Serbia

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2010

РЗС

Statistical Office
of the Republic of Serbia

unicef
United Nations
Children's Fund

MICS

SERBIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2010

MONITORING THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS   Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC   Antenatal Care
CSPro   Census and Survey Processing System
ECDI   Early Child Development Index
EU   European Union
GPI   Gender Parity Index
HIV   Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT   Information/Communication Technology
IMR   Infant Mortality rate
IUD   Intrauterine Device
JMP   Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM   Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG   Millennium Development Goals
MICS   Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NAR   Net Attendance Rate
NCHS   National Center for Health Statistics
ORS   Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT   Oral rehydration treatment
PPP   Preparatory Preschool Programme
PSU   Primary Sampling Unit
RHF   Recommended Home Fluid
SORS   Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR   Total fertility rate
U5MR   Under-five mortality rate
UNDAF   United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNGASS   United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF   United Nations Children's Fund
WHO   World Health Organization

Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Serbia, 2010

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Serbia	Roma settlements	
CHILD MORTALITY						
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate		15.0	per thousand
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate		14.0	per thousand
NUTRITION						
Nutritional status			Underweight prevalence			
	2.1a	1.8	Moderate and Severe (−2 SD)	1.6	6.6	percent
	2.1b		Severe (− 3 SD)	0.5	1.4	percent
			Stunting prevalence			
	2.2a		Moderate and Severe (−2 SD)	6.6	23.6	percent
	2.2b		Severe (−3 SD)	3.2	9.7	percent
			Wasting prevalence			
	2.3a		Moderate and Severe (−2 SD)	3.5	5.2	percent
	2.3b		Severe (−3 SD)	0.8	2.4	percent
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	90.1	93.2	percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	7.6	10.0	percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	13.7	9.1	percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	18.4	54.0	percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	15.3	36.9	percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	39.2	52.2	percent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	8.8	14.9	percent
	2.11		Bottle feeding	84.6	81.8	percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	84.1	65.3	percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	84.3	71.9	percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	19.3	33.5	percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	89.1	59.8	percent
Low birth weight	2.18		Low-birthweight infants	4.8	10.2	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	99.6	96.2	percent
CHILD HEALTH						
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	59.7	59.8	percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	89.7	91.7	percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	81.6	90.6	percent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels	31.6	75.5	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Serbia	Roma settlements	
WATER AND SANITATION						
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	99.5	97.7	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	1.3	0.0	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation facilities	97.8	85.0	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	25.7	13.4	percent
	4.5		Place for hand-washing	99.3	91.4	percent
	4.6		Availability of soap	99.1	95.7	percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	23.9	158.5	per thousand
	5.2		Early childbearing	3.3	31.3	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	60.8	63.5	percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	6.6	10.2	percent
Maternal and newborn health			Antenatal care coverage			
	5.5a	5.5	At least once by skilled personnel	99.0	94.5	percent
	5.5b		At least four times by any provider	94.2	71.9	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	97.8	88.5	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.7	99.5	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.8	99.3	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	24.6	13.6	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT						
Child development	6.1		Support for learning	95.2	67.2	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	78.0	62.5	percent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	75.9	23.1	percent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	62.8	54.4	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	1.0	4.7	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	94.3	88.3	percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	43.8	8.2	percent
EDUCATION						
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young			
			Women age 15–24	99.3	76.5	percent
			Men age 15–24	99.5	77.8	percent
	7.2		School readiness	97.2	78.0	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	94.9	90.9	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	98.7	88.5	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	89.3	19.3	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	98.9	89.9	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	104.1	62.7	percent
			Net primary completion rate	92.0	35.0	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	98.1	68.1	percent
	7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.01	0.96	ratio
	7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.02	0.72	ratio

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Serbia	Roma settlements	
CHILD PROTECTION						
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	98.9	98.8	percent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	67.1	86.1	percent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15			
			Women age 15–49	0.8	16.2	percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18			
			Women age 20–49	7.7	53.7	percent
	8.8		Young women and men age 15–19 currently married or in union			
			Women age 15–19	5.2	44.3	percent
			Men age 15–19	1.2	19.0	percent
			Spousal age difference			
	8.10a		Women age 15–19	7.8	2.5	percent
	8.10b		Women age 20–24	8.9	5.0	percent
Domestic violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence			
			Women age 15–49	2.9	20.1	percent
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR						
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention			
			Women age 15–49	52.7	13.3	percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people			
			Women age 15–24	54.1	12.2	percent
			Men age 15–24	47.6	11.1	percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	65.1	47.2	percent
	9.4		Accepting attitude towards people living with HIV			
			Women age 15–49	12.6	3.6	percent
	9.5		Women and men who know where to be tested for HIV			
			Women age 15–49	74.1	29.4	percent
	9.6		Women and men who have been tested for HIV and know the results			
			Women age 15–49	1.4	0.3	percent
	9.7		Sexually active young women and men who have been tested for HIV and know the results			
			Women age 15–24	2.5	0.7	percent
			Men age 15–24	3.3	4.1	percent
	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	18.9	5.7	percent
	9.9		HIV testing during antenatal care	13.9	2.0	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
				Serbia	Roma settlements	
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young women and men who have never had sex			
			Women age 15–24	47.5	83.0	percent
			Men age 15–24	32.4	54.7	percent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young women and men			
			Women age 15–24	1.7	14.4	percent
			Men age 15–24	4.2	13.3	percent
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners			
			Women age 15–24	4.3	5.8	percent
			Men age 15–24	0.3	0.6	percent
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners			
			Women age 15–49	1.7	2.1	percent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners			
			Women age 15–49	57.1	26.2	percent
	9.15		Sex with non-regular partners			
			Women age 15–24	41.2	8.9	percent
			Men age 15–24	60.7	32.3	percent
	9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners			
			Women age 15–24	77.1	37.0	percent
			Men age 15–24	80.0	51.2	percent
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY						
Mass media, computers and internet	MT.1		Exposure to mass media			
			Women age 15–49	57.6	19.0	percent
	MT.2		Use of computer among young			
			Women age 15–24	91.4	39.1	percent
			Men age 15–24	92.6	63.1	percent
	MT.3		Use of internet among young			
			Women age 15–24	85.0	25.2	percent
			Men age 15–24	86.2	52.4	percent
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING						
Life satisfaction	SW.1		Life satisfaction among young			
			Women age 15–24	66.8	58.7	percent
			Men age 15–24	68.2	53.1	percent
	SW.2		Happiness among young			
			Women age 15–24	93.3	87.3	percent
			Men age 15–24	92.3	86.7	percent
	SW.3		Perception of a better life among young			
			Women age 15–24	43.2	26.2	percent
			Men age 15–24	36.2	25.5	percent

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Serbia is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women, young men and children. In addition to carrying out MICS4 on a nationally representative sample, a survey was also carried out on a separate sample of Roma settlements in Serbia.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) was carried out in 2010 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The results pertain to November–December 2010, when the fieldwork was conducted.

Survey findings from both samples are presented jointly in this report.

Child mortality

■ The infant mortality rate among children living in Roma settlements is estimated at 14 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under the age of 5 is around 15 per thousand live births (almost double the national average).

Nutritional status

■ 16 percent of children under the age of five are overweight

■ The prevalence of child malnourishment (moderate and severe) in Serbia is relatively low: the prevalence of underweight is nearly 2 percent, close to 7 percent of children are stunted, and 4 percent are wasted.

■ The opposite nutritional status is found among children living in Roma settlements — the prevalence of malnourishment is several times higher than the

national average (around 7 percent of children are underweight and around 24 percent stunted). However, the prevalence of obesity is similar — 13 percent.

Breastfeeding

■ Although all children aged less than six months should still be breastfed exclusively, only approximately 14 percent were exclusively breastfed at this age.

■ Only 8 percent of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, and 39 percent of children aged 0–5 months were predominantly breastfed.

■ Between the ages of 6–23 months, 21 percent of children receive breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. Among children aged 0–23 months, 19 percent are appropriately breastfed. Roma children living in settlements are more likely to continue to be breastfed than the national sample. 41 percent of Roma children aged 6–23 months are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid food, and among Roma children aged 0–23 months, 34 percent are appropriately breastfed.

Low birth weight

■ Out of 99.6 percent of weighed live births, 5 percent were below 2500 grams. In the Roma settlements, 96 percent of live births were weighed, and 10 percent of those births were underweight.

Oral rehydration treatment

■ Overall, 8 percent of children under the age of five had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. A higher prevalence of diarrhoea is noticeable among children living in Roma settlements, 14 percent.

- Approximately 73 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid), while 12 percent received no treatment

- Less than one third (32 percent) of children under-five with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 67 percent drank the same or less. Two thirds (76 percent) ate somewhat less, same or more, but 24 percent ate much less or ate almost nothing. The situation is very similar among children living in Roma settlements.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

- Five percent of children aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 90 percent were taken to an appropriate provider. Children with suspected pneumonia were most often taken to a public health care provider — 38 percent to a primary health care centre; 35 percent to a government hospital. Furthermore, 82 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

- Overall, 26 percent of women knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia — fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing a fever (85 percent). Furthermore, 47 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 32 percent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

- Among children living in Roma settlements, 18 percent aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia. 92 percent were taken to an appropriate provider and 91 percent had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

- Only 16 percent of women in Roma settlements knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia. Difficult breathing was identified as a symptom that requires immediate health care by 28 percent of mothers, and fast breathing was identified by 20 percent of mothers, while the most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility was developing a fever (82 percent). When it comes to recognizing the danger signs of

pneumonia, there are significant differences depending on the mother's education. Only 9 percent of mothers without education know the two signs compared with 24 percent of those with secondary education.

Solid fuel use

- Almost one third (32 percent) of all households in Serbia use solid fuels for cooking. A much higher proportion of solid fuel usage is noticed among the poorest quintile (73 percent) and in Roma households (76 percent).

Water and sanitation

- 100 percent of the population has access to an improved drinking water source (if one uses a broad definition of access where improved drinking water sources include piped water, a public tap/standpipe, a tubewell/borehole, a protected well or spring). 79 percent of the population uses water piped into their dwelling from a public or local water supply as their main source of drinking water. Such access is higher in urban areas (84 percent) than in rural areas (73 percent).

- The situation is similar in Roma settlements where 98 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water — 99 percent in urban areas and 96 percent in rural areas.

- Virtually the entire population uses sanitary means of excreta disposal. 94 percent have a flush toilet connected either to a sewage system or septic tank. Septic tanks are much more common in rural areas — 71 percent — compared to 13 percent in urban areas.

- On the other hand, only 62 percent of households in Roma settlements have a flush toilet connected either to a sewage system or a septic tank. This is much less common in the poorest quintile (6 percent) than in the richest quintile (96 percent).

Contraception

- Current use of any contraception was reported by 61 percent of women aged 15–49, currently married or in union. Among women in Serbia, traditional methods are more popular than modern ones, 39

percent compared to 22 percent. The most popular method is withdrawal which is used by one in three married women. The next most popular method is the male condom, which accounts for 14 percent of married women. Eight percent of women reported use of periodic abstinence, while between 3 and 4 percent of women used the IUD and the pill.

- Use of contraception is not very different across regions, ranging from 57 percent in Sumadija and Western Serbia to 67 percent in Vojvodina. Usage in urban and rural areas is also almost the same. Adolescents are less likely to use contraception than older women. Women's education level is associated with prevalence of contraception usage. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 53 percent among those with only primary education to 65 percent among women with higher education.

- Among women living in Roma settlements, aged 15–49, currently married or in union, use of contraception was reported by 64 percent (58 percent traditional methods and 6 percent modern methods). The most popular method is withdrawal, used by about half the women. Adolescents are again less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 41 percent of women, married or in union, aged 15–19, currently use a method of contraception compared to 59 percent of those aged 20–24 years old, and 78 percent of older women (35–39 years old). The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 53 percent among those with no education to 70 percent among women with secondary education.

