piped) ..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene ..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass ..... 09 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8 05⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe:* IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen ..... 1 Elsewhere in the house ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 Outdoors ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:		Yes	No	
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity	1	2	
[B] A RADIO?	Radio	1	2	
[C] A TELEVISION?	Television	1	2	
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator	1	2	
[F] A WARDROBE?	Wardrobe	1	2	
[G] A TABLE WITH CHAIRS?	Table with chairs	1	2	
[H] A BED?	Bed	1	2	
[I] AN IRON?	Iron	1	2	
[J] A HAIR DRYER?	Hair dryer	1	2	
[K] A WATER HEATER?	Water heater	1	2	
[L] A VACUUM CLEANER?	Vacuum cleaner	1	2	
[M] A FREEZER?	Freezer	1	2	
[N] AN ELECTRICAL STOVE?	Electrical stove	1	2	
[O] A WASHING MACHINE?	Washing machine	1	2	
[P] A DRYING MACHINE?	Drying machine	1	2	
[Q] A DISHWASHER?	Dishwasher	1	2	
[R] A MICROWAVE?	Microwave	1	2	
[S] A CABLE TV/TOTAL TV?	Cable TV/ Total TV	1	2	
[T] A PC/LAPTOP?	PC/laptop	1	2	
[U] AN INTERNET?	Internet	1	2	
[V] AN AIR CONDITIONER?	Air conditioner	1	2	

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:		Yes	No	
[A] A WRIST WATCH?	Wrist watch	1	2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone	1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle	1	2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	/Motorcycle/Scooter	1	2	
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal-drawn cart	1	2	
[I] A CAR	Car	1	2	
[J] A TRUCK?	Truck	1	2	
[K] A TRACTOR?	Tractor	1	2	

HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC13
HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".*	Hectares ..... ☐☐	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, OTHER FARM ANIMALS OR POULTRY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE: [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? [F] PIGS? [G] OTHER POULTRY? [H] BEEHIVES? *If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95". If unknown, record "98".*	Cattle, milk cows or bulls ..... ☐☐ Horses, donkeys or mules ..... ☐☐ Goats ..... ☐☐ Sheep ..... ☐☐ Chickens ..... ☐☐ Pigs ..... ☐☐ Other poultry ..... ☐☐ Beehives ..... ☐☐	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

MODUL CB – CASH BENEFIT

CB1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT CASH BENEFIT PROGRAMS. DID YOU KNOW THAT THERE ARE VARIOUS CASH BENEFIT PROGRAMS PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT/CITY/MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION:	Yes No	
[A] FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - FSA?	FSA..... 1 2	
[B] CHILD ALLOWANCE?	Child allowance 1 2	
[C] ONE-OFF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE?	One-off social assistance 1 2	
[D] DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?	Disability allowance 1 2	
CB2. HAVE YOU APPLIED OR RENEWED APPLICATION FOR THE FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨CB5
CB3. WERE YOU APPROVED THE FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BASED ON THIS REQUEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know / waiting for answer 3	2⇨CB6
CB4. WHETHER AND FOR HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN RECEIVING THIS ALLOWANCE EVEN IF THERE WERE BREAK PERIODS?	Less than 12 months..... 1 1-3 years..... 2 4-5 years..... 3 More than 5 years..... 4 He / she never received allowance..... 5	⇨CB6 ⇨CB6 ⇨CB6 ⇨CB6 ⇨CB6
CB5. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU DID NOT APPLY FOR THE FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE?	Did not need any..... 01 Unaware of the program..... 02 Did not know how to apply..... 03 Complicated administrative procedure ..... 04 *Expensive* administrative procedure..... 05 I know I do not meet conditions..... 06 I was told I do not meet conditions..... 07 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

CHILD ALLOWANCE

CB6. *Check if there are children ages 0–18 years in the household.*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CB7*

For every household member age 0–18 years, in the order they appear in the HL - List of Household Members copy line number of a child from HL1, and name from HL2 and age from HL6.

☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module*

CB7 — *Line number*. *Copy from HL1*

CB8 — *Name and age*. *Copy name and age from HL2 and HL6*

CB9 — HAVE YOU APPLIED OR RENEWED APPLICATION FOR CHILD ALLOWANCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS FOR (*name*)?

1 Yes
2 No ⇨ CB12

CB10 — WERE YOU APPROVED THE CHILD ALLOWANCE FOR (*name*) BASED ON THIS REQUEST?

1 Yes
2 Don't know / waiting for answer
3 No ⇨ Next line

CB11 — WHETHER AND FOR HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN RECEIVING THIS ALLOWANCE FOR (*name*)?

1 Less than 12 months
2 1-3 years
3 4-5 years
4 More than 5 years
5 He / she never received allowance

For any answer go to Next line.

CB12 — PLEASE TELL ME WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN REASON</u> YOU DID NOT APPLY FOR CHILD BENEFIT FOR (*name*)?

01 Did not need any
02 Unaware of the program
03 Did not know how to apply
04 Complicated administrative procedure
05 Expensive administrative procedure
06 I know I do not meet conditions
07 I was told I do not meet conditions
96 Other (*specify*)

If response is "Other", specify. Otherwise go to the Next line.

CB7 Line number	CB8 Name	CB8 Age	CB9 Y	CB9 N	CB10 Y	CB10 DN	CB10 N	CB11 Length of support					CB12 Reasons	CB12 Other (*specify*)
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	
__ __		__ __	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	

MODULE WS – WATER AND SANITATION

WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water (water supply) Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6 14⇨WS3 21⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 61⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HAND WASHING?	Piped water (water supply) Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ..... 12 Piped to neighbour ..... 13 Public tap / standpipe ..... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ..... 21 Dug well Protected well ..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ..... 41 Unprotected spring ..... 42 Rainwater collection ..... 51 Tanker-truck ..... 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81 Other (*specify*): _____ 96	11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling ..... 1 In own yard / plot ..... 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes ..... ☐☐☐ DK 998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) ..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) ..... 2 Female child (under 15) ..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil ..... A Add bleach / chlorine ..... B Strain it through a cloth ..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, etc.) ..... D Solar disinfection ..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system ..... 11 Flush to septic tank ..... 12 Flush to pit (latrine) ..... 13 Flush to somewhere else ..... 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where ..... 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 No facility ..... 95 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	95⇨ HH19
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HH19
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) ..... 1 Public facility 2	2⇨HH19
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households if less than 10 ..... |0|_| Ten or more households ..... 10 DK 98	

HH19. *Record the time.*	Hour and minute ..... ☐☐ . ☐☐	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

Check if there is any woman age 15-49 eligible for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN AGE 15 - 49 YEARS in the household (HL7).

☐ *Yes, a separate questionnaire has been issued for each woman aged 15 – 49 years with the Information panel filled in.*
☐ *No, there is no woman age 15-49.*

Check if there is any child under 5 eligible for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE in the household (HL7B).

☐ *Yes, a separate questionnaire has been issued for each child under 5 with the Information panel filled in.*
☐ *No, there is no child under 5.*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12) and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS unicef РЗС СРБИЈЕ

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15–49 YEARS

MODULE WM – WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.

WM1. Cluster number: ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋	**WM2.** Household number: ⌊⌊⌋⌋
WM3. Woman's name Name _____	**WM4.** Woman's line number: ⌊⌊⌋⌋
WM5. Interviewer's name and ID code: Name: _____ ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋	**WM6.** Day / Month / Year of interview: ⌊⌊⌋⌋ (Day) ⌊⌊⌋⌋ (Month) 2014 (Year)

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman: WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the Household Questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview:	Questionnaire completed ..... 01 Woman not at home ..... 02 Refuses interview ..... 03 Questionnaire partly completed ..... 04 Woman incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*): _____ 96

WM8. Field editor's name and ID code: Name: _____ ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋	**WM9.** Main data entry clerk's name and ID code: Name: _____ ⌊⌊⌋⌋

WM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minute ..... ☐☐ : ☐☐

MODULE WB – WOMAN'S BACKGROUND

WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ..... ☐☐ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... ☐☐☐☐ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years) ..... ☐☐	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTEND / ATTENDED?	Preschool ..... 0 Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher 3	0⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE / YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If the first grade/year at this level is not completedl, enter "00".*	Grade/Year ..... ☐☐	
WB6. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Secondary or higher (WB4= 2 or 3)⇨ Go to Next Module.* ☐ *Primary (WB4= 1)⇨ Continue with WB7.*		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / visually impaired 5	

MODULE CM – FERTILITY

CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. *Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.*	Date of first birth Month ..... __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... ____ DK year 9998	⇨CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth ..... __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record "00".*	Sons at home ..... |_|_| Daughters at home ..... |_|_|	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record "00".*	Sons elsewhere ..... |_|_| Daughters elsewhere ..... |_|_|	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record "00".*	Boys dead ..... |_|_| Girls dead ..... |_|_|	
CM10. *Sum answers to CM5, CM7 and CM9.*	Sum ..... |_|_|	

CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGTH, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*the total number in CM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to CM12B.*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with CM12.*

☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1–CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12.*

CM12. OF THESE (*total number in CM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? *Month and year must be recorded.*	Dale of last birth Month..... ☐☐ Year ..... ☐☐☐☐	
CM12B. SOMETIMES PREGNANCIES DO NOT END WITH LIVE BIRTHS. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN STILLBRITH OR THAT WAS ABORTED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨CM13
CM12C. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.	None..... 00 Number of miscarriages..... __ __	
CM12E. HOW MANY ABORTIONS DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY ABORTION, I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS WILLINGLY TERMINATED IN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.	None..... 00 Number of abortions..... __ __	
CM12D. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH? BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT OCCURED AFTER THE FIFTH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.	None..... 00 Number of stillbriths..... __ __	

CM13. *Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is since (month of interview) in* **2012** *(if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is* **2012***, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years).*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESSSYMPTOMS Module*

☐ *Yes, one or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Ask for the name of the last-born child.*

*Name of last-born child*_____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

Continue with Next Module.