Unmet need

- In Serbia, 7 percent of women married or in union have an unmet need for contraception. The unmet need of women within the age group of 25–29 years is higher (13 percent).

- In Roma settlements, 10 percent of women married or in union have an unmet need for contraception. This is higher among women aged 20–24 (15 percent) and aged 25–29 (18 percent). There is also a difference between rural (4 percent) and urban (13 percent) areas.

Antenatal care

- Coverage of antenatal care is high in Serbia, with 99 percent of women receiving antenatal care (ANC) at least once during the pregnancy. Lower antenatal care is noticed among Roma women from the poorest quintile (95 percent).

- A high percentage (97 percent) of mothers received antenatal care more than once and 94 percent received ANC at least four times. However, in Roma settlements, 85 percent of mothers received antenatal care more than once and 72 percent at least four times.

Assistance at delivery

- With 99.7 percent of births, skilled personnel assisted at the delivery and almost the same percentage of women delivered in health facilities (99.8 percent). Among women living in Roma settlements, 99.5 percent had skilled personnel assisting at delivery and 99.3 percent of births were given in a health facility.

- At delivery, medical doctors assisted in 93 percent of births (88 percent for Roma women) while nurses assisted in 7 percent of deliveries (12 percent for Roma women).

Child development

- For about 95 percent of children under-five an adult was engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. The average number of activities was 6. The involvement of fathers in such activities was lower (78 percent).

- Children from the poorest quintile and those from Roma households are less likely to be involved in activities that promote learning (84 and 67 percent respectively) as well as children from Vojvodina (89 percent). Furthermore, a larger proportion of fathers were engaged in activities with boys (82 percent) than with girls (74 percent). However, this difference is not observed among Roma fathers where 64 percent are involved in activities with boys and 61 percent with girls.

- One percent of children under the age of 5 were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. The situation is different in Roma settlements

where 5 percent of children were left, either alone, or in the care of another child.

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

- In Serbia, 94 percent of children aged 36–59 months are developmentally on track. There are no relevant differentials among boys and girls. Looking at the mother's education, ECDI is 84 percent for children whose mother has primary education and 96 percent for those with higher education levels.

- In Roma settlements, 88 percent of children aged 36–59 months are developmentally on track. There are some differentials among boys and girls. The ECDI for male children is 86, and 91 for female children. The index is higher for children who are attending early childhood education programmes (99 percent). Looking at the mother's education, ECDI is 88 percent for children whose mother has primary education and 95 percent when the mother has secondary education.

Attendance to early childhood education programmes and school readiness

- 44 percent of children aged 36–59 months were attending some forms of organized early childhood education programme. Attendance was almost double in urban (57 percent) than in rural areas (29 percent). Increasing wealth status also implies a higher proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes — 75 percent for the richest quintile and 22 percent for the poorest quintile.

- Roma children attend early childhood education programmes five times less than the rest of the population (8 percent).

Primary and secondary school participation

- 95 percent of children of primary school entry age are currently attending first grade while 91 percent of Roma children start primary education on time.

- The majority (99 percent) of children of primary school age attend primary education. In the Roma population only 89 percent of children of this age attend primary school.

- Almost all children who entered first grade of primary school eventually reached grade eight.

- About 89 percent of children between the ages of 15 and 18 are attending secondary or higher school. However, only 19 percent of children from Roma settlements are attending school at that age. In both cases, children from wealthier households are more likely to attend secondary school or higher.

- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Serbia is 1.01 for primary and 1.02 for secondary schools. Among children living in Roma settlements, the GPI for primary school is 0.96. Among children whose mother has primary education the GPI is 1.00 and in the richest quintile it is 1.01. The GPI for secondary school is 0.72 meaning that girls are disadvantaged in secondary education.

Adult literacy

- The literacy rate for women and men, aged between 15 and 24, is over 99 percent, and is lower only among persons with just primary education (94 percent). On the other hand, only slightly over three quarters of Roma are literate (77 percent of women and 78 percent of men). The worst situation is among women and men from the poorest quintile in Roma settlements where less than half are literate.

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 sex, age, or education categories. The same applies for children living in Roma settlements.

Child Discipline

- In Serbia, 67 percent of children aged between 2 and 14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. Two percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment while only 28 percent experienced methods of non-violent disciplining.

- Male children were subjected more to both minor and severe physical discipline (39 and 2 percent) than female children (36 and 1 percent). Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small, but it was noted that psychical punishment is almost twice as common in households whose head has only primary education (45 percent) compared with heads of households with higher education (26 percent).

- In Roma settlements, 86 percent of children aged 2–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members and 6 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, 23 percent of mothers/caretakers believe that children should be physically punished.

Early marriage

- The proportion of women aged between 15 and 49 who got married before the age of 15 is very low (1 percent). Around 5 percent of women aged 15 to 19 are currently married or in union. This practice is more common in rural areas, among the less educated and especially among Roma (44 percent). Early marriage seems to be more common among women than men aged 15 to 29.

- Eight percent of young women aged 15 to 19 are married to a man 10 or more years older. The percentage is similar (9 percent) among married women aged 20 to 24.

Domestic violence

- 3 percent of women in Serbia feel that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife or partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who condone husband/partner violence, in most cases justify violence when women neglect the children (2 percent), or if women demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands or argue with them (1 percent).

- Domestic violence is more accepted in Roma settlements where 20 percent of women feel it can be justified. The most common reasons given are the same: when they neglect the children (18 percent) or demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. argue with their husband (12 percent) or go out without telling him (11 percent).

Knowledge of HIV transmission

- In Serbia, 53 percent of women aged between 15–49 years had a comprehensive knowledge of HIV, while this was the case for 54 percent of young women and 48 percent of young men (15–24). This percentage was lower among the population of Roma settlements where there were only 13 percent of women between 15–49 years with comprehensive knowledge. In the 15–24 age-group it went down to 12 percent for women and 11 percent for men.

- 99 percent of young women and men aged 15–24 had heard of AIDS. However, only 72 percent of young women and 86 percent of young men from Roma settlements had heard of AIDS. Women and men from Roma settlements living in rural areas, with no education and from the poorest quintile were much less aware of AIDS.

- A high percentage of women aged between 15–49 years knew that HIV transmission can be prevented by having only one faithful, uninfected sexual partner (88 percent) and by using a condom every time (91 percent). Eighty percent of women knew that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and 75 percent that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with someone with AIDS.

- Half of the women between 15–49 from Roma settlements knew that transmission can be prevented by having only one faithful, uninfected sexual partner (53 percent) and by using a condom every time (52 percent). However, only 44 percent of them knew that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus while around one third knew that it cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food with someone with AIDS.

- In total, 13 percent of women aged between 15–49 years expressed accepting attitudes on all four indicators towards people living with HIV. The results are similar among young people (15–24) where 12 percent of women and 9 percent of men had accepting attitudes. Acceptance was higher in urban areas and it increased with education and wealth index. Accepting attitudes were shared by only 4 percent of women aged 15–49 living in Roma settlements.

- Three out of four women (15–49) knew a place to get tested for HIV, but only 10 percent of them have ever been tested, with almost the same values for both indicators for young men (15–29). Only 4 percent of women from Roma settlements had been tested for HIV and 29 percent knew where testing can be done. Values are the same for young men (15–29) for testing, but a little bit higher for knowing a place (36 percent).

- Among women aged 15–49 that have given birth within the two years preceding the survey, 19 percent received HIV counseling. The values are higher for women in Belgrade (33 percent) and those with the highest education (26 percent). Only 6 percent of all women in Roma settlements had received HIV counseling during antenatal care.

Sexual behaviour

- 61 percent of all young women and 70 percent of young men aged 15–24 years had had sex. Forty one percent of women and 61 percent of men had had sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. A condom was used by 77 percent of young women and 80 percent of men who had sexual intercourse with their last non-regular partner.

- Seventy-three percent of young women and 71 percent of young men (15–24) living in Roma settlements had had sex. Nine percent of young women and 32 percent of men from Roma settlements had had sex with non-regular partners. Usage of condom in this high-risk intercourse is very low among young women (37 percent) and a bit higher among men (51 percent).

- The number of women who had sex before the age of 15 is very low — 2 percent of young women and 4 percent of young men. On the other hand, 14 percent of young women and 13 percent of young men from Roma settlements had sex before the age of 15.

- Having sex with a partner 10 or more years older is reported by 4 percent of young women from the national sample and by 6 percent of young women living in Roma settlements (more in rural than urban areas). For men, it is below 1 percent for both samples.

Exposure to Mass Media and ICT

- Fifty eight percent of all women aged 15–49 were exposed to all three mass media (watch television, listen to the radio and read newspapers) at least once a week, while less than 1 percent of women received no media exposure. Only 19 percent of women in Roma settlements were exposed to three mass media at least once a week. Sixty percent of all men aged 15–29, but only one quarter of young men in Roma settlements, were exposed to all three mass media at least once a week.

- The majority of young women aged 15–24 (91 percent) had used a computer, and 85 percent had used the internet during the last 12 months. In Roma settlements, only 39 percent of young women had used a computer and 25 percent had used the internet during the last 12 months. Usage of computers and internet among young men is higher: 93 percent had used computers and 86 percent had used internet in the last 12 months. In Roma settlements, 63 percent of young men had used a computer and 52 percent used the internet during the last 12 months.

Subjective Well-being

- Overall, 67 percent of women and 68 percent of men aged 15–24 years were satisfied with life. The proportion of women that are satisfied with life is somewhat higher in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (61 percent). For young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for young women. Among young persons aged 15–24 living in Roma settlements, only 59 percent of women and 53 percent of men were satisfied with life.

- Among the same age group, a similar percentage of women and men were very or somewhat happy (93 and 92 percent respectively). The proportion in Roma settlements was 87 percent for both men and women.

- The proportion of women aged between 15–24 years who thought that their lives had improved during the previous year and believed that it would get better after one year, is 43 percent. The corresponding indicator for men aged 15–24 years is lower than that of young women (36 percent). The proportion for both Roma men and women is even lower — 26 percent.

INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2010 by UNICEF and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in Serbia, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements:

the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

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 (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."

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task. (See the table on the previous page).

In Serbia, commitment to these international priorities has been demonstrated through development and implementation of national strategies and plans, namely the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003), the National Plan of Action for Children (2004) and the National Millennium Development Goals (2006). Plans for integration into the European Union have included social inclusion and poverty reduction as important components of Serbia's EU integration policy.

All these policy frameworks require monitoring and assessment of progress. The fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey represents a large source of data for reporting on progress towards the aforementioned goals. The survey provides a rich foundation of comparative data for comprehensive progress reporting, especially regarding the situation of the most vulnerable children (children in the poorest households, Roma children or those living in rural areas). It also provides important information for the new UNICEF Country Programme 2011–2015 as well as the UNDAF 2011–2015.

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

Survey Objectives

The 2010 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information on the situation of children, women and men in Serbia;

- To furnish the data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally and nationally agreed goals, and to act as a basis for future action;

- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Serbia and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

- To generate data on the situation of children, women and men, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, which will inform social inclusion and poverty reduction policies and interventions.

II SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The MICS4 was carried in Serbia on two samples — a national sample representative of the whole population of Serbia (refer to Serbia sample); and 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 of the Serbia Sample

The national sample for the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and young men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 4 regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The urban and rural 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 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. At the national level a total of 6885 households were selected: 3650 households with children and 3235 households

without children. The Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of national level results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Sample Design of the Roma Settlements Sample

The sample for Roma settlements for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and young men in Roma settlements, at the Serbia level and for urban and rural areas. The urban and rural areas within each of three territories (Belgrade, Central Serbia without Belgrade, and Vojvodina) 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 1815 Roma households were selected: 1311 households with children and 504 households without children. The Roma settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. For reporting 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 for both samples: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged between 15–49 years; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or primary caretakers for all children under 5 living in the household; and 4) a men's questionnaire administered in each household to all men aged 15–29 years.