MODULE DB – DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	2⇨ Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? *Record the answer as stated by the respondent.*	Months ..... 1 ☐☐ Years ..... 2 ☐☐ DK 998	

MODULE MN – MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Check CM13 and record name of last-born child here: _____
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN1. DID ANYONE CONDUCT A CHECK AND/OR CONTROL YOU DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN4A
MN2. WHO CHECKED YOU/CONTROLLED YOU? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Other person: Traditional birth attendant ..... F Other (*specify*): _____ X	
MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST CHECK-UP? *Record the answer as stated by the respondent.*	Weeks ..... 1 ------- ------ Months ..... 2 0 ------- Don't know 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES WHERE YOU CHECKED DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. For a range of values, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	Number of times. ..... ☐☐ DK 98	
MN4. AS PART OF CHECK-UPS DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE? [D] DID THEY MEASURE YOUR WEIGHT?	Yes No Blood pressure ..... 1 2 Urine sample ..... 1 2 Blood sample ..... 1 2 Weight 1 2	
MN4A. DURING THIS PREGNANCY, DID AUXILIARY NURSE (PATRONAGE NURSE) VISIT YOU AT YOUR HOME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN4B. DURING THIS PREGNANCY, DID YOU ATTEND ANY CHILD BIRTH PREPARATION PROGRAMME (PARENTING AND PREGNANCY EDUCATION WITH HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN4D

MN4C. WHILE YOU ATTENDED PREPARATION PROGRAMME DID YOU RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:	Yes No	
[A] WOMAN'S HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY?	Woman's health during pregnancy.....1 2	
[B] BREASTFEEDING?	Breastfeeding 1 2	⇨ MN17
[C] NEWBORN' CARE?	Newborn care 1 2	
[D] PARENTING SKILLS?	Parenting skills 1 2	
MN4D. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON THAT YOU DID NOT ATTEND CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION PROGRAMME (PARENTING AND PREGNANCY EDUCATION WITH HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION)?	Did not know it exists..... 1 No need..... 2 No time..... 3 Not organized in my neighborhood..... 4 Do not know / do not remember..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.* *If the respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife..... B Other person: Traditional birth attendant..... F Relatives / Friends..... H Husband / partner..... I Other (*specify*): _____ X No one..... Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place, organisation, etc.* _____ *(Name of place, organisation, etc.)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government clinic / health centre..... 22 Government health post..... 23 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨ MN20 12⇨ MN20 96⇨ MN20
MN19. WAS (*name*) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFOFE OR AFTER LABOR PAINS STARTED?	Before ..... 1 After..... 2	

MN20. WHEN (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨ MN23 8⇨ MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from a hospital discharge letter, if available.*	From discharge letter....1 (kg) __ . ___ From recall .....2 (kg) __ . ___ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN27A
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST ? *If less than 1 hour, record "00" hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately ..... 000 Hours.....1 __ Days.....2 __ DK / Don't remember 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN27A
MN27. WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water ..... C Anti-colic (cramps) remedy ..... D Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea/ Herbal infusion ..... H Other (specify) _____ X DK ..... Z	
MN27A. WAS CHILD WITH YOU IN THE ROOM AFTER BIRTH? *If "No" probe by asking*: WHY WAS THE CHILD NOT IN THE ROOM WITH YOU AFTER	Yes ..... 1 No, I did not want that though conditions existed ..... 2 No, no conditions. ..... 3 No, due to illness of mother and / or baby 4	
MN27B. DID PATRONAGE NURSE VISIT YOU AT YOUR HOME IN THE WEEK YOU RETURNED HOME AFTER AFTER DELIVERY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MN27C. HOW MANY TIMES DID PATRONAGE NURSE VISIT YOU AFTER BIRTH?	Number of times ..... __ DK 98	

MODULE IS – ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS1. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with IS2.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERY ILLNESS AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO DOCTOR. IN CASE OF WHAT SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS WOULD YOU TAKE THE CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO THE DOCTOR RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned but do NOT prompt any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sicker.....B Child develops a fever .....C Child has fast breathing .....D Child has difficulty breathing.....E Child has blood in stool .....F Child is drinking poorly.....G Other (*specify*): _____ X Other (*specify*): _____ Y Other (*specify*): _____ Z	

MODULE CP – CONTRACEPTION

CP0. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING.

COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF:

[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION?
Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN („TUBAL LIGATION").
Yes 1
No 2

[B] MALE STERILIZATION?
Probe: MEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.
Yes 1
No 2

[C] IUD?
Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE A LOOP OR COILD PLACED INSIDE THEM BY A DOCTOR.
Yes 1
No 2

[D] INJECTABLES?
Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN INJECTION BY A DOCTOR THAT STOPS THEM FROM GETTING PREGNANT FOR ONE OR MORE MONTHS.
Yes 1
No 2

[E] IMPLANTS?
Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL IMPLANTS (RODS) PLACED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR WHICH CAN PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.
Yes 1
No 2

[F] PILL?
Probe: WOMEN CAN TAKE A PILL EVERY DAY TO AVOID GETTING PREGNANT.
Yes 1
No 2

[G] CONDOM?
Probe: MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER SHEATH ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.
Yes 1
No 2

[H] FEMALE CONDOM?
Probe: WOMEN CAN PLACE A RUBBER SHEATH IN THEIR VAGINA BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.
Yes 1
No 2

[I] DIAPHRAGM?
Probe: WOMEN CAN PLACE A SOFT RUBBER CUP IN THEIR VAGINA TO BLOCK SPERM FROM ENTERING UTERUS OR TUBES.
Yes 1
No 2

[J] FOAM/JELLY? *Probe:* WOMEN MAY USE SPERMICIDAL PRODUCTS (E.G. FOAM, JELLY, CREAM) THAT CAN KILL OR PREVENT THE SPERM FROM MOVING AND REACHING THE EGG.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
[L] PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/RHYTHM METHOD? *Probe:* TO AVOID PREGNANCY, WOMEN DO NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ON THE DAYS OF THE MONTH THEY THINK THEY CAN GET PREGNANT	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
[M] WITHDRAWAL? *Probe:* MEN CAN BE CAREFUL AND PULL OUT BEFORE CLIMAX ("THE HUSBAND KEEPS ME" OR "WE KEEP OURSELVES").	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
[N] EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION? *Probe:* AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THEY HAVE UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WOMEN CAN TAKE SPECIAL PILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY ("MORNING AFTER PILL")	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
[X] HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY OTHER WAYS OR METHOD THAT WOMEN OR MAN CAN APPLY TO AVOID PREGNANCY?	Yes ..... 1 _____ (*specify*) _____ (*specify*) No 2	
CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨ CP2A
CP2. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CP3
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ Next Module
CP2B. WHY HAVE YOU NEVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO AVOID OR DELAY GETTING PREGNANT?	Have not had sex before. ..... 1 Wanted to get pregnant ..... 2 Husband/partner was against..... 3 Insufficient means (too expensive) ..... 4 Uninformed. ..... 5 Other. ..... 6 DK 8	⇨ Next Module

CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam /jelly ..... J Rhythm method ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*): _____ X	

MODULE UN – UNMET NEED

UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?*

☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2*

☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5*

UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13

UN5. *Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN6*

UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ Years ..... 2 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other ..... 996 DK 998	994⇨UN 1

UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?*

☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9*

UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN10*

UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN13 8 ⇨ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?*

☐ *Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13*

UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.*	Days ago ..... 1 ☐☐ Weeks ago ..... 2 ☐☐ Months ago ..... 3 ☐☐ Years ago ..... 4 ☐☐ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994 Before last birth ..... 995 Never menstruated 996	

MODULE DV – ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8

MODULE MA – MARRIAGE/UNION

MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married ..... 1 Yes, living with a man ..... 2 No, not in union 3	 3 ⇨ MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... ☐☐ Does not know 98	⇨ MA7 ⇨ MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3 ⇨ Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? **MA8B.** IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... ☐☐ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... ☐☐☐☐ DK year 9998	 ⇨ Next Module
MA9 HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... ☐☐	

MODULE LS – LIFE SATISFACTION

LS1. *Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*

☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to WM11*

☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with LS2*

LS2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

LS7. How satisfied are you with your current job? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS8. How satisfied are you with your health?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS9. How satisfied are you with where you live? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS10. How satisfied are you with how people around you generally treat you?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS11. How satisfied are you with the way you look?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS12. How satisfied are you with your life, overall?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS13. How satisfied are you with your current income? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS14. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

WM11. *Record the time*	Hour and minute ..... ☐☐ : ☐☐	

WM12. *Check* ***the Household Questionnaire****, Module HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, columns HL7B and HL15. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the rezult of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to* ***Questionnaire for Children Under Five*** *for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MICS unicef РЗС СРБИЈЕ

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

MODULE UF – CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

*This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakes (see **Household Questionnaire,** Module HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see **Household Questionnaire**, Module HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire is to be filled in for each eligible child.*

UF1. Cluster number: ⌊⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋⌋	**UF2**. Household number: ⌊⌊⌋⌋
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	**UF4**. Child's line number: ⌊⌊⌋⌋
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	**UF6**. Mohter's / Caretaker's line number: ⌊⌊⌋⌋
UF7. Interviewer's name and ID code: Name _____ ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋⌋	**UF8**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ⌊⌊⌋⌋ (Day) ⌊⌊⌋⌋ (Month) 2014 (Year)

Repeat greeting if not already read to mother or caretaker: WE ARE FROM THE **STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHLDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the Household Questionnaire has already been read to mother or caretaker, then read the following text:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in the question UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Questionnaire is completed ..... 01 Mother/caretaker not at home ..... 02 Mother/caretaker refuses the interview ..... 03 Questionnaire partly completed ..... 04 Mother/caretaker incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*): _____ 96

UF10. Field editor's name and ID code: Name _____ ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋⌋	**UF11**. Main data entry clerk's name and ID code: Name _____ ⌊⌊⌊⌋⌋⌋

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... ☐☐ : ☐☐

MODULE AG – CHILD'S AGE

AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (*name*). ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of birth Day ..... ☐☐ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... ☐☐ Year ..... 2 0 ☐☐	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe:* HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year* *Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Child's age (in completed years) ..... ☐	

MODULE BR – BIRTH REGISTRATION		
BR1. DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If "yes", ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	1⇨BR3A 2⇨BR3A
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED IN THE BIRTH REGISTER?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨BR3A
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (*name*)'S BIRTH IN THE BIRTH REGISTER?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
BR3A. DOES (*name*) HAVE A HEALTH INSURANCE CARD? *If "yes", ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	

MODULE BG – BIRTH GRANT

BG1. DID YOU APPLY FOR THE BIRTH GRANT FOR (*name*) NO LATER THAN SIX MONTH AFTER HE/SHE WAS BORN? *Explain, if necessary:* WHEN I SAY THE BIRTH GRANT I MEAN FINANCIAL SUBSUDY PARENT IS ENTITLED TO AFTER A CHILD IS BORN AND THE FIRST FOUR CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY ARE ENTITLED TO IT. ONE CAN APPLY WITHIN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE CHILD'S BIRTH.	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨BG3
BG2. DID YOU RECEIVE THE BIRTH GRANT?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨Next module 2⇨ Next module
BG3. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU DID NOT APPLY FOR THE BIRTH GRANT?	Did not need any.....01 Unaware of the program.....02 Did not know how to apply.....03 Complicated administrative procedure .....04 Expensive administrative procedure.....05 I know I do not meet conditions.....06 There is still time / I will apply.....07 Other (*specify*).....96	

MODULE EC – EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)?

None	00
Number of children's books	0 ☐
Ten or more books	10

EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.

DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:

	Yes	No	DK
[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? Homemade toys	1	2	8
[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? Toys from a shop	1	2	8
[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, LEAVES, ETC.)? Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8

If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response

EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.

ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (*name*):

[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?
Number of days a child was left alone for more than an hour..... ☐

[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS SOMEONE LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?
Number of days child was left with other child for more than an hour..... ☐

If „none", enter '0'.
If „don't know", enter '8'.

EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child*

☐ *Child age 0 ⇨ Go to the Next Module*

☐ *Child age 1 or2 ⇨ Go to the EC7*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5*

EC5. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK 8	 2⇨EC6B 8⇨EC7
EC6A. WHAT TYPE OF FACILITY DOES THE CHILD ATTEND?	Government facility.....1 Private facility.....2 Facility sponsored by Roma NGO.....3 Facility sponsored by another NGO .....4 Denominational facility.....5 Other (*specify*)_____ 6	1⇨EC7 2⇨EC7 3⇨EC7 4⇨EC7 5⇨EC7 6⇨EC7
EC6B. WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS THAT (*name*) DOES NOT GO TO A KINDERGARTEN OR ANY OTHER EARLY LEARNING FACILITY? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Parents' attitudes The child will not learn much in the kindergarten..... A The child is disabled..... B Low level of services (poor conditions, inadequate personnel) ..... C Poor treatment (ethnicity reasons, does not speak the language).....D The child is taken care at home .... E Access problems Not admitted in the facility as both parents are unemployed.....F Overcrowded facility ..... G Costly services ..... .H Other expenses (transport, clothes, food) too high.....I The facility is too far/no organized transport for children.....J Other (*specify*)_____X	

EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*):

If „yes", ask:
WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)?

Circle all that apply.

	Mother	Father	Other	No one
[A] READ BOOKS TO (*name*) OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y
[C] SANG SONGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y
[D] TOOK (*NAME*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND OR YARD?	A	B	X	Y
[E] PLAYED WITH (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y
[F] NAMED, COUNTED OR DREW THINGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y

EC7A. *Check AG2: Age of child*

☐ *Child age 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to the Next Module*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC8*

EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (*name*). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (*name*)'S DEVELOPMENT.

CAN (*name*) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF CYRILLIC / LATIN ALPHABET?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 8

EC9. CAN (*name*) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 8

EC10. DOES (*name*) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 8

EC11. CAN (*name*) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?

Yes 1
No 2
DK 8

EC12. IS (*name*) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13. CAN (*name*) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14. WHEN TOLD SOMETHING TO DO, IS (*name*) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. DOES (*name*) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC16. DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
EC17. DOES (*name*) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

MODULE BD – BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE

BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child*

☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2*

☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to UF13*

BD2. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3. IS (*name*) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (*name*) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) TOOK THAT LIQUID EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.

DID (*name*) DRINK (*Name of liquid*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1	2	8
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8
[C] CLEAR SOUP?	Soup	1	2	8
[D] MILK SUCH AS POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1	2	8
If "yes" ask: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK MILK? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times drank milk ..... ⌊⌋			
[E] INFANT FORMULA (BEBELAC, APTAMIL, IMPAMIL, HIPP, NESTLE AND ALIKE)?	Infant formula	1	2	8
If "yes" ask: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times drank infant formula ..... ⌊⌋			
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? LIQUID *(specify)* _____	Other liquids	1	2	8

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THAT FOOD EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YCUR HOME.

DID (*name*) EAT (*Name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT / SOUR MILK?	Yogurt / sour milk	1	2	8
If "yes" ask: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT YOGHURT / SOUR MILK? *If 7 or more*	Number of times drank/ate yoghurt / sour milk ..... ☐			
[B] BABY CEREALS (BABY KING, MILUPA, HIPP, NESTLE AND ALIKE)?	Baby cereals	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, FARINA OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN OR CARROT?	Pumpkin or carrot	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	Root vegetables	1	2	8
[F] SPINACH, SWISS CHARD, KALE OR ANY OTHER DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] APRICOT OR CANTALOUPE?	Apricot or cantaloupe	1	2	8
[H] OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEYS, HEART OR OTHER OFFAL?	Liver, kidneys, heart or other offal	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT SUCH AS VEAL/YOUNG BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN OR TURKEY?	Meat such as veal/young beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FISH?	Fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS OR LENTILS?	Food made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? FOOD (*specify*) _____	Other solid, semi-solid or soft food	1	2	8

BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories „A" through „O")*

☐ *At least one „Yes" or all „DK" ⇨ Go to BD1!*
☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with BD10*

BD10. *Ask additional question to determine whether the child ate solid, semi-solid or soft food yesterday, during the day or night*

☐ *The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇨ Go to Next Module*
☐ *The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid, or soft food mentioned by the respondent ⇨ Go back to BD8 and record food the child ate yesterday [A through O]. When finished, continue with BD11.*

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?
If 7 or more times, record '7'.
If unknown, circle '8'.