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Discipline
- Handwashing

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

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and ICT
- Child Mortality
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health — only selected questions
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union

- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Life satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age[1] 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:

- Child's Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men aged 15–29 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and ICT
- Marriage/Union
- Contraception
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Life satisfaction

The questionnaires are based on the MICS4 model questionnaire[2]. From the MICS4 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into Serbian and were

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[1] The terms "children under 5", "children aged 0–4 years", and "children aged 0–59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
[2] The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org

pre-tested in Belgrade during September 2010. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Serbia MICS4 questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for hand-washing and measured the weights and heights of children aged under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork editors was conducted for 7 days in September 2010, and training for the total fieldwork staff was conducted for 10 days in October 2010. 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 urban and rural areas of Valjevo, Osecina and Mionica municipalities during October 2010.

The data from the Serbia sample were collected by 15 teams; each was comprised of 2 female interviewers, one female editor, one male interviewer/measurer/driver and a supervisor.

The data from the Roma settlements sample were collected by 3 teams. Each team was comprised of 2 female Roma interviewers, one female editor, one male interviewer/measurer/driver and a supervisor.

Fieldwork began in November 2010 and concluded in December 2010.

Data Processing

Data was entered using the CSPro software. The data entry was carried out on 10 microcomputers by 20 data entry operators and 4 data entry supervisors. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to Serbia's questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection and was completed in March 2011. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 18, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were used for this purpose.

The Report Structure

As noted before, this report actually presents findings from the MICS4 surveys carried out on two samples. Although they can be interpreted as two independent surveys, a decision was made to present findings in the joint report to make use of, and comparison between, data easier.

Each subchapter starts with a common introduction. After that, there are explanations that refer to the Serbia sample and to the Roma settlements sample findings. In order to visually differentiate findings coming from the two samples, the parts of the Report that describe findings from Roma settlements are shaded in a different colour.

How to Read the Tables

Some of the data collected by the questionnaires are not shown in the tables or presented in this Report for the following reasons:

- Small number of cases (less than 25 unweighted cases) per disaggregation category

  - The education category "None" within Serbia Sample (except in HH tables)

  - The education category "Higher" within Roma settlements Sample (except in HH tables)

  - Ethnicity of the head of household, within both samples (except in HH tables)

- Customised Serbia-specific indicators are not included as they are not part of the global report template. They will be included in MICS4 Report in the Serbian language.

Note:

- (M) — letter M after a Table/Figure code indicates that it refers only to the Men's population

- (R) — letter R after a Table/Figure code indicates that it refers only to the Roma settlements sample

- (*) — an asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

- (*number*) — figure in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on just 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution

IIIA SERBIA SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Of the 6885 households selected for the sample, 6803 were found to be occupied. Of these, 6392 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94 percent. In the interviewed households, 5797 women (aged between 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 5385 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93 percent within interviewed households. In addition, 3398 children under five years of age were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 3374 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent within interviewed households. In the interviewed households, 1938 men (aged between 15–29 years) were identified. Of these, 1583 were

successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 82 percent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 87, 93 and 77 percent respectively are calculated for the women's, under-5's and men's interviews (Table HH.1).

Response rates across regions and areas were as expected — characterised by lower response rates in urban areas (about 92 percent) and in particular in Belgrade (about 88 percent). Lower response rates in urban areas were compensated for in the sample design by a higher number of allocated enumeration areas (and households) to them. The response rates for men were much lower compared to women and children.

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews, Serbia, 2010

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates

	Area		Region				Total
	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia	
Households							
Sampled	4216	2669	1611	1918	1876	1480	6885
Occupied	4154	2649	1582	1903	1861	1457	6803
Interviewed	3836	2556	1399	1800	1788	1405	6392
Household response rate	92.3	96.5	88.4	94.6	96.1	96.4	94.0
Women							
Eligible	3397	2400	1179	1589	1719	1310	5797
Interviewed	3153	2232	1066	1503	1571	1245	5385
Women's response rate	92.8	93.0	90.4	94.6	91.4	95.0	92.9
Women's overall response rate	85.7	89.7	80.0	89.5	87.8	91.6	87.3
Men							
Eligible	1104	834	390	514	559	475	1938
Interviewed	909	674	336	406	448	393	1583
Men's response rate	82.3	80.8	86.2	79.0	80.1	82.7	81.7
Men's overall response rate	76.0	78.0	76.2	74.7	77.0	79.8	76.7
Children under 5							
Eligible	1928	1470	606	1062	1011	719	3398
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1916	1458	593	1057	1009	715	3374
Under-5's response rate	99.4	99.2	97.9	99.5	99.8	99.4	99.3
Under-5's overall response rate	91.8	95.7	86.5	94.1	95.9	95.9	93.3

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 6392 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 20874 household members were listed. Of these, 10134 were males, and 10740 were females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex, Serbia, 2010

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

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0–4	664	6.6	670	6.2	1335	6.4
5–9	510	5.0	549	5.1	1059	5.1
10–14	503	5.0	449	4.2	951	4.6
15–19	567	5.6	595	5.5	1162	5.6
20–24	700	6.9	700	6.5	1400	6.7
25–29	756	7.5	763	7.1	1518	7.3
30–34	734	7.2	681	6.3	1415	6.8
35–39	746	7.4	703	6.5	1449	6.9
40–44	573	5.7	610	5.7	1183	5.7
45–49	667	6.6	778	7.2	1445	6.9
50–54	766	7.6	729	6.8	1494	7.2
55–59	812	8.0	856	8.0	1668	8.0
60–64	701	6.9	698	6.5	1400	6.7
65–69	421	4.2	522	4.9	943	4.5
70–74	435	4.3	585	5.4	1020	4.9
75–79	307	3.0	466	4.3	773	3.7
80–84	190	1.9	255	2.4	445	2.1
85+	75	.7	126	1.2	201	1.0
Missing/DK	6	.1	6	.1	11	.1
Dependency age groups						
0–14	1677	16.5	1668	15.5	3345	16.0
15–64	7023	69.3	7112	66.2	14136	67.7
65+	1428	14.1	1955	18.2	3382	16.2
Missing/DK	6	.1	6	.1	11	.1
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	2006	19.8	2009	18.7	4015	19.2
Adults age 18+ years	8121	80.1	8726	81.2	16847	80.7
Missing/DK	6	.1	6	.1	11	.1
Total	10134	100.0	10740	100.0	20874	100.0

The age and sex distribution of the MICS4 survey for 5-years-groups, is in accordance with the demographic estimates based on the vital statistics for 2010. Only children under 5 (6.4 percent) exceed national estimates by 1.6 percent. Age distribution indicates negative population growth. The proportion of children aged 0–14 in the overall population is the same as the proportion aged 65+ (16 percent). Serbia is characterized by a low proportion of children aged under-five and a high proportion of the elderly. Children up to 18 years of age constitute 19 percent of the population. The strongest prevailing group is the 55–59 age-group (8 percent). The male-female ratio shows small variations in the first 60 years of life after which it decreases and the number of women exceeds that of men.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Serbia, 2010
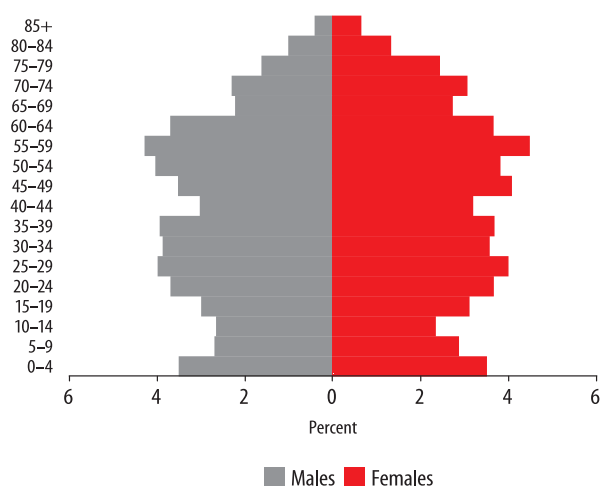
Tables HH.3–HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15–49, male respondents aged 15–29, and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3: Household composition, Serbia, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	71.7	4583	4859
Female	28.3	1809	1533
Region			
Belgrade	21.5	1376	1399
Vojvodina	27.9	1784	1800
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.0	1727	1788
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.6	1506	1405
Area			
Urban	58.5	3741	3836
Rural	41.5	2651	2556
Number of household members			
1	17.0	1089	678
2	22.2	1422	955
3	18.4	1176	1174
4	20.3	1297	1449
5	10.3	658	925
6	7.7	490	729
7	2.6	169	278
8	.8	53	113
9	.3	17	43
10+	.3	21	48
Education of household head			
None	2.8	180	130
Primary	31.8	2035	1807
Secondary	45.2	2888	3166
Higher	20.1	1285	1286
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.3	5581	5601
Hungarian	4.7	298	254
Bosnian	1.6	105	117
Roma	1.5	95	102
Other	3.9	251	250
Doesn't want to declare	1.0	61	67
Total	100.0	6392	6392
Households with at least			
One child age 0–4 years	16.7	6392	6392
One child age 0–17 years	37.4	6392	6392
One woman age 15–49 years	56.6	6392	6392
One man age 15–29 years	26.2	6392	6392
Mean household size	3.3	6392	6392

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, residence, number of household members, the education and ethnicity[3] of the household head are 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 numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, at least one eligible woman aged between 15–49, and at least one eligible man aged between 15–29. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

The gender structure for heads of households is almost the same, when comparing Census 2002 and MICS 2010 data. Namely, 27 percent were women heads of household in 2002 and 28 percent in 2010. About 59 percent of households are urban, while the rest are rural. The regional distribution is similar to the Census data. The Vojvodina region comprises the largest number of households with nearly one third of the total, while the smallest number of households is in Belgrade (about 21 percent). The majority of households have two to four members (61 percent). In 57 percent of interviewed households, there is at least one woman aged between 15–49, and in 26 percent, a man aged between 15–29 years. In 17 percent of

interviewed households there is at least one child under 5 years of age and in 37 percent, a child under 18 years. The survey estimated the average household size at 3.3 persons.

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15–49 Years of Age, Male Respondents 15–29 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents between 15–49 years of age, men between 15–29 years of age, and of children aged under-5. In all tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men and children, 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 the background characteristics of female respondents between 15–49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in the two years preceding the survey, education[4], wealth index quintiles[5], and ethnicity of the head of household.

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[3] This was determined by asking the respondents what ethnic group the head of household belonged to.

[4] Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to the educational level attained by the respondent, when it is used as a background variable.