Number of times ..... ☐
DK 8

MODULE IM – IMMUNIZATION

If personal immunization card / maternity hospital discharge list is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 wil only be asked when immunization card/maternity hospital discharge list is not available.

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? *If „Yes", ask:* MAY I SEE IT, PLEASE?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3 *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in „Day" column if the card shows that vaccination was given but no date recoreded.* *(c) Circle '1' in the „Combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX)" column if the card shows that monovalent vaccine was given as a part of combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX).Otherwise circle '2'.*	Date of Immunization								Combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX)	
	Day		Month		Year				Yes	No
BCG										
OPV1 / IPV1									1	2
OPV2 / IPV2									1	2
OPV3 / IPV3									1	2
DTP1									1	2
DTP2									1	2
DTP3									1	2
HEPB1										
HEPB2										
HEPB3										
HIB1									1	2
HIB2									1	2
HIB3									1	2
MMR1										

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR1)* recorced?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to IM20*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5*

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS? ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and ask about these vaccinaions and record '66' in the appropriate day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, go to IM20* ☐ *No / DK ⇨ Go to IM20*		
IM6. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20
IM7. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS, THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE LEFT ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM7A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED COMBINED PENTAVALENT VACCINE (PENTAXIM OR INFANRIX)? *Probe by indicating that pentavalent vaccine is usually given at the suggestion of pediatrician or parent's request and it prevents child from getting polio, diphteria, tetanus, whooping cough and diseases caused by bacteria Hib.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM8 8⇨IM8
IM7B. HOW MANY TIMES (*name*) RECEIVED THE COMBINED PENTAVALENT VACCINE?	Number of times ..... ☐☐	
IM7C. *Check IM7B: How many times is combined pentavalent vaccine received?* ☐ *Number of times 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with IM8* ☐ *Number of times 3 ⇨ Go to IM13*		
IM8 HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO (POLIO VACCINE)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES (*name*) RECEIVED POLIO VACCINE AS VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH?	Number of times ..... ☐☐	
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A DTP VACCINATION, THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR THE UPPER ARM TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? *Probe by indicating that DTP vaccination is almost always given at the same time as Polio.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM12A 8⇨IM12A
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES (*name*) RECEIVED THE DTP VACCINE?	Number of times ..... ☐☐	

IM12A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A HIB VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MENINGITIS / PNEUMONIA OR ANY OTHER DISEASE CAUSED BY BACTERIA HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B? *Probe by indicating that the Hib vaccine is almost always given at the same time as Polio and DTP vaccines*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12B. HOW MANY TIMES (*name*) RECEIVED THE HIB VACCINE?	Number of times ..... ⌊__⌋	
IM13. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION, THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR THE UPPER ARM TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS B) ? *Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DTP vaccines*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES (*name*) RECEIVED THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE?	Number of times ..... ⌊__⌋	
IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A MMR VACCINE, THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE UPPER ARM (AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER) TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM20. *Issue a Questionnaire for Vaccination Records at Health Facility for this child. Complete the Module HF – UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEl and go to UF13.*		

UF13. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... ☐☐ : ☐☐

UF14. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent (a person who answered questions from this questionnaire) mother or caretaker of another child aged 0–4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Tell to respondent that you will need to measure weight and height of the child later. Take the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FWE that the same respondent needs to respond to*

☐ *No* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell him/her that you will need to measure weight and height of the child before you leave the household*

Check to see if there are other women's or under-five questionnaires to be administered in this household.

MODULE AN – ANTHROPOMETRY

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer measures both the weight and height/length of each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care that measures are recorded in the right questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, Module HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, column HL7B, before you start recording measurements

AN1. *Measurer's name and ID code:*	Name: _____ ID code: ☐☐☐	
AN2. *Result of height/length and weight measurement*	Measured one or both .....1 Child not present .....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused .....3 Other (*specify*): _____ 6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3. *Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) ..... ☐☐.☐ Weight not measured 99.9	

AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*

☐ *Yes*

☐ *No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum*

AN3B. *Check child's age in AG2:*

☐ *Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (while lying down).*

☐ *Child age 2 or more years ⇨ Measure height (while standing up).*

AN4. *Child's length or height*	Length / Height (cm) ☐☐☐.☐ Length / Height not measured 999.9	 ⇨ AN6
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down .....1 Standing up 2	

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for the next child.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check if there is any other women's or questionnaire for children under five to be completed in the household.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

MICS unicef РЗС СРБИЈЕ

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

MODUL HF – CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is to be used at health facilities to record information on vaccinations for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire should be filled in for each eligible child.

The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This information panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.

This questionnaire must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.

Read the following text to the mother or caretaker:

AS YOU ARE AWARE, CHILD'S VACCINATION RECORD IS USUALLY KEPT IN THE HEALTH FACILITY THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTER VACCINATIONS TO A CHILD WITHIN THE REGULAR IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME.

AS PART OF THIS SURVEY, IN ADDITION TO VACCINATION RECORDS KEPT AT HOME, WE ARE COLLECTING IMMUNISATION DATA ON ALL CHILDREN AGED 0-2 FRCM VACCINATION RECORDS KEPT IN HEALTH FACILITIES. IMMUNISATION DATA COLLECTED FROM HEALTH FACILITY RECORDS IS PARTICULARLY IMPOTRANT FOR SUPPLEMENTING DATA FROM VACCINATION CARDS KEPT AT HOME AND WILL HELP PREPARE MORE PRECISE ESTIMATES OF IMMUNISATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN THIS AGE IN SERBIA. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN FROM HEALTH FACILITY RECORDS WILL REMA N STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

I HAVE HERE A CONSENT FORM WHICH I WILL ASK YOU TO SIGN IF YOU AGREE TO THE COLLECTION OF VACCINATION RECORDS FOR (*name of the child*) FROM THE HEALTH FACILITY.

DO YOU GRANT YOUR CONSENT FOR US TO COLLECT VACCINATION RECORDS FOR (*name of the child*) FROM THE HEALTH FACILITY?

HF0. Results of request for consent to collect vaccination records from the health facility	Consent of mother/legal guardian granted ..... 01 Consent of mother/legal guardian not granted ..... 02 Father/legal guardian absent for an extended period of time..... 03 Other (*specify*) 96

HF1. Cluster number: ☐☐☐	**HF2**. Household number: ☐☐
HF3. Child' s name and surname: _____	**HF4**. Child's line number: ☐☐

HF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name:

Name _____

HF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: ___

HF7. Interviewer's name and ID code:

Name _____ ___

HF8. Day / Month / Year of facility visit:

___ ___ 2014
(Day) (Month) (Year)

HF9. Day, Month and Year of birth:
(From AG1 in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five)

___ ___ 201
(Day) (Month) (Year)

HF10. Name of health facility:

_____

HF10A. Name and number of the fieldwork staff member that visited the health facility:

Name _____ ___

HF11. Result of health facility visit:

Vaccination records seen 01
Vaccination records not seen 02

Other (*specify*) _____ 96

HF11A. Field editor's name and ID code:

Name _____ ___

HF11B. Main data entry clerk's name and ID code:

Name _____ ___

MODULE HF - IMMUNIZATION

HF12. *Record day, month and year of birth as specified in vaccination records.*

(Day) (Month) 2 0 1 (Year)

HF13.
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.
(b) Write '44' in „Day" column if the card shows vaccination was given but no date recorded.
(c) Circle '1' in „Combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX)" column if the card shows monovalent vaccine was given as a part of combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX). Otherwise circle '2'.

	Date of immunization								Combined pentavalent vaccine (PENTAXIM or INFANRIX)	
	Day		Month		Year				Yes	No
BCG										
OPV1/IPV1									1	2
OPV2/IPV2									1	2
OPV3/IPV3									1	2
DTP1/DTaP1									1	2
DTP2/DTaP2									1	2
DTP3/DTaP3									1	2
HepB1										
HepB2										
HepB3										
Hib1									1	2
Hib2									1	2
Hib3									1	2
MMR1										

For the purpose of 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which is conducted by Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with Contract with Unicef, contracted on 13th of August, 2013, with contract number 15 broj 052-694/1, the follcwing agreement is going to be given:

AGREEMENT

I, below signed mother/caretaker, agree that information related to vaccination for child_____ (*name and surname from HF3*) is going to be copied in the Health Facility_____ (*name of the Health Facility from HF10*).

Mother/caretaker's signature: _____

Personal No:_____

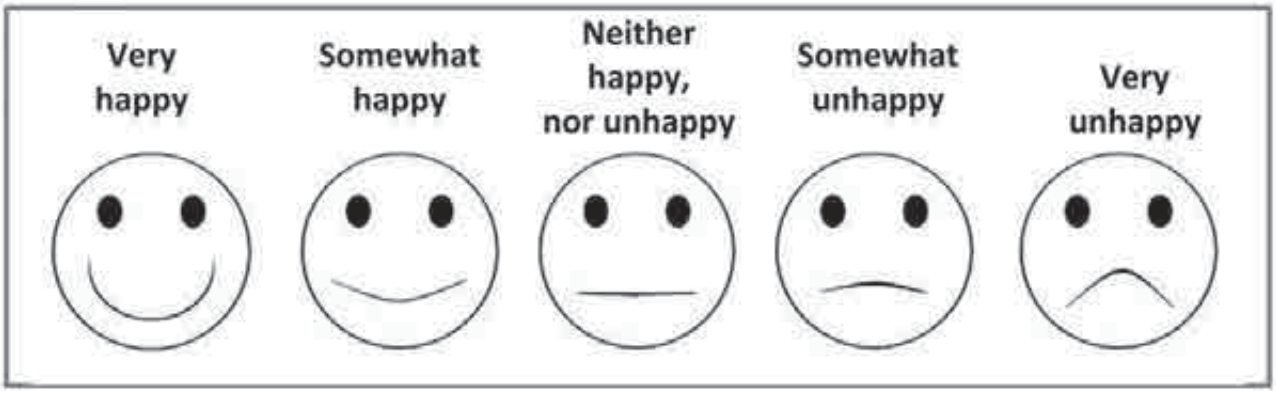
Reg No:_____

Issuing authority:_____

Date:_____

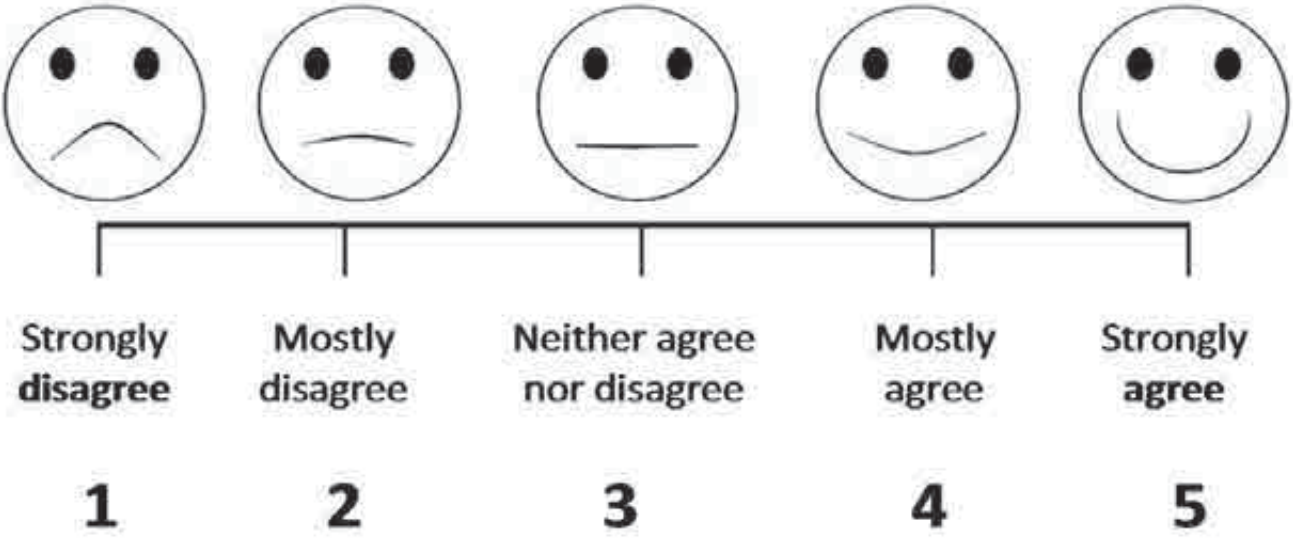
RESPONSE CARDS

HAPPINESS



SATISFACTION

ATTITUDES



THE CARD WAS USED FOR QUESTION WB7 IN QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN 15-49

Српски језик:	1. Дете чита књигу. 2. Ово лето је било врло кишно. 3. Родитељи морају бринути о деци. 4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.
Mađarski jezik:	1. A gyermek könyvet olvas. 2. Ez a nyár nagyon esős volt. 3. A szülőknek gondoskodniuk kell a gyermekükről. 4. A mezőgazdaságban dolgozni nehéz munka.
Slovački jezik:	1. Dieťa číta knihu. 2. Toto leto bolo veľmi daždivé. 3. Rodičia sa musia starať o deti. 4. Zaoberanie sa poľnohospodárstvom je ťažká práca.
Rumunski jezik:	1. Copilul citeşte o carte. 2. Vara aceasta a fost foarte ploioasă. 3. Părinţii trebuie să aibă grijă de copii. 4. Practicarea agriculturii este un lucru foarte greu.
Русински језик:	1. Дзецко чита кнїжку. 2. Тото лєто було барз дижджовне. 3. Родичи ше муша старац о дзецох. 4. Занїмац ше зоз польоприврeду то чежка робота.
Hrvatski jezik:	1. Dijete čita knjigu. 2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišno. 3. Roditelji moraju brinuti o djeci. 4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.
Ромски језик 1:	1. O čhavo drabarela pustik. 2. Akava nilaj sine brišinalo. 3. O dad/daj musaj te dikhen pe čhaven. 4. Keribe buti sar agroekonomi sito phare.
Ромски језик 2:	1. O ćhavo lekhavel e pustak. 2. Akava nilaj sine but bršindalo. 3. E dadora musaj trubun te igaren izaeti e ćhavendar. 4. O ćeriba pe umaljinkerimaske buća si phari buti.

Appendix G Education according to the International Standard Classification (ISCED)

Education in Serbia according to ISCED 2011

The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of primary school (typically for ages 6-9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5-8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10-13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1-4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14-18 years). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education.

Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

Table ED.4 ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	98.9	1.1	0.1	1.1	374	98.8	0.4	0.8	1.2	391	98.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	766
Region															
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	78	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	159
Vojvodina	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	118	96.9	0.2	2.9	3.1	116	98.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	234
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.1	3.9	0.0	3.9	95	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118	98.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	213
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160
Area															
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	235	99.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	230	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	466
Other	97.3	2.7	0.0	2.7	139	97.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	161	97.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	300
Age[b]															
6	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	112	95.4	1.5	3.2	4.6	105	97.7	0.7	1.6	2.3	217
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193
8	94.9	5.1	0.0	5.1	78	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116	98.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	194
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	162
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	49	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	110
Secondary	98.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	212	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	250	98.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	462
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	58	94.7	2.0	3.2	5.3	63	97.1	1.1	1.9	2.9	122
Second	94.4	5.6	0.0	5.6	66	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	66	97.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	132
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	176
Fourth	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	80	98.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	95	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	175
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	161
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	304	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	329	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	633
Hungarian	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(96.5)	(0.5)	(3.0)	(3.5)	43
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(82.2)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(17.8)	21
Roma	(98.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	17	87.0	2.7	10.3	13.0	20	92.4	1.4	6.2	7.6	37
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5 ISCED: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	91.9	1.3	6.5	885	95.3	1.0	2.6	820	93.5	1.2	4.7	1705
Region												
Belgrade	90.4	1.5	7.0	184	94.9	0.0	1.1	136	92.3	0.9	4.5	320
Vojvodina	92.4	2.3	5.3	231	94.3	2.0	3.7	207	93.3	2.1	4.6	438
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.0	1.3	8.7	259	94.4	1.1	3.3	242	92.1	1.2	6.1	501
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.0	0.1	4.8	211	97.3	0.5	1.8	236	96.2	0.3	3.2	447
Area												
Urban	93.7	0.7	5.2	500	95.8	0.8	2.2	479	94.8	0.7	3.7	979
Other	89.6	2.2	8.2	385	94.5	1.2	3.2	341	91.9	1.7	5.9	726
Age[b]												
10	89.8	10.2	0.0	95	95.0	4.8	0.0	124	92.7	7.2	0.0	220
11	99.7	0.2	0.2	91	95.9	0.2	3.0	130	97.5	0.2	1.8	221
12	99.7	0.1	0.2	108	94.1	0.0	0.0	105	96.9	0.1	0.1	213
13	97.5	0.0	2.5	93	99.2	0.0	0.8	59	98.1	0.0	1.9	152
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
15	92.1	0.0	7.9	106	96.8	0.0	1.6	97	94.4	0.0	4.9	203
16	96.5	1.3	2.2	130	95.6	1.7	2.8	86	96.1	1.5	2.4	216
17	91.0	0.0	9.0	110	98.7	0.3	1.0	85	94.4	0.1	5.5	194
18	72.8	0.0	25.7	132	89.9	0.0	10.1	123	81.0	0.0	18.2	255
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	88.9	3.3	7.8	126	93.3	2.0	2.5	90	90.7	2.7	5.6	215
Secondary	97.6	1.8	0.6	421	97.6	1.0	1.0	429	97.6	1.4	0.8	850
Higher	99.9	0.1	0.0	143	96.0	0.0	0.0	130	98.0	0.0	0.0	273
Cannot be determined[c]	77.7	0.0	21.3	188	91.4	0.0	8.6	162	84.0	0.0	15.4	350
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.5	0.3	18.2	149	89.2	2.1	7.3	141	85.3	1.2	12.9	290
Second	90.6	0.8	8.6	188	95.2	0.7	4.1	182	92.9	0.7	6.4	371
Middle	95.7	1.5	2.8	184	97.6	0.1	1.1	158	96.6	0.9	2.0	342
Fourth	93.5	1.1	5.4	175	97.4	1.7	0.9	161	95.4	1.3	3.3	336
Richest	96.2	2.7	0.0	189	96.2	0.5	0.3	178	96.2	1.7	0.1	367
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	93.9	1.3	4.5	771	96.9	0.6	2.0	686	95.3	1.0	3.3	1457
Hungarian	(95.4)	(3.9)	(0.6)	37	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	97.8	1.9	0.3	77
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(98.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	40
Roma	(54.0)	(0.9)	(45.0)	33	(68.9)	(10.2)	(20.9)	37	61.9	5.8	32.3	71
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(89.7)	(0.0)	(10.3)	45
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5A ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school children[a]