[5] A principal components analysis was 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 assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household's assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: type of water and sanitation, number of rooms for sleeping per member; main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; the type of fuel used for cooking; presence in the household of electricity, radio, television, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, electric stove, bed, table with chairs, vacuum cleaner, PC/Laptop, closet, washing machine, drying machine, air conditioner, jacuzzi tub and video monitoring system; possesion by household members of watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with motor, tractor; and ownership of bank accounts by members of the household. 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. Gwatkin, D. R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. and Wagstaff. A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S. O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics, Serbia, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Belgrade	21.2	1142	1066
Vojvodina	25.5	1376	1503
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.2	1517	1571
Southern and Eastern Serbia	25.1	1351	1245
Area			
Urban	58.6	3155	3153
Rural	41.4	2230	2232
Age			
15–19	12.2	659	427
20–24	13.1	705	679
25–29	15.7	846	1201
30–34	14.4	775	1144
35–39	14.7	791	841
40–44	13.1	703	497
45–49	16.8	905	596
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	63.2	3405	4055
Formerly married/in union	6.0	325	302
Never married/in union	30.7	1655	1028
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	64.2	3459	4216
Never gave birth	35.8	1926	1169

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Births in last two years			
Yes	10.1	543	1187
No	89.9	4842	4198
Education			
None	.5	27	25
Primary	13.1	704	727
Secondary	57.0	3067	3120
Higher	29.5	1587	1513
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	13.9	750	783
Second	19.8	1066	1011
Middle	20.0	1080	1052
Fourth	22.6	1217	1193
Richest	23.6	1273	1346
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	88.0	4739	4696
Hungarian	3.9	208	200
Bosnian	2.2	119	119
Roma	2.5	132	135
Other	2.8	150	185
Doesn't want to declare	.7	38	50
Total	100.0	5385	5385

Approximately, 28 percent of interviewed eligible women live in Sumadia and Western Serbia, and 21 percent in Belgrade. Distribution among the other two regions is equal. This pattern is expected and follows demographics estimates based on the vital statistics for 2010. The proportion of young women is lower, with 12 percent in the 15–19 years age group. Around 63 percent of all women in this sample are currently married, while 31 percent have never been married. Distribution by motherhood status is similar: 64 percent of women have given birth, compared to 36 percent that have never given birth. The majority of interviewed women have secondary education (57 percent), while the proportion of women with no education is 0.5 percent, and with only primary education is 13 percent. Those with higher education constitute approximately 30 percent. As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, fewer women live in households within the poorest quintile — about 14 percent — while 20 to 24 percent of women live in the households within the remaining wealth quintiles.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics, Serbia, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–29 years by selected background characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Belgrade	20.2	319	336
Vojvodina	25.8	408	406
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.3	448	448
Southern and Eastern Serbia	25.8	408	393
Area			
Urban	57.4	908	909
Rural	42.6	675	674
Age			
15–19	29.4	465	346
20–24	32.3	512	444
25–29	38.3	606	793
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	18.3	290	572
Formerly married/in union	1.2	19	17
Never married/in union	80.5	1274	994
Education			
None	.1	2	6
Primary	7.6	120	159
Secondary	65.2	1032	1063
Higher	27.1	429	355

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	14.9	235	255
Second	20.6	326	317
Middle	20.3	321	301
Fourth	21.1	334	345
Richest	23.2	367	365
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.3	1381	1358
Hungarian	3.9	63	64
Bosnian	2.3	36	38
Roma	3.3	52	63
Other	2.4	38	48
Doesn't want to declare	.8	13	12
Total	100.0	1583	1583

Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15–29 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of men according to region, residence, age, marital status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the head of household.

Approximately, 28 percent of interviewed eligible men live in Sumadia and Western Serbia, and 20 percent in Belgrade. Distribution among the other two regions is equal (about 26 percent). The predominant group in the sample are men between 25–29 years of age, around 38 percent. The proportion of younger men is significantly lower — there are 29 percent of men in the 15–19 years group. Around 18 percent of all men in this sample are married, while 80 percent have never been married. The majority of interviewed men have secondary education (65 percent), while the proportion of men with no education is 0.1 percent, with only primary education is 8 percent, and with higher education is approximately 27 percent. In accordance with the household ethnic distribution, the majority of men live in households where the ethnicity of the head of the household is Serbian. The respective proportion of other ethnic groups is under 4 percent. As for the wealth index quintiles, fewer men aged 15–29 live in households within the poorest quintile — about 15 percent — while approximately the same number of men belongs to each of the remaining groups (20 to 23 percent).

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics, Serbia, 2010

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

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	49.5	1670	1710
Female	50.5	1704	1664
Region			
Belgrade	18.9	639	593
Vojvodina	29.5	994	1057
Sumadija and Western Serbia	26.8	905	1009
Southern and Eastern Serbia	24.8	836	715
Area			
Urban	53.6	1810	1916
Rural	46.4	1564	1458
Age			
0–5 months	8.0	271	246
6–11 months	8.5	287	313
12–23 months	19.6	661	698
24–35 months	22.2	748	710
36–47 months	19.7	663	672
48–59 months	22.0	743	735
Mother's education*			
None	1.0	33	21
Primary	14.2	480	442
Secondary	58.7	1982	1991
Higher	26.0	878	920

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.8	634	580
Second	19.5	658	603
Middle	17.8	599	637
Fourth	19.7	665	698
Richest	24.3	818	856
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	83.8	2829	2879
Hungarian	3.4	115	126
Bosnian	3.7	125	90
Roma	3.5	117	96
Other	4.5	153	147
Doesn't want to declare	1.0	33	36
Total	100.0	3374	3374

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children according to several attributes: sex, region, area of residence, 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 the same — 50 percent. The majority of children under 5 in Serbia live in urban areas (about 54 percent). The number of children in Belgrade is smaller than expected (about 19 percent). The age distribution of children between 0–59 months is well balanced. The majority of children under 5 (59 percent) have a mother with secondary education. More children under 5 live in households within the richest wealth quintile — about 24 percent — while approximately the same number of children belongs to each of the remaining groups (18 to 20 percent).

Children's Living Arrangements

Table HH.6 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

Table HH.6: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex														
Male	89.1	.0	.1	.5	.1	6.0	.7	2.2	.4	.8	100.0	.7	1.3	2006
Female	88.0	.0	.0	1.6	.1	5.2	1.5	1.8	.2	1.6	100.0	1.7	1.8	2009
Region														
Belgrade	89.7	.0	.2	.3	.0	6.8	.7	.9	.7	.6	100.0	.6	1.6	730
Vojvodina	86.3	.0	.0	1.3	.2	7.7	1.7	2.2	.0	.6	100.0	1.5	1.9	1077
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.4	.0	.0	.8	.2	5.1	1.0	1.3	.2	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.4	1125
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.2	.0	.0	1.5	.0	3.2	.9	3.2	.5	2.5	100.0	1.5	1.5	1083
Area														
Urban	87.6	.0	.1	1.0	.1	7.3	1.0	1.6	.5	.9	100.0	1.1	1.7	2158
Rural	89.7	.0	.0	1.2	.1	3.7	1.2	2.4	.2	1.6	100.0	1.3	1.5	1857
Age														
0–4	93.8	.0	.0	.5	.0	4.9	.3	.4	.0	.1	100.0	.5	.3	1335
5–9	89.3	.0	.0	.5	.0	5.6	.9	1.9	.5	1.3	100.0	.5	1.4	1059
10–14	85.6	.0	.0	.9	.2	7.0	2.2	2.5	.3	1.2	100.0	1.1	2.7	951
15–17	81.2	.0	.2	3.2	.4	4.9	1.5	4.4	.8	3.3	100.0	3.8	2.9	670
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	83.8	.0	.0	2.3	.3	6.5	2.5	3.2	.0	1.4	100.0	2.6	2.8	747
Second	88.3	.0	.0	.5	.0	4.6	1.2	2.4	.4	2.6	100.0	.5	1.5	779
Middle	90.2	.0	.2	1.0	.2	4.3	1.0	2.2	.4	.6	100.0	1.4	1.8	805
Fourth	88.4	.0	.0	.5	.0	7.1	.6	1.4	.5	1.4	100.0	.5	1.1	826
Richest	91.5	.0	.0	1.1	.0	5.6	.5	.9	.3	.1	100.0	1.1	.8	859
Total	88.6	.0	.0	1.0	.1	5.6	1.1	2.0	.3	1.2	100.0	1.2	1.6	4015

[1] MICS indicator 9.17
[2] MICS indicator 9.18

Of the 4015 children age 0–17 recorded in MICS4, 89 percent live with both parents, 7 percent live with mothers only and 2 percent live with fathers only. About 1 percent live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Some 6 percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

Very few children lost one or both parents — 1 percent of children have only their father dead and 0.3 percent of children have only their mother dead.

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. Table HH.6 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the richest wealth quintile (92 percent) and lowest in the poorest quintile (84 percent).

IIIB ROMA SETTLEMENTS SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Of the 1815 households selected for the sample, 1782 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1711 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 96 percent. In the interviewed households, 2234 women (aged between 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 2118 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 percent within interviewed households. In addition, 1618 children under the age of five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1604 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent within interviewed households. In the interviewed households, 1121 men (aged between 15–29 years) were identified. Of these, 877 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 78 percent for men within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 91, 95 and 75 percent are calculated for the women's, under-5's and men's interviews respectively (Table HH.1R).

Table HH.1R: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews, Roma Settlements, 2010

Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Households			
Sampled	1142	673	1815
Occupied	1125	657	1782
Interviewed	1069	642	1711
Household response rate	95.0	97.7	96.0
Women			
Eligible	1428	806	2234
Interviewed	1369	749	2118
Women's response rate	95.9	92.9	94.8
Women's overall response rate	91.1	90.8	91.0
Men			
Eligible	694	427	1121
Interviewed	540	337	877
Men's response rate	77.8	78.9	78.2
Men's overall response rate	73.9	77.1	75.1
Children under 5			
Eligible	1032	586	1618
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1024	580	1604
Under-5's response rate	99.2	99.0	99.1
Under-5's overall response rate	94.3	96.7	95.2

The response rates for households across residence were as expected, with lower response rates of 95 percent for urban areas. The response rate for men, 78 percent, was much lower than for women and children.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2R. This distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1R. In the 1711 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 8288 household members were listed. Of these, 4165 were males, and 4123 were females.

Table HH.2R: Household age distribution by sex, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0–4	611	14.7	583	14.1	1193	14.4
5–9	448	10.8	469	11.4	917	11.1
10–14	391	9.4	363	8.8	754	9.1
15–19	350	8.4	421	10.2	771	9.3
20–24	357	8.6	344	8.3	701	8.5
25–29	342	8.2	348	8.4	690	8.3
30–34	302	7.3	318	7.7	620	7.5
35–39	235	5.6	253	6.1	488	5.9
40–44	233	5.6	200	4.8	432	5.2
45–49	246	5.9	216	5.2	462	5.6
50–54	241	5.8	190	4.6	431	5.2
55–59	175	4.2	170	4.1	345	4.2
60–64	122	2.9	103	2.5	225	2.7
65–69	50	1.2	65	1.6	115	1.4
70–74	33	.8	45	1.1	78	.9
75–79	22	.5	15	.4	37	.4
80–84	6	.1	14	.3	20	.2
85+	2	.0	6	.2	8	.1
Missing/DK	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Dependency age groups						
0–14	1450	34.8	1415	34.3	2864	34.6
15–64	2602	62.5	2562	62.2	5164	62.3
65+	112	2.7	146	3.5	258	3.1
Missing/DK	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1636	39.3	1672	40.6	3309	39.9
Adults age 18+ years	2527	60.7	2450	59.4	4977	60.1
Missing/DK	1	.0	0	.0	1	.0
Total	4165	100.0	4123	100.0	8288	100.0

The age distribution for Roma settlements indicates that the proportion of children under the age of 5 is highest (about 14 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 3 percent belong to the group over 65 years of age. There was almost no difference between male and female distribution in the broad age groups.

Tables HH.3R–HH.5R provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15–49, male respondents aged 15–29, and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and can also provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Figure HH.1R: Age and sex distribution of household population, Roma settlements, 2010
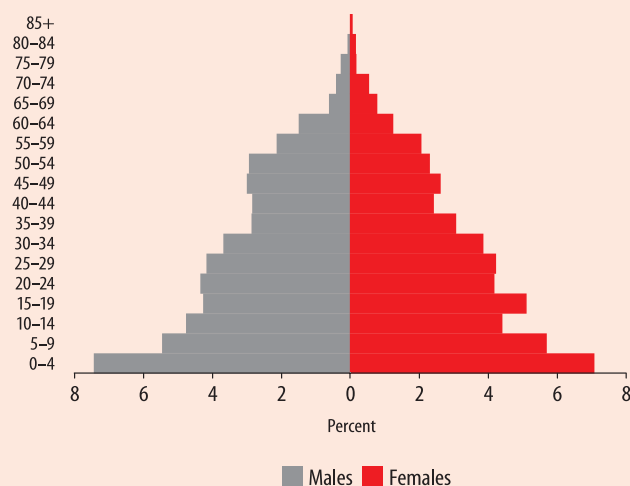
Table HH.3R: Household composition, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of households			Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted			Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head				Education of household head			
Male	86.4	1479	1476	None	12.3	210	237
Female	13.6	232	235	Primary	70.4	1204	1217
Area				Secondary	16.4	280	240
Urban	70.1	1199	1069	Higher	1.0	17	17
Rural	29.9	512	642	Total	100.0	1711	1711
Number of household members							
1	4.6	79	54	Households with at least			
2	9.7	165	100	One child age 0–4 years	47.5	1711	1711
3	14.3	245	195	One child age 0–17 years	78.2	1711	1711
4	17.9	306	290	One woman age 15–49 years	81.7	1711	1711
5	17.0	290	318	One man age 15–29 years	50.0	1711	1711
6	16.0	273	332				
7	11.6	198	212	Mean household size	4.8	1711	1711
8	4.1	69	92				
9	2.1	35	52				
10+	3.0	51	66				

Table HH.3R provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, residence, number of household members and education of the household head, are 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 the unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportion of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, at least one eligible woman aged 15–49 and at least one eligible man aged 15–29. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

Gender structure for the heads of households indicates that 86 percent are men. About 70 percent of households are urban, while the rest are rural. The majority of households (about 77 percent) have three to seven members. In 82 percent of interviewed households, there is at least one woman aged 15 to 49 and in 50 percent of interviewed households at least one man aged 15–29 years. In 48 percent of interviewed households there is at least one child under 5 years of age, and in 78 percent a child under 18. The survey estimated the average household size at 4.8 persons.