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[b]			Attending primary school	Out of school[b]			Attending primary school	Out of school[b]	
Total	96.7	2.6	0.7	387	95.6	1.5	1.1	418	96.2	2.0	0.9	805
Region												
Belgrade	96.2	3.3	0.4	83	91.7	0.0	0.0	66	94.2	1.9	0.2	149
Vojvodina	93.3	4.6	2.1	115	96.2	3.5	0.3	107	94.7	4.1	1.2	221
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.4	1.6	0.0	103	95.1	1.0	3.0	130	96.6	1.3	1.7	233
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	0.4	0.0	87	98.0	1.1	0.2	114	98.7	0.8	0.1	201
Area												
Urban	99.0	0.7	0.3	217	96.1	1.5	0.1	242	97.5	1.1	0.2	458
Other	93.8	5.0	1.2	171	95.0	1.5	2.4	176	94.4	3.2	1.8	346
Age[c]												
10	89.8	10.2	0.0	95	95.0	4.8	0.0	124	92.7	7.2	0.0	220
11	99.7	0.2	0.2	91	95.9	0.2	3.0	130	97.5	0.2	1.8	221
12	99.7	0.1	0.2	108	94.1	0.0	0.0	105	96.9	0.1	0.1	213
13	97.5	0.0	2.5	93	99.2	0.0	0.8	59	98.1	0.0	1.9	152
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	93.8	5.3	0.9	78	93.8	2.5	0.3	60	93.8	4.1	0.6	138
Secondary	97.4	2.6	0.0	224	97.3	1.1	1.5	254	97.3	1.8	0.8	477
Higher	99.8	0.2	0.0	77	94.2	0.0	0.0	91	96.8	0.1	0.0	168
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.2	0.7	4.1	66	89.9	2.9	4.9	90	92.2	2.0	4.6	156
Second	97.9	2.1	0.0	70	98.5	1.5	0.0	78	98.2	1.8	0.0	147
Middle	97.3	2.7	0.0	103	99.4	0.3	0.0	77	98.2	1.7	0.0	180
Fourth	99.8	0.2	0.0	70	98.5	1.5	0.0	87	99.1	0.9	0.0	157
Richest	93.4	6.6	0.0	78	92.9	1.1	0.0	87	93.1	3.7	0.0	165

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

[b] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education

[c] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5B ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	86.0	2.2	11.1	498	93.0	2.0	4.2	402	89.1	2.1	8.0	900
Region												
Belgrade	82.1	3.5	12.4	101	97.9	0.0	2.1	69	88.6	2.1	8.2	170
Vojvodina	85.6	5.9	8.6	117	88.7	3.6	7.4	100	87.0	4.8	8.0	217
Sumadija and Western Serbia	84.5	0.0	14.4	156	91.1	2.5	3.7	112	87.3	1.0	9.9	268
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.2	0.6	8.2	124	95.4	1.2	3.4	121	93.3	0.9	5.8	245
Area												
Urban	87.3	2.4	9.0	283	93.9	1.7	4.3	238	90.3	2.1	6.8	521
Other	84.1	2.0	13.9	215	91.7	2.4	4.1	165	87.4	2.2	9.6	379
Age[b]												
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
15	90.1	2.0	7.9	106	94.3	2.5	1.6	97	92.1	2.2	4.9	203
16	95.5	1.0	2.2	130	95.6	0.0	2.8	86	95.5	0.6	2.4	216
17	90.8	0.2	9.0	110	98.7	0.0	1.0	85	94.2	0.1	5.5	194
18	72.8	0.0	25.7	132	89.9	0.0	10.1	123	81.0	0.0	18.2	255
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(78.1)	(2.7)	(19.3)	48	(92.4)	(0.0)	(6.7)	30	83.6	1.6	14.4	78
Secondary	96.3	1.4	1.4	197	94.8	3.2	0.3	176	95.6	2.3	0.9	373
Higher	(98.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	66	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39	98.9	1.1	0.0	106
Cannot be determined[c]	73.8	3.2	21.9	182	89.7	1.4	8.9	157	81.1	2.4	15.9	339
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	68.2	2.2	29.6	82	83.3	4.7	11.4	51	74.0	3.2	22.6	134
Second	85.7	0.6	13.6	119	92.8	0.0	7.2	105	89.1	0.3	10.6	223
Middle	85.1	8.5	6.3	81	94.6	1.3	2.2	81	89.9	4.9	4.3	162
Fourth	89.3	0.0	9.0	105	91.9	4.3	2.0	74	90.4	1.8	6.1	179
Richest	96.7	1.5	0.0	111	98.1	1.3	0.6	91	97.3	1.4	0.3	202
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	89.1	2.0	8.1	431	94.3	2.2	2.7	351	91.4	2.1	5.7	782
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(96.0)	(3.4)	(0.6)	38
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(31.7)	(4.7)	(62.7)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.6 ISCED: Children reaching last grade of primary school[a]

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Serbia, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Total	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
Sex				
Male	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region				
Belgrade	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Vojvodina	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.4
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Area				
Urban	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.7
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(100.0)	(98.6)	(100.0)	(98.6)
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Cannot be determined	-	(*)	(*)	-
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	100.0	(98.8)	(100.0)	(98.8)
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Middle	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Fourth	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Richest	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 — Children reaching last grade of primary

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.7 ISCED: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school[a]

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	92.4	188	99.6	217	99.8	217
Sex						
Male	115.5	91	99.4	93	99.8	93
Female	71.0	98	99.8	124	99.8	124
Region						
Belgrade	72.8	44	(98.9)	40	(98.9)	40
Vojvodina	92.7	57	100.0	62	100.0	62
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.3	55	100.0	59	100.0	59
Southern and Eastern Serbia	118.0	33	99.5	56	100.0	56
Area						
Urban	99.1	112	99.6	122	99.6	122
Other	82.8	77	99.7	96	100.0	95
Mother's education						
None	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	3
Primary	(135.9)	23	(98.6)	37	(99.4)	37
Secondary	96.8	114	99.8	128	99.8	128
Higher	65.7	50	(100.0)	46	(100.0)	46
Cannot be determined	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	60.7	39	(98.7)	41	(99.5)	41
Second	130.9	30	(100.0)	40	(100.0)	40
Middle	100.4	42	99.5	47	99.5	47
Fourth	125.6	35	(100.0)	45	(100.0)	45
Richest	60.2	42	(100.0)	44	(100.0)	44

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 — Primary completion rate
[2] MICS indicator 7.8 — Transition rate to secondary school
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8 ISCED: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR
Total	98.8	98.9	1.00	95.3	91.9	1.04	95.6	96.7	0.99	93.0	86.0	1.08
Region												
Belgrade	98.4	100.0	0.98	94.9	90.4	1.05	91.7	96.2	0.95	97.9	82.1	1.19
Vojvodina	96.9	99.6	0.97	94.3	92.4	1.02	96.2	93.3	1.03	88.7	85.6	1.04
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	96.1	1.04	94.4	90.0	1.05	95.1	98.4	0.97	91.1	84.5	1.08
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	100.0	1.00	97.3	95.0	1.02	98.0	99.6	0.98	95.4	91.2	1.05
Area												
Urban	99.3	99.8	1.00	95.8	93.7	1.02	96.1	99.0	0.97	93.9	87.3	1.08
Other	97.9	97.3	1.01	94.5	89.6	1.06	95.0	93.8	1.01	91.7	84.1	1.09
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	99.5	100.0	1.00	93.3	88.9	1.05	93.8	93.8	1.00	(92.4)	(78.1)	(1.18)
Secondary	99.1	98.1	1.01	97.6	97.6	1.00	97.3	97.4	1.00	94.8	96.3	0.98
Higher	100.0	100.0	1.00	96.0	99.9	0.96	94.2	99.8	0.94	(100.0)	(98.2)	(1.02)
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	91.4	77.7	1.18	na	na	na	89.7	73.8	1.22
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.7	99.6	0.95	89.2	81.5	1.09	89.9	95.2	0.94	83.3	68.2	1.22
Second	99.6	94.4	1.06	95.2	90.6	1.05	98.5	97.9	1.01	92.8	85.7	1.08
Middle	100.0	100.0	1.00	97.6	95.7	1.02	99.4	97.3	1.02	94.6	85.1	1.11
Fourth	98.6	99.7	0.99	97.4	93.5	1.04	98.5	99.8	0.99	91.9	89.3	1.03
Richest	100.0	100.0	1.00	96.2	96.2	1.00	92.9	93.4	0.99	98.1	96.7	1.01
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.7	100.0	1.00	96.9	93.9	1.03	97.3	97.6	1.00	94.3	89.1	1.06
Hungarian	(*)	(99.1)	(*)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(1.05)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roma	(87.0)	(98.6)	(0.88)	(68.9)	(54.0)	(1.28)	(84.2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	-	-	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.9 ISCED: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	1.2	766	(*)	9	4.7	1705	(27.1)	79
Region								
Belgrade	0.8	159	(*)	1	4.5	320	(*)	14
Vojvodina	1.7	234	(*)	4	4.6	438	38.4	20
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.7	213	(*)	4	6.1	501	26.4	31
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	160	-	-	3.2	447	(*)	14.4
Area								
Urban	0.4	466	(*)	2	3.7	979	28.6	37
Other	2.3	300	(*)	7	5.9	726	(25.8)	43
Mother's education								
None	(*)	8	(*)	3	(*)	16	(*)	6.3
Primary	0.2	110	(*)	0	5.6	215	(*)	12
Secondary	1.4	462	(*)	6	0.8	850	(*)	7
Higher	0.0	175	-	-	0.0	273	-	-
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	15.4	350	(25.9)	54
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.9	122	(*)	4	12.9	290	27.5	37.3
Second	3.0	132	(*)	4	6.4	371	31.7	24
Middle	0.0	176	-	-	2.0	342	(*)	7
Fourth	0.9	175	(*)	2	3.3	336	(*)	11
Richest	0.0	161	-	-	0.1	367	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	0.2	633	(*)	1	3.3	1457	(27.8)	48
Hungarian	3.5	43	(*)	2	0.3	77	(*)	0.2
Bosnian	(17.8)	21	(*)	4	(1.8)	40	(*)	1
Roma	7.6	37	(*)	3	32.3	71	(*)	23
Other	(0.0)	28	-	-	(10.3)	45	(*)	5
Does not want to declare	(*)	4	-	-	(*)	14	(*)	3
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	(*)	1	-	-

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Education in Roma Settlements according to ISCED 2011

Table ED.4R ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	84.6	13.7	1.7	15.4	380	86.8	10.6	2.3	13.0	432	85.8	12.1	2.0	14.1	812
Area															
Urban	85.5	12.6	1.9	14.5	297	85.2	11.7	2.7	14.4	333	85.3	12.1	2.3	14.5	629
Other	81.5	17.7	0.8	18.5	83	91.9	6.9	1.2	8.1	100	87.2	11.8	1.0	12.8	183
Age[b]															
6	63.0	30.9	6.1	37.0	104	75.6	18.1	5.6	23.7	97	69.1	24.7	5.9	30.6	200
7	91.6	8.4	0.0	8.4	82	89.4	9.9	0.7	10.6	122	90.3	9.3	0.4	9.7	204
8	92.6	7.4	0.0	7.4	87	89.4	7.6	3.0	10.6	127	90.7	7.5	1.8	9.3	214
9	93.7	6.3	0.0	6.3	107	91.5	7.8	0.0	7.8	87	92.7	7.0	0.0	7.0	195
Mother's education															
None	73.1	26.6	0.4	26.9	108	81.3	16.8	1.0	17.8	130	77.5	21.3	.7	21.9	238
Primary	88.5	9.2	2.4	11.5	248	88.7	8.2	3.2	11.3	279	88.6	8.6	2.8	11.4	527
Secondary and higher	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(95.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)	43
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	67.0	33.0	0.0	33.0	83	74.2	20.7	3.8	24.5	97	70.9	26.4	2.0	28.4	180
Second	76.4	16.7	6.9	23.6	76	89.1	6.1	4.8	10.9	97	83.5	10.7	5.7	16.5	173
Middle	86.9	11.8	1.3	13.1	82	87.7	10.2	2.1	12.3	86	87.3	11.0	1.7	12.7	168
Fourth	96.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	68	90.1	9.9	0.0	9.9	93	92.8	7.2	0.0	7.2	161
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71	96.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	59	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	130
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	76.7	20.7	2.6	23.3	241	83.5	12.4	3.6	16.0	280	80.4	16.2	3.1	19.4	521
Richest 40 percent	98.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	139	92.7	7.3	0.0	7.3	152	95.4	4.6	0.0	4.6	291

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 — Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.5R ISCED: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	54.8	8.8	36.1	661	47.9	9.7	41.9	706	51.2	9.2	39.1	1368
Area												
Urban	58.0	8.2	33.5	487	48.5	10.3	40.6	559	52.9	9.3	37.3	1046
Other	45.9	10.4	43.3	174	45.8	7.4	46.7	147	45.9	9.1	44.9	321
Age[b]												
10	43.7	43.3	13.0	83	41.2	43.3	15.5	121	42.2	43.3	14.5	204
11	66.7	16.1	17.2	80	78.4	1.3	19.4	90	72.9	8.2	18.4	169
12	78.9	6.7	14.4	83	80.2	7.5	11.6	100	79.6	7.2	12.9	183
13	77.8	2.9	18.6	80	78.1	2.4	19.5	76	77.9	2.6	19.0	156
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(45.5)	(4.0)	(50.5)	33
15	69.3	1.2	28.6	82	38.3	.7	60.0	65	55.6	1.0	42.5	147
16	45.0	.6	53.7	89	17.3	6.0	76.0	60	33.8	2.8	62.7	149
17	30.1	0.0	69.4	91	19.6	0.0	80.4	82	25.1	0.0	74.6	173
18	26.7	0.0	73.3	65	17.8	0.0	80.8	88	21.5	0.0	77.6	152
Mother's education												
None	50.0	8.8	40.1	152	37.5	15.0	46.5	134	44.1	11.7	43.1	286
Primary	59.2	11.4	29.4	346	67.3	11.3	21.1	369	63.4	11.3	25.1	715
Secondary and higher	(80.7)	(10.5)	(8.8)	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(72.5)	(17.1)	(10.5)	70
Cannot be determined[c]	35.6	0.0	63.8	112	16.7	0.0	82.6	185	23.8	0.0	75.5	297
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	27.7	15.1	55.6	157	24.4	9.0	64.5	147	26.1	12.2	59.9	304
Second	45.7	11.8	42.4	129	47.7	17.2	34.5	150	46.8	14.7	38.2	279
Middle	57.9	8.8	33.3	125	55.6	5.3	39.1	127	56.7	7.1	36.2	252
Fourth	65.9	5.0	29.1	113	54.0	13.1	32.9	128	59.6	9.3	31.1	241
Richest	82.4	1.7	15.9	137	59.1	3.8	37.2	155	70.0	2.8	27.2	292
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	42.6	12.2	44.7	412	42.0	10.8	46.3	424	42.3	11.5	45.5	835
Richest 40 percent	75.0	3.2	21.9	250	56.8	8.0	35.2	283	65.3	5.7	29.0	533