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15–49 Years of Age, Male Respondents 15–29 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4R, HH.4R.M and HH.5R provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15–49 years of age, men 15–29 years of age, and of children under the age of 5. In all the tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men and children, 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: Women's background characteristics, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years by selected background characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Area			
Urban	69.0	1461	1369
Rural	31.0	657	749
Age			
15–19	20.2	429	373
20–24	16.7	354	439
25–29	17.1	363	407
30–34	15.1	320	294
35–39	11.8	251	234
40–44	9.1	193	193
45–49	9.8	208	178
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	76.6	1622	1690
Formerly married/in union	9.7	205	205
Never married/in union	13.7	291	223
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	80.8	1711	1798
Never gave birth	19.2	407	320
Births in last two years			
Yes	20.8	440	550
No	79.2	1678	1568
Education			
None	17.1	363	398
Primary	67.8	1437	1454
Secondary	13.9	295	251
Higher	1.1	24	15
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.7	396	487
Second	19.1	404	429
Middle	19.1	404	396
Fourth	22.1	468	418
Richest	21.1	447	388
Total	100.0	2118	2118

Table HH.4R provides background characteristics of female respondents aged between 15–49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in the two years preceding the survey, education[6] and wealth index quintiles.

Approximately, 69 percent of interviewed eligible women live in urban areas. The age distribution of women between 25–49 is similar to the distribution of the overall population. Almost 77 percent of all women in this sample are married,

while 14 percent have never been married. Distribution by motherhood is similar to marital status: 81 percent of women have given birth. The majority of interviewed women have primary education (68 percent), while the proportion of women with no education is 17 percent. Overall, 14 percent of women between 15–49 have secondary education, and only 1 percent have higher education. As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, less women live in households within the poorest (19 percent) and second quintile (19 percent), while the majority of women live in households within the richest quintile (about 21 percent of women).

Table HH.4R.M: Men's background characteristics, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–29 years by selected background characteristics

	Weighted percent	Number of men				Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted				Weighted	Unweighted
Area					Education			
Urban	68.2	598	540		None	7.6	66	83
Rural	31.8	279	337		Primary	68.3	599	631
Age					Secondary	23.1	202	153
15–19	33.7	295	247		Higher	1.0	9	10
20–24	33.4	293	302		Wealth index quintile			
25–29	32.9	289	328		Poorest	21.8	191	218
Marital/Union status					Second	18.9	166	180
Currently married/in union	54.6	478	572		Middle	19.6	172	164
Formerly married/in union	6.5	57	41		Fourth	21.1	185	179
Never married/in union	39.0	342	264		Richest	18.6	163	136
					Total	100.0	877	877

Table HH.4R.M provides background characteristics of male respondents between 15–29 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of men according to residence, age, marital status, education and wealth index quintiles[7].

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[6] Unless otherwise stated, throughout this report "education" refers to the educational level attained by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

[7] A principal components analysis was 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 assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: type of water and sanitation, number of rooms for sleeping per member; main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; the type of fuel used for cooking; presence in household of electricity, radio, television, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, electric stove, bed, table with chairs, vacuum cleaner, PC/Laptop, closet, washing machine, drying machine, air conditioner, jacuzzi tub and video monitoring system; possession by household members of watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with motor, tractor; and ownership of bank accounts by members of the household. 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. Gwatkin, D. R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. and Wagstaff. A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S. O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.

Approximately, 68 percent of interviewed eligible men live in urban areas, with almost equal distribution in three age groups (around 33 percent). Almost 55 percent of all men in this sample are currently married, while 39 percent have never been married. The majority of interviewed men have primary education (68 percent), while the proportion of men with no education is 8 percent, secondary education 23 percent, and those with higher education only 1 percent. The distribution of men between 15–29 years of age within the wealth index quintiles is rather uniform (19 to 22 percent).

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5R. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, residence, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth index.

The proportion of male children in the under-5 sample for Roma settlements is around 51 percent. Age distribution shows that about 16 percent of children are under one year of age, while the remaining one-year categories range between 19 to 23 percent. Majority of children under 5 (69 percent) have a mother with primary education. As for the wealth index quintiles, more Roma children under 5 live in households within the poorest quintile (25 percent) than in the richest quintile (17 percent).

Table HH.5R: Under-5's background characteristics, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	51.3	823	839
Female	48.7	781	765
Area			
Urban	67.6	1084	1024
Rural	32.4	520	580
Age			
0–5 months	8.4	134	123
6–11 months	7.5	121	125
12–23 months	21.0	337	335
24–35 months	22.5	360	336
36–47 months	19.0	305	288
48–59 months	21.6	347	397
Mother's education*			
None	19.9	319	358
Primary	69.2	1111	1090
Secondary	10.4	166	151
Higher	.5	8	5
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.7	396	489
Second	23.7	380	356
Middle	17.9	288	262
Fourth	17.2	276	267
Richest	16.5	264	230
Total	100.0	1604	1604

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Children's Living Arrangements in Roma Settlements

Table HH.6R presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18 living in Roma settlements.

Table HH.6R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex														
Male	83.4	.3	.2	1.3	.2	7.9	1.1	3.2	.6	1.7	100.0	2.0	2.7	1636
Female	80.2	.1	.3	6.2	.0	6.2	1.2	3.1	.3	2.4	100.0	6.6	2.0	1672
Area														
Urban	82.7	.0	.4	3.3	.1	6.9	.9	2.7	.5	2.5	100.0	3.8	2.3	2238
Rural	79.8	.6	.0	4.9	.1	7.4	1.6	4.1	.4	1.2	100.0	5.5	2.6	1071
Age														
0–4	87.3	.0	.0	.4	.0	8.8	.8	2.5	.1	.1	100.0	.4	.9	1193
5–9	81.9	.2	.1	2.1	.0	7.1	1.7	3.9	.5	2.6	100.0	2.4	2.4	917
10–14	82.9	.6	.1	3.6	.1	6.2	.8	2.3	.9	2.6	100.0	4.4	3.5	754
15–17	65.0	.1	1.7	16.7	.5	3.6	1.5	5.1	.5	5.4	100.0	19.0	4.3	444
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	78.8	.0	.0	3.0	.0	9.9	1.9	4.3	.2	1.9	100.0	3.0	2.1	798
Second	83.4	.7	1.0	2.4	.0	6.4	1.9	2.5	1.1	.7	100.0	4.1	4.8	725
Middle	81.3	.1	.0	4.0	.5	6.0	.1	3.3	.2	4.4	100.0	4.7	1.0	622
Fourth	80.9	.0	.2	5.2	.0	8.2	.0	3.5	.2	1.9	100.0	5.4	1.8	590
Richest	85.4	.0	.0	5.0	.0	3.9	1.3	2.1	.6	1.7	100.0	5.0	1.9	575
Total	81.8	.2	.3	3.8	.1	7.0	1.1	3.2	.4	2.1	100.0	4.3	2.4	3309

[1] MICS indicator 9.17
[2] MICS indicator 9.18

Of the 3309 children age 0–17 recorded in MICS4, 82 percent live with both parents, 8 percent live with mothers only and 4 percent live with fathers only. About 4 percent live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. In total, 7 percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

Very few children lost one or both parents — 1 percent of children have only their father dead and 0.4 percent of children have only their mother dead.

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. Table HH.6R also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the richest wealth quintile (85 percent) and lowest in the poorest quintile (77 percent). Some 11 percent of children in the poorest households live with their mother only while their father is alive. The corresponding proportion of such children in the richest quintile is 4 percent.

IV CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for a reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts that use direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" usually yield inaccurate results. Directly measuring child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality can produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods also minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are usually calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method[8]. The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of total children born for five year-age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1R). The technique converts the proportion of dead children among women in each age 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 Roma settlements in Serbia, the East model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1R: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead, Roma Settlements, 2010

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Age						
15–19	.432	185	.426	183	.012	429
20–24	1.587	561	1.575	557	.008	354
25–29	2.378	863	2.349	853	.012	363
30–34	2.766	886	2.716	870	.018	320
35–39	3.036	761	2.969	744	.022	251
40–44	3.104	600	2.986	577	.038	193
45–49	2.774	578	2.583	538	.069	208
Total	2.094	4434	2.040	4322	.025	2118

[8] 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;
United Nations. 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality.

The module on child mortality was used only for Roma settlements because there are no data in the regular statistics and it is estimated that values are higher than the national average. Secondly, it was estimated that the regular statistics provided accurate data for the general population, and also that mortality is low, so with this research technique we could not compile reliable data.

Table CM.2R provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 14 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 15 per thousand live births. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women aged 25–29 and 30–34, and refer to mid-2003. There is a difference between the probabilities of dying between males and females. The infant mortality rate among boys is 18 and among girls 9, and the under-five mortality rate among boys is 19, compared to 10 per thousand live births among girls. The highest infant mortality rates (26 per thousand live births) and under-five mortality rates (29 per thousand live births) are among Roma children whose mothers had no education. It is important to mention that mothers of almost 20 percent of Roma children had no education (Table HH.5R). Differentials in under-five mortality rates by selected background characteristics are shown in Figure CM.1R.

Table CM.2R: Child mortality, Roma Settlements, 2010

Infant and under-five mortality rates, Model — East

	Infant mortality rate[1]	Under-five mortality rate[2]
Sex		
Male	18	19
Female	9	10
Area		
Urban	14	15
Rural	12	13
Mother's education		
None	26	29
Attended school	11	12
Total	14	15

[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2
[2] MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Figure CM.1R: Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, Roma settlements, 2010
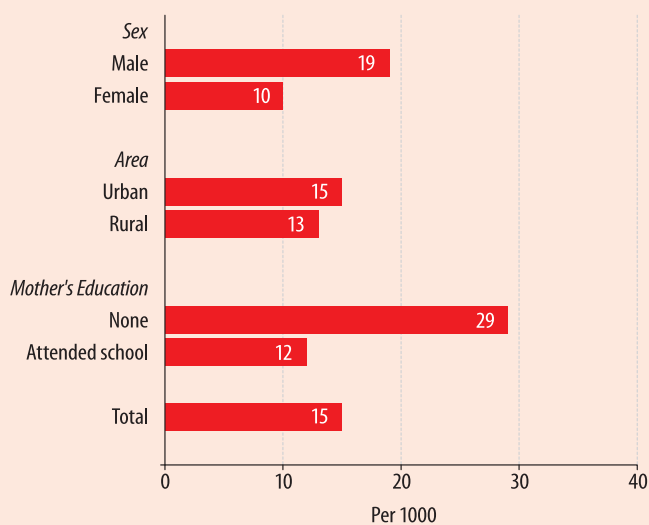
V NUTRITION

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.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive, tend to have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from malnutrition-related causes were only mildly or moderately malnourished, showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development 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 the age of five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on new[9] WHO growth standards[10]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators 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.

Finally, 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.

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

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[9]   The reference population used in MICS3 report was WHO/CDC/NCHS reference that was recommended by UNICEF and WHO at the time the MICS3 survey was implemented.

[10] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

Table NU.1 shows the percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on anthropometric measurements taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children, Serbia, 2010

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

	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		
Sex													
Male	1.5	.5	.7	1472	5.9	2.7	.4	1337	2.7	.7	16.6	.7	1308
Female	1.7	.5	.6	1532	7.2	3.7	.2	1408	4.2	.8	14.7	.6	1391
Region													
Belgrade	4.8	2.2	.6	583	8.3	4.3	.4	565	4.9	1.1	12.4	.5	547
Vojvodina	.6	.1	.6	933	5.1	1.9	.3	879	3.7	.5	12.5	.6	864
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.0	.1	.8	694	5.6	3.0	.4	639	1.5	.5	19.9	.8	632
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.9	.1	.7	794	8.1	4.2	.2	661	4.1	1.1	18.3	.8	656
Area													
Urban	1.8	.4	.7	1657	5.5	1.8	.4	1531	3.8	.9	13.5	.6	1501
Rural	1.3	.7	.6	1348	7.9	5.0	.2	1214	3.1	.6	18.2	.7	1198
Age													
0–5 months	7.7	2.9	−.3	239	8.0	6.5	.1	226	13.0	3.3	7.6	−.3	219
6–11 months	1.4	.7	.6	270	10.4	6.3	.2	237	2.7	1.7	18.4	.8	237
12–23 months	.8	.3	1.0	575	9.5	4.9	.3	504	3.6	.2	24.1	1.1	502
24–35 months	2.6	.7	.7	674	6.5	2.5	.3	606	2.9	.5	15.0	.7	597
36–47 months	.2	.0	.8	574	5.3	2.0	.5	534	2.8	.5	15.8	.8	528
48–59 months	.3	.1	.6	672	3.5	1.2	.4	638	1.6	.5	10.9	.5	616
Mother's education													
Primary	1.7	.5	.4	423	7.6	4.0	−.1	386	2.8	1.5	16.3	.6	381
Secondary	2.1	.8	.7	1754	7.6	3.9	.3	1600	3.8	.4	17.7	.7	1565
Higher	.4	.0	.8	796	3.5	.9	.5	729	3.4	1.2	10.8	.5	723
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.0	1.8	.4	530	9.3	6.1	−.1	488	5.2	1.3	15.5	.6	486
Second	2.1	.9	.5	566	9.1	4.5	.1	528	1.2	.3	16.8	.7	516
Middle	.6	.2	.7	552	6.3	3.3	.4	496	2.9	.4	16.8	.7	485
Fourth	.1	.0	.8	603	6.0	2.0	.5	544	3.2	.5	17.9	.7	527
Richest	2.1	.0	.8	753	3.4	.9	.5	690	4.7	1.2	12.1	.6	684
Total	1.6	.5	.7	3004	6.6	3.2	.3	2745	3.5	.8	15.6	.7	2699

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a, [4] MICS indicator 2.2b
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a, [6] MICS indicator 2.3b

Children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weight or height (whichever is applicable) has not been measured. 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.8 and DQ.9. Overall, 79 percent of children had both their weight and height measured (Table DQ.9). Table DQ.9 shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 11 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 19 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 21 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Nearly 2 percent of children under-five in Serbia are moderately underweight, while 1 percent of children are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). Some 7 percent of children are moderately stunted or too short for their age and 4 percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height.
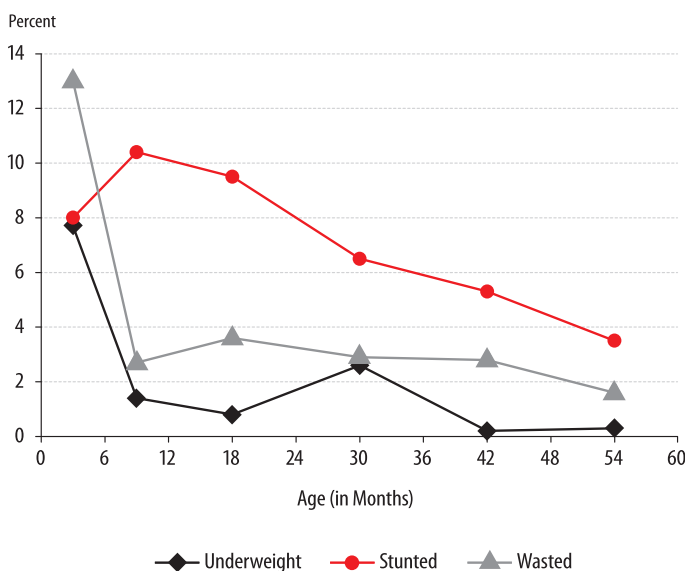
The prevalence of underweight children is higher in urban than in rural areas. Regional distribution patterns show that the highest proportion of underweight children is in Belgrade (5 percent). The percentage of underweight children found in the youngest age group (0–5 months) exceeds (8 percent moderately and 3 percent severely) the average. Low level of wealth is also a background characteristic contributing to the prevalence of underweight children (3 percent among the poorest quintile). Children whose mothers have higher and/or high education are least likely to be underweight (0.4 percent).

Table NU.1 shows that children in Belgrade and children in Southern and Eastern Serbia are more likely to be stunted and wasted, than children from other regions. Moreover, girls seem more likely to be stunted and wasted than boys. The prevalence of moderate stunting is higher among children from the poorest quintile (9 percent). The most vulnerable group in terms of moderate stunting are children 6–11 months of age (10 percent).

There is no large difference in wasting rates between urban and rural children but there are notable differences between regions. The prevalence of wasting ranges from 2 percent in Sumadija and Western Serbia to 5 percent in Belgrade. Wasting is most prominent in the youngest age group of children 0–5 months (13 percent), among children from both the poorest and richest quintiles (5 percent).

Almost one in six children under the age of five in Serbia are overweight (16 percent). Overweight affects all age groups and is more prevalent in rural then in urban areas. It increases as of the 6th month of life, and peaks at 23 months of age, when it affects every fourth child (24 percent).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted, Serbia, 2010

For both comparison with MICS3 as well as global reporting purposes the table NU.1 (a) based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population is created (see table below).

Table NU.1 (a): Nutritional status of children (based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population), Serbia, 2010

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

	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 percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted percent below		Overweight percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	−2 SD[1]	−3 SD[2]			−2 SD[3]	−3 SD[4]			−2 SD[5]	−3 SD[6]	+2 SD		
Sex													
Male	1.4	.9	.6	1472	4.9	2.1	.5	1337	2.4	.6	12.0	.5	1308
Female	2.0	.1	.6	1532	6.5	3.1	.4	1408	2.2	.6	13.4	.6	1391
Region													
Belgrade	3.7	2.1	.5	583	7.4	4.1	.6	565	3.7	.7	11.0	.5	547
Vojvodina	1.1	.1	.5	933	4.2	1.7	.4	879	2.0	.9	8.9	.4	864
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.2	.1	.8	694	4.6	2.7	.6	639	1.3	.0	15.2	.7	632
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.4	.1	.6	794	7.5	2.5	.4	661	2.5	.6	16.8	.7	656
Area													
Urban	2.0	.8	.6	1657	4.5	1.3	.6	1531	2.7	.7	10.7	.5	1501
Rural	1.3	.2	.6	1348	7.3	4.3	.4	1214	1.8	.5	15.3	.6	1198
Age													
0−5 months	3.1	.0	.2	239	6.8	4.1	.1	226	2.8	1.9	10.4	.4	219
6−11 months	1.3	.4	.5	270	9.2	5.4	.0	237	3.2	1.2	16.3	.6	237
12−23 months	1.3	.3	.7	575	9.2	4.3	.2	504	3.5	1.0	21.0	.8	502
24−35 months	3.5	1.7	.7	674	4.3	1.6	.7	606	2.9	.3	9.1	.4	597
36−47 months	1.3	.0	.7	574	5.2	2.0	.7	534	1.6	.1	12.2	.6	528
48−59 months	.3	.1	.7	672	3.2	1.2	.6	638	.9	.2	9.4	.5	616
Mother's education													
Primary	1.3	.3	.4	423	6.4	4.0	.1	386	2.6	1.0	11.4	.5	381
Secondary	2.5	.8	.6	1754	6.9	3.0	.5	1600	2.3	.5	15.1	.6	1565
Higher	.2	.0	.7	796	2.5	.6	.7	729	2.2	.7	8.3	.4	723
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.7	.4	.3	530	8.7	5.7	.1	488	3.6	.9	12.5	.6	486
Second	3.6	.9	.5	566	7.9	4.0	.3	528	.7	.3	13.1	.6	516
Middle	.5	.1	.7	552	5.2	2.4	.6	496	1.7	1.1	13.9	.5	485
Fourth	.8	.0	.8	603	5.6	1.1	.7	544	2.1	.1	14.6	.6	527
Richest	1.2	.9	.7	753	2.5	.7	.6	690	3.3	.6	10.3	.5	684
Total	1.7	.5	.6	3004	5.7	2.6	.5	2745	2.3	.6	12.7	.6	2699

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a, [4] MICS indicator 2.2b
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a, [6] MICS indicator 2.3b

Nutritional Status of Children in Roma Settlements

Table NU.1R shows the percentages of Roma children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1R. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric

Table NU.1R: Nutritional status of children, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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		
Sex													
Male	6.6	1.3	−.1	718	24.6	11.2	−.8	656	4.5	2.5	12.8	.4	634
Female	6.5	1.6	−.1	694	22.5	8.2	−.7	616	6.0	2.4	12.7	.4	602
Area													
Urban	5.2	.9	.0	940	19.3	8.0	−.5	848	4.9	2.3	13.9	.5	811
Rural	9.3	2.5	−.4	472	32.1	13.2	−1.3	424	5.9	2.7	10.5	.4	425
Age													
0–5 months	8.1	6.2	−.6	120	35.5	14.4	−1.1	95	8.1	3.1	18.2	.4	84
6–11 months	1.9	.0	.2	102	20.1	13.8	−.8	91	2.2	.4	17.8	.7	88
12–23 months	8.7	1.8	−.1	304	36.9	19.2	−1.4	261	7.1	1.3	20.2	.7	270
24–35 months	7.3	.8	−.1	315	18.6	6.3	−.6	285	5.8	3.1	10.3	.4	288
36–47 months	3.8	1.2	−.2	267	17.9	6.3	−.6	250	6.0	5.0	10.0	.3	246
48–59 months	7.1	.6	−.1	303	18.6	4.6	−.4	290	2.0	.9	6.9	.3	260
Mother's education													
None	8.5	2.3	−.3	277	32.8	12.2	−1.2	250	3.8	.6	10.8	.6	243
Primary	6.7	1.2	−.1	989	22.7	9.9	−.7	892	5.4	2.6	13.1	.4	871
Secondary	2.4	1.3	.1	139	11.7	3.6	.0	122	7.3	5.1	13.5	.4	115
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.4	3.2	−.4	352	39.3	14.9	−1.4	315	3.2	.6	11.7	.7	307
Second	5.4	1.5	−.2	335	23.7	11.0	−1.1	307	1.9	.9	12.3	.5	301
Middle	2.2	.7	.1	253	16.6	7.5	−.2	224	11.9	6.6	13.5	.2	213
Fourth	7.3	.2	.0	245	17.7	7.4	−.7	226	3.6	1.3	15.5	.4	224
Richest	5.0	.8	.1	227	13.1	4.6	.0	199	8.1	4.4	11.0	.3	191
Total	6.6	1.4	−.1	1412	23.6	9.7	−.8	1272	5.2	2.4	12.8	.4	1236

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a, [4] MICS indicator 2.2b
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a, [6] MICS indicator 2.3b

indicators when their weight and height, whichever is applicable, have not been measured. 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.8R and DQ.9R. Overall, 79 percent of children had both their weight and height measured (Table DQ.9R). Table DQ.9R shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 11 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 19 percent for the height-for-age indicator, and 21 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Nearly 7 percent of children under-five in Roma settlements in Serbia are moderately underweight, while 1 percent of children are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1R). Every fourth child is moderately stunted or too short for their age while 10 percent are severely stunted. Five percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height (Figure NU.1R).