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 — Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5A.R ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	67.0	17.4	15.4	325	67.2	16.2	16.2	387	67.1	16.8	15.9	712
Area												
Urban	67.6	15.7	16.5	245	67.3	16.2	16.0	320	67.4	16.0	16.2	565
Other	65.1	22.6	12.2	80	66.6	16.2	17.2	67	65.8	19.7	14.5	148
Age[b]												
10	43.7	43.3	13.0	83	41.2	43.3	15.5	121	42.2	43.3	14.5	204
11	66.7	16.1	17.2	80	78.4	1.3	19.4	90	72.9	8.2	18.4	169
12	78.9	6.7	14.4	83	80.2	7.5	11.6	100	79.6	7.2	12.9	183
13	79.0	2.9	17.3	80	78.1	2.4	19.5	76	78.6	2.6	18.4	156
Mother's education												
None	59.4	16.3	23.5	82	45.0	20.5	33.7	82	52.2	18.4	28.6	164
Primary	68.8	18.5	12.7	204	73.6	14.4	11.7	286	71.6	16.1	12.1	491
Secondary and higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(74.6)	(20.2)	(5.3)	51
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	34.3	29.7	35.2	78	40.4	17.3	41.5	74	37.2	23.6	38.3	152
Second	62.3	22.5	15.2	68	64.0	30.7	4.4	84	63.2	27.0	9.2	152
Middle	63.6	17.9	18.5	62	69.9	8.5	21.6	79	67.1	12.6	20.3	141
Fourth	(88.1)	(9.9)	(2.0)	47	74.0	18.7	7.3	73	79.5	15.3	5.2	120
Richest	96.7	3.3	0.0	70	87.4	5.1	7.6	77	91.8	4.2	4.0	147
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	52.2	23.8	23.7	208	58.6	19.1	21.7	237	55.6	21.3	22.6	445
Richest 40 percent	93.2	6.0	0.8	117	80.8	11.7	7.4	150	86.3	9.2	4.5	267

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.5B.R ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]			Attending lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	28.0	15.3	55.7	336	14.9	9.7	73.0	319	21.6	12.6	64.2	655
Area												
Urban	31.4	17.3	50.3	242	14.5	8.8	73.5	239	23.0	13.1	61.8	481
Other	19.2	10.1	69.9	94	16.0	12.4	71.6	80	17.7	11.2	70.7	174
Age[b]												
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(10.9)	(34.6)	(50.5)	33
15	34.2	35.2	28.6	82	12.0	26.3	60.0	65	24.4	31.2	42.5	147
16	31.5	13.6	53.7	89	10.8	6.4	76.0	60	23.1	10.7	62.7	149
17	24.8	5.2	69.4	91	18.2	1.4	80.4	82	21.7	3.4	74.6	173
18	23.0	3.6	73.3	65	17.1	0.7	80.8	88	19.6	1.9	77.6	152
Mother's education												
None	13.3	25.7	59.5	70	(4.0)	(21.8)	(66.7)	52	9.3	24.0	62.6	122
Primary	34.5	11.6	52.8	141	24.9	20.7	53.4	83	31.0	15.0	53.0	224
Secondary and higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Cannot be determined[c]	23.2	13.7	62.5	108	13.7	1.4	84.2	182	17.2	6.0	76.1	290
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	6.2	15.0	75.9	79	3.1	5.1	87.9	73	4.7	10.3	81.7	152
Second	9.8	17.4	72.8	61	6.1	20.8	73.1	66	7.9	19.2	72.9	127
Middle	25.2	27.1	47.7	63	(16.3)	(15.8)	(67.9)	48	21.4	22.2	56.4	111
Fourth	(47.7)	(2.9)	(47.9)	66	21.7	5.5	67.2	55	35.9	4.1	56.6	120
Richest	53.7	14.6	31.6	67	27.6	3.8	66.1	78	39.6	8.8	50.3	145
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	13.2	19.5	66.2	203	7.5	13.4	77.6	186	10.5	16.6	71.6	390
Richest 40 percent	50.7	8.8	39.7	132	25.2	4.5	66.6	133	37.9	6.7	53.2	265

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education

[b] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2013 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

[c] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.6R ISCED: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent who reach grade 4 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Total	99.4	98.5	98.5	96.5
Sex				
Male	98.6	98.7	99.3	96.6
Female	100.0	98.4	97.7	96.1
Area				
Urban	99.7	98.5	98.6	96.8
Other	(98.5)	98.4	98.3	(95.3)
Mother's education				
None	(99.0)	(100.0)	98.8	(97.9)
Primary	99.5	98.6	98.3	96.4
Secondary and higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cannot be determined	(*)	(*)	-	-
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(98.7)	96.7	96.0	91.7
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Middle	(98.2)	(100.0)	98.0	(96.2)
Fourth	(100.0)	(96.4)	(98.3)	(94.7)
Richest	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	99.0	99.2	98.1	96.3
Richest 40 percent	100.0	97.5	99.1	96.6

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 — Children reaching last grade of primary
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.7R ISCED: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	115.7	198	92.6	166	94.4	163
Sex						
Male	149.1	82	88.4	72	92.4	69
Female	92.3	116	95.9	94	95.9	94
Area						
Urban	122.0	144	93.8	127	95.4	125
Other	98.8	54	(88.9)	38	(91.1)	37
Mother's education						
None	95.9	56	(93.6)	32	(97.9)	30
Primary	123.6	130	93.4	120	94.8	118
Secondary and higher	(*)	11	(*)	12	(*)	12
Cannot be determined	-	0	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	77.0	48	(80.8)	36	(87.6)	33
Second	(114.7)	41	(88.1)	38	(88.1)	38
Middle	(142.4)	35	(96.3)	23	(97.9)	23
Fourth	(112.9)	44	(100.0)	32	(100.0)	32
Richest	(152.8)	30	(100.0)	37	(100.0)	37
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	107.8	124	87.4	97	90.3	94
Richest 40 percent	129.1	74	100.0	69	100.0	69

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 — Primary completion rate
[2] MICS indicator 7.8 — Transition rate to secondary school
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.8R ISCED: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR
Total	86.8	84.6	1.03	47.9	54.8	0.87	67.2	67.0	1.00	14.9	28.0	0.53
Area												
Urban	85.2	85.5	1.00	48.5	58.0	0.84	67.3	67.6	1.00	14.5	31.4	0.46
Other	91.9	81.5	1.13	45.8	45.9	1.00	66.6	65.1	1.02	16.0	19.2	0.83
Mother's education												
None	81.3	73.1	1.11	37.5	50.0	0.75	45.0	59.4	0.76	(4.0)	13.3	(0.30)
Primary	88.7	88.5	1.00	67.3	59.2	1.14	73.6	68.8	1.07	24.9	34.5	0.72
Secondary and higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(80.7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	16.7	35.6	0.47	na	na	na	13.7	23.2	0.59
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	74.2	67.0	1.11	24.4	27.7	0.88	40.4	34.3	1.18	3.1	6.2	0.50
Second	89.1	76.4	1.17	47.7	45.7	1.04	64.0	62.3	1.03	6.1	9.8	0.62
Middle	87.7	86.9	1.01	55.6	57.9	0.96	69.9	63.6	1.10	(16.3)	25.2	(0.65)
Fourth	90.1	96.5	0.93	54.0	65.9	0.82	74.0	(88.1)	(0.84)	21.7	(47.7)	(0.46)
Richest	96.7	100.0	0.97	59.1	82.4	0.72	87.4	96.7	0.90	27.6	53.7	0.51
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	83.5	76.7	1.09	42.0	42.6	0.99	58.6	52.2	1.12	7.5	13.2	0.57
Richest 40 percent	92.7	98.3	0.94	56.8	75.0	0.76	80.8	93.2	0.87	25.2	50.7	0.50

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (primary school)
[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 — Gender parity index (secondary school)
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table ED.9R ISCED: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	14.1	812	49.0	114	39.1	1368	55.4	534
Area								
Urban	14.5	629	52.7	91	37.3	1046	58.2	390
Other	12.8	183	(*)	23	44.9	321	47.7	144
Mother's education								
None	21.9	238	44.3	52	43.1	286	50.5	123
Primary	11.4	527	(52.6)	60	25.1	715	43.4	179
Secondary and higher	(4.3)	43	63.1	2	(10.5)	70	(*)	7
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	75.5	297	68.2	224
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	28.4	180	46.5	51	59.9	304	52.1	182
Second	16.5	173	(*)	28	38.2	279	48.5	107
Middle	12.7	168	(*)	21	36.2	252	54.3	91
Fourth	7.2	161	(*)	12	31.1	241	56.1	75
Richest	1.5	130	(*)	2	27.2	292	72.7	79
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	19.4	521	44.5	101	45.5	835	51.6	380
Richest 40 percent	4.6	291	(*)	13	29.0	533	64.6	154

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
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