The prevalence of underweight children among inhabitants of Roma settlements from the poorest quintile is 11 percent and is higher in rural (9 percent) than in urban areas (5 percent). Differences in stunting prevalence between areas (32 percent in rural vs. 19 percent in urban), wealth quintile groups and mothers' education are also high. A very alarming finding is that one in five children from Roma settlements aged 1–2 years is severely stunted.

Figure NU.1R: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted, Roma settlements, 2010
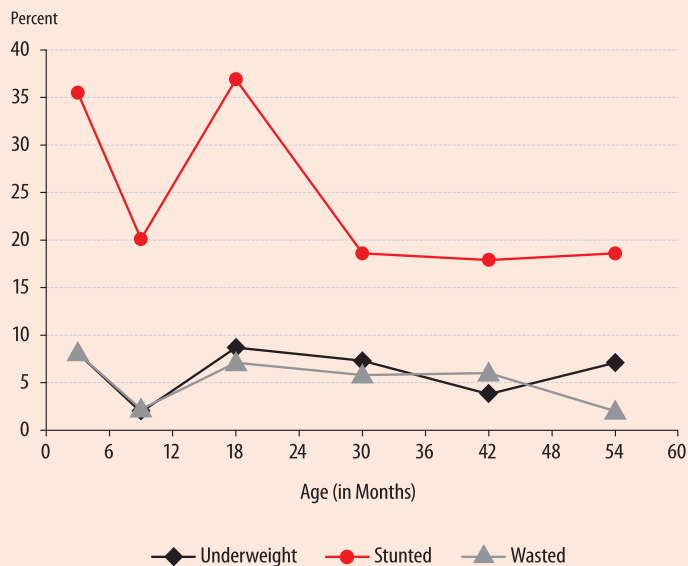
Some 13 percent of boys and girls from Roma settlements are overweight. The high overweight rate is present in children from Roma settlements among the age group 0–5 months (18 percent) and it reaches its maximum by the age of 2 (20 percent).

For both comparison with MICS3 as well as global reporting purposes the table NU.1R (a) based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population is created (see table below).

Table NU.1R (a): Nutritional status of children (based on NCHS/CDC/WHO International Reference Population), Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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		
Sex													
Male	8.2	1.0	−.2	718	21.5	9.0	−.7	656	3.8	1.9	8.9	.2	634
Female	8.5	1.1	−.2	694	18.4	7.5	−.5	616	6.0	2.3	11.2	.3	602
Area													
Urban	6.6	.9	−.1	940	16.3	6.6	−.3	848	4.5	2.1	11.3	.3	811
Rural	11.8	1.3	−.5	472	27.2	11.6	−1.0	424	5.5	2.2	7.4	.2	425
Age													
0–5 months	5.1	.0	−.1	120	22.4	7.7	−.8	95	3.1	1.3	22.3	1.2	84
6–11 months	2.6	.0	.0	102	17.5	12.2	−.8	91	.7	.0	15.7	.6	88
12–23 months	15.0	2.1	−.4	304	36.1	16.7	−1.3	261	7.7	1.3	18.5	.4	270
24–35 months	8.2	1.0	−.3	315	13.3	5.1	−.2	285	5.7	2.9	3.9	.0	288
36–47 months	5.5	1.2	−.3	267	13.8	6.0	−.4	250	5.9	4.5	6.4	.0	246
48–59 months	7.6	.6	−.1	303	17.3	4.6	−.2	290	2.0	.8	5.3	.2	260
Mother's education													
None	11.4	1.1	−.4	277	26.2	9.8	−1.0	250	2.3	.5	8.4	.4	243
Primary	8.3	1.1	−.2	989	19.5	8.5	−.5	892	5.3	2.2	10.0	.2	871
Secondary	3.2	.4	.1	139	10.5	3.6	.1	122	7.0	5.1	11.9	.3	115
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	16.0	2.1	−.5	352	32.7	12.5	−1.2	315	2.2	.5	8.6	.4	307
Second	6.0	1.0	−.4	335	20.3	8.9	−.9	307	2.4	.3	8.9	.4	301
Middle	5.1	.7	.0	253	15.0	6.6	.0	224	11.5	6.5	9.1	.0	213
Fourth	7.0	.0	−.2	245	13.4	7.3	−.5	226	2.7	.8	15.7	.3	224
Richest	5.0	.8	.0	227	12.3	3.3	.2	199	8.1	4.1	8.3	.2	191
Total	8.3	1.0	−.2	1412	20.0	8.2	−.6	1272	4.9	2.1	10.0	.3	1236

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a, [4] MICS indicator 2.2b
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a, [6] MICS indicator 2.3b

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

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 stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months

- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more

- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months

- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6–8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9–11 month olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (<6 months)

- Predominant breastfeeding (<6 months)

- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)

- Duration of breastfeeding

- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0–23 months)

- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6–8 months)

- Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months)

- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6–23 months)

- Bottle feeding (0–23 months)

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Region					
Belgrade	93.1	8.8	64.0	51.4	91
Vojvodina	91.9	7.6	65.8	47.2	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.0	9.3	62.7	41.8	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.3	5.1	55.3	43.0	146
Area					
Urban	91.8	8.2	60.1	49.7	281
Rural	88.4	6.9	63.7	40.6	262
Months since birth					
0–5 months	88.4	7.8	58.0	53.4	115
6–11 months	87.7	4.8	60.0	39.1	131
12–23 months	91.9	8.7	64.1	44.9	298
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	90.1	7.5	61.9	45.4	542
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	90.0	7.0	61.3	46.0	534
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education					
Primary	91.9	7.2	65.9	41.0	79
Secondary	89.1	8.3	64.1	40.6	307
Higher	90.7	5.9	54.2	58.6	148
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	88.6	12.1	69.1	34.3	112
Second	86.5	6.0	60.4	42.5	97
Middle	91.1	7.2	56.2	42.1	87
Fourth	90.5	4.4	64.0	46.5	106
Richest	92.9	7.8	59.0	57.1	141
Total	90.1	7.6	61.9	45.3	543

[1] MICS indicator 2.4
[2] MICS indicator 2.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour, and within one day, of birth, and those who received a pre-lacteal feed. Although breastfeeding is a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 8 percent of babies were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 62 percent of newborns in Serbia started breastfeeding within one day of birth. A higher percentage (12 percent) of babies who were breastfed within the first hour of birth were born to mothers from the poorest quintile. There were no differences between regions or between urban and rural settlements. Children from the poorest quintile received a pre-lacteal feed only half as often (34 percent) as children from the richest quintile (57 percent).

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding, Serbia, 2010

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

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–15 months		Children age 20–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent pre-dominantly 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
Sex							
Male	14.0	43.9	121	23.6	115	21.4	109
Female	13.4	35.5	150	13.8	131	8.5	99
Region							
Belgrade	(15.8)	(19.4)	56	(13.6)	41	(13.8)	30
Vojvodina	13.3	53.2	78	25.2	81	9.6	64
Sumadija and Western Serbia	12.4	35.9	67	11.7	67	17.8	50
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.5	42.9	69	(20.0)	58	19.6	65
Area							
Urban	16.1	40.8	138	21.8	141	19.1	104
Rural	11.1	37.6	133	13.7	105	11.5	105
Mother's education							
Primary	(4.9)	(48.0)	45	(17.8)	39	(13.0)	37
Secondary	15.2	32.6	128	16.5	145	13.4	102
Higher	15.0	44.9	91	25.5	56	19.6	68
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	10.9	38.7	67	(20.6)	51	(18.5)	49
Second	(11.9)	(26.3)	57	(10.3)	39	(4.0)	26
Middle	(26.2)	(65.0)	28	(19.7)	50	(10.8)	34
Fourth	(2.8)	(36.7)	45	18.2	41	(20.5)	36
Richest	19.5	41.7	74	20.4	66	16.9	63
Total	13.7	39.2	271	18.4	246	15.3	209

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.9
[3] MICS indicator 2.7
[4] MICS indicator 2.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). *Predominantly breastfed* refers to infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solutions, drops, vitamins, minerals and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age.

Approximately 14 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. This is a low level of exclusive breastfeeding compared to WHO/UNICEF recommendations. By age 12–15 months, 18 percent of children are still being breastfed; and by age 20–23 months, 15 percent are still breastfed. Boys are more likely to be breastfed for longer than girls; the rate of exclusive breastfeeding of boys and girls 0–5 months old is almost the same, but at the age of two, 21 percent of boys and 9 percent of girls are still breastfed. Four out of ten children in Serbia are predominantly breastfed (39 percent) within the first 5 months, with high regional differences.

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. By the end of the fifth month,

the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 4 percent. Only about 6 percent of children are receiving breast milk at the end of the second year.

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under the age of 3, the median duration is 9 months for any breastfeeding, 1 month for exclusive breastfeeding, and 2 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of any breastfeeding is the longest in Belgrade (10 months) while Vojvodina has the longest median duration of predominant breastfeeding (3 months).

Figure NU.3: Percent distribution of children under age 2 by feeding pattern by age group, Serbia, 2010
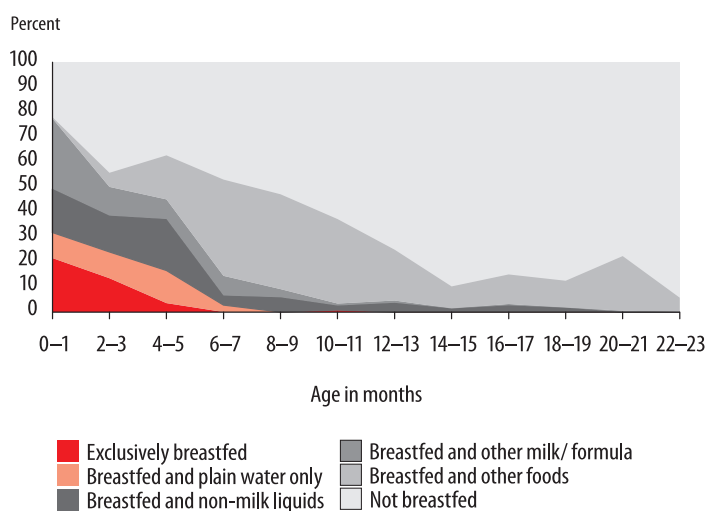
Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding, Serbia, 2010

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding,
and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0–35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	7.9	.4	1.1	1015
Female	6.9	.5	.7	953
Region				
Belgrade	10.3	.5	.5	359
Vojvodina	5.8	.4	2.8	574
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.6	.5	1.5	525
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.9	.5	1.3	510
Area				
Urban	7.5	.5	.7	1047
Rural	7.5	.5	.7	921
Mother's education				
Primary	8.3	.4	2.3	296
Secondary	7.1	.5	.6	1116
Higher	7.6	.5	1.5	533
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.8	.4	.7	394
Second	4.8	.7	1.3	344
Middle	9.0	.4	3.9	334
Fourth	6.2	.4	.6	388
Richest	8.9	.5	.7	507
Median	7.5	.5	.7	1968
Mean for all children (0–35 months)	8.8	.7	2.4	1968

[1] MICS indicator 2.10

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months is shown in Table NU.5. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding, while infants aged 6–23 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast-milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. Based on these feeding patterns, only 19 percent of children in Serbia aged 0–23 months are being adequately fed. The prevalence of adequate feeding is higher among boys (22 percent) than among girls (16 percent). Adequate feeding among all infants aged 0–5 month's drops to 14 percent.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day

	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
Sex						
Male	14.0	121	24.3	487	22.3	608
Female	13.4	150	17.3	461	16.4	611
Region						
Belgrade	(15.8)	56	20.7	144	19.3	200
Vojvodina	13.3	78	22.6	287	20.6	365
Sumadija and Western Serbia	12.4	67	20.4	259	18.8	326
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.5	69	19.8	258	18.4	328
Area						
Urban	16.1	138	22.7	479	21.3	618
Rural	11.1	133	19.1	469	17.3	602
Mother's education						
Primary	(4.9)	45	21.0	140	17.1	185
Secondary	15.2	128	19.3	557	18.5	685
Higher	15.0	91	24.0	240	21.6	331
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.9	67	22.5	194	19.5	261
Second	(11.9)	57	14.5	158	13.8	215
Middle	(26.2)	28	20.9	171	21.6	199
Fourth	(2.8)	45	25.5	191	21.1	237
Richest	19.5	74	20.2	234	20.1	308
Total	13.7	271	20.9	948	19.3	1220

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.14
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Adequate complementary feeding of children from six months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of under-nutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe, and appropriate complementary foods that help to meet nutritional requirements when breast-milk alone is no longer sufficient. For breastfed children, this requires two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods, if they are six to eight months old; and three or more meals if they are 9–23 months of age. For children 6–23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods, Serbia, 2010

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

	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
Sex						
Male	(91.4)	42	(92.9)	31	92.1	73
Female	(65.4)	34	(85.2)	49	77.1	82
Area						
Urban	(89.1)	37	(86.4)	41	87.7	78
Rural	(71.2)	39	(90.1)	39	80.6	78
Total	79.8	76	88.2	80	84.1	156

[1] MICS indicator 2.12

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

Overall, 84 percent of infants aged 6–8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6). Among currently breastfeeding infants this proportion is 80 percent while it is 94 percent among infants currently not breastfeeding.

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children aged 6–23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, the majority of children aged 6–23 months (84 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. Some 88 percent of children in Southern and Eastern Serbia receive minimum meal frequency compared with 78 percent of children from Belgrade.

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods
(and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more
during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds[1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency[2]	Number of children age 6–23 months
Sex							
Male	65.4	137	89.6	91.8	351	84.4	487
Female	55.6	103	88.6	92.5	358	84.3	461
Age							
6–8 months	66.9	76	96.2	92.2	80	79.9	156
9–11 months	41.9	57	94.3	93.2	74	70.8	132
12–17 months	68.4	63	89.4	92.1	303	88.0	366
18–23 months	(66.5)	43	85.0	91.8	252	88.2	295
Region							
Belgrade	(46.2)	41	85.4	90.5	103	77.9	144
Vojvodina	68.6	70	87.3	94.1	217	87.9	287
Sumadija and Western Serbia	52.6	65	90.1	90.0	194	80.6	259
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(71.8)	63	92.1	92.9	196	87.8	258
Area							
Urban	59.9	132	90.6	93.1	348	84.0	479
Rural	62.9	108	87.8	91.2	361	84.7	469
Mother's education							
Primary	(67.2)	35	91.3	90.6	105	84.8	140
Secondary	60.6	129	87.7	92.5	428	85.1	557
Higher	62.7	71	91.3	92.2	169	83.5	240
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.1	57	90.3	89.1	137	80.0	194
Second	(76.4)	29	85.5	95.0	129	91.5	158
Middle	(47.7)	43	90.0	88.8	128	78.6	171
Fourth	(63.7)	52	89.7	92.8	140	85.0	191
Richest	64.4	59	89.8	94.3	175	86.8	234
Total	61.2	239	89.1	92.1	709	84.3	948

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[2] MICS indicator 2.13
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
Among currently breastfeeding children age 6–8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9–23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6–23 months, more than half of them (61 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and this proportion was higher among males (65 percent) than among females (56 percent). Among non-breastfeeding children, 92 percent were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more.

Table NU.8 shows that bottle-feeding is highly prevalent in Serbia as 85 percent of children between 0–23 months of age are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0–23 months
Sex		
Male	84.7	608
Female	84.5	611
Age		
0–5 months	75.7	271
6–11 months	92.0	287
12–23 months	85.1	661
Region		
Belgrade	80.4	200
Vojvodina	84.0	365
Sumadija and Western Serbia	81.1	326
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.4	328
Area		
Urban	84.0	618
Rural	85.3	602
Mother's education		
Primary	80.1	185
Secondary	88.1	685
Higher	82.5	331
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.5	261
Second	88.2	215
Middle	86.2	199
Fourth	88.5	237
Richest	82.4	308
Total	84.6	1220

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding in Roma Settlements

Table NU.2R: Initial breastfeeding, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Area					
Urban	93.9	9.8	65.5	30.7	294
Rural	91.7	10.2	80.0	24.9	146
Months since birth					
0–5 months	92.0	6.6	73.0	29.4	93
6–11months	97.0	11.5	69.0	34.6	93
12–23 months	92.2	10.6	69.7	26.4	253
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	93.3	9.9	70.4	28.9	438
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	93.3	9.8	70.4	29.0	437
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education					
None	93.8	12.5	59.7	20.6	89
Primary	94.9	9.8	75.6	30.1	291
Secondary	83.8	7.2	59.6	35.2	59
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	90.9	6.7	67.3	20.2	106
Second	94.9	9.1	73.9	24.6	99
Middle	95.6	20.9	76.8	37.9	80
Fourth	92.5	5.2	68.6	25.4	81
Richest	92.3	9.1	64.6	40.3	75
Total	93.2	10.0	70.3	28.8	440

[1] MICS indicator 2.4
[2] MICS indicator 2.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.2R provides the proportion of children from Roma settlements born in the last two years who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour, and within one day of birth, and those who received a pre-lacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 10 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 70 percent of children born to mothers from Roma settlements start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Less than a third (29 percent) of children received a pre-lacteal feed within the first 3 days of birth. Children

in the poorest quintile and children whose mothers have no education mostly receive a pre-lacteal feed only half as often as children in the richest quintile or in households where the mother has a secondary education.

In Table NU.3R, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). *Predominantly breastfed* refers to infants who received breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solutions, drops, vitamins, minerals and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids). Table NU.3R shows rates of exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age.

Figure NU.2R: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Roma settlements, 2010

Table NU.3R: Breastfeeding, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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
Sex							
Male	13.5	52.0	74	47.7	46	40.6	64
Female	(3.7)	(52.5)	60	57.4	85	(30.7)	39
Area							
Urban	10.9	64.2	73	55.2	80	38.7	82
Rural	7.0	37.8	61	(52.1)	50	(29.5)	21
Mother's education							
None	(6.5)	(51.6)	28	(48.1)	32	(50.4)	26
Primary	12.7	53.0	83	55.5	85	37.3	66
Secondary	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	14	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(8.4)	(48.5)	31	(59.4)	35	(43.9)	26
Second	(11.3)	(52.8)	23	(59.8)	34	(*)	12
Middle	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	21	(*)	15
Fourth	(*)	(*)	15	(35.9)	25	(*)	35
Richest	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	17	(*)	16
Total	9.1	52.2	134	54.0	131	36.9	104

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.9
[3] MICS indicator 2.7
[4] MICS indicator 2.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Approximately 9 percent of children from Roma settlements aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a low level compared to WHO/UNICEF recommendations. By age 12–15 months, 54 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20–23 months, 37 percent are still breastfed. Half of children aged 0–5 months are predominantly breastfed (52 percent).

Figure NU.3R 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. By the end of the fifth month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is around 3 percent. However, one third of children from Roma settlements are still receiving breast milk at the end of the second year.

Table NU.4R shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under 3, the median duration for any breastfeeding is 15 months, half a month for exclusive breastfeeding, and 4 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of any breastfeeding is longest among the second wealth quintile (19 months) and among mothers with no education (26 months).

Table NU.4R: Duration of breastfeeding, Roma Settlements, 2010

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0–35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	13.1	.5	2.8	476
Female	14.9	.4	2.7	476
Area				
Urban	14.3	.5	3.6	637
Rural	14.3	.4	1.6	315
Mother's education				
None	25.7	.5	2.7	188
Primary	14.1	.5	2.8	648
Secondary	12.1	.	2.6	111
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.7	.5	2.4	228
Second	19.4	.4	2.7	219
Middle	15.3	.4	2.2	180
Fourth	7.9	.6	2.9	163
Richest	9.2	.5	5.2	162
Median	14.3	.4	2.7	952
Mean for all children (0–35 months)	14.9	.6	3.8	952

[1] MICS indicator 2.10

Figure NU.3R: Percent distribution of children under age 2 by feeding pattern by age group, Roma settlements, 2010

Table NU.5R: Age-appropriate breastfeeding, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day

	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
Sex						
Male	13.5	74	39.4	232	33.2	307
Female	3.7	60	42.0	225	34.0	285
Area						
Urban	10.9	73	40.5	317	34.9	391
Rural	7.0	61	41.2	140	30.9	201
Mother's education						
None	(6.5)	28	47.5	96	38.3	123
Primary	12.7	83	40.8	307	34.8	390
Secondary	(*)	24	(26.7)	53	18.4	77
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(8.4)	31	47.3	116	39.0	147
Second	(11.3)	23	55.0	107	47.3	130
Middle	(*)	34	37.7	72	26.7	106
Fourth	(*)	15	33.7	93	30.8	108
Richest	(*)	31	20.0	69	17.9	100
Total	9.1	134	40.7	457	33.5	592

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.14
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under-24 months is provided in Table NU.5R. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding, while infants aged 6–23 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast-milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. Based on these criteria, 41 percent of children aged 6–23 months are being adequately fed.

Adequate complementary feeding of children from six months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of under-nutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast-milk alone is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9–23 months of age. For children aged 6–23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, 65 percent of infants aged 6–8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6R).

Table NU.6R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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
Sex						
Male	(*)	25	(*)	6	(48.4)	30
Female	(*)	17	(*)	11	(84.1)	27
Area						
Urban	(50.3)	29	(*)	11	(63.5)	40
Rural	(*)	12	(*)	5	(*)	17
Total	(53.4)	41	(*)	17	65.3	58

[1] MICS indicator 2.12
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.7R: Minimum meal frequency, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds[1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency[2]	Number of children age 6–23 months
Sex							
Male	48.1	117	58.8	85.8	116	66.9	232
Female	69.6	109	60.8	83.9	116	77.0	225
Age							
6–8 months	(44.3)	41	(*)	(*)	17	57.3	58
9–11 months	(37.2)	39	(*)	(*)	24	60.8	63
12–17 months	66.5	86	64.3	87.8	88	77.2	174
18–23 months	71.0	60	46.8	78.2	103	75.6	163
Area							
Urban	57.8	156	61.2	84.1	161	71.2	317
Rural	60.2	70	56.4	86.7	70	73.4	140
Mother's education							
None	58.5	56	(60.7)	(82.4)	39	68.4	96
Primary	58.0	149	60.1	83.2	158	71.0	307
Secondary	(*)	20	(57.3)	(95.5)	34	(82.3)	53
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	56.9	62	51.3	76.8	54	66.2	116
Second	58.7	69	(59.9)	(84.2)	39	67.9	107
Middle	(66.5)	37	(60.0)	(82.3)	36	74.3	72
Fourth	(65.8)	37	56.8	85.7	56	77.7	93
Richest	(*)	22	(72.6)	(95.6)	47	77.1	69
Total	58.5	226	59.8	84.9	231	71.9	457

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[2] MICS indicator 2.13
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
Among currently breastfeeding children age 6–8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9–23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Table NU.7R presents the proportion of children aged 6–23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7R for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, about two thirds of the children aged 6–23 months (72 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times.

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6–23 months, more than half of them (59 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. There is a high difference between male and female children, as there are 48 percent of boys who are currently breastfed and are receiving meals the minimum number of times in comparison with 70 percent of girls. Among non-breastfeeding children, 85 percent of the children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more. Some 60 percent of children who are not breastfed are receiving at least two milk feeds per day.

Table NU.8R shows that bottle-feeding is highly prevalent in Roma Settlements in Serbia as 82 percent of children aged between 0–23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.8R: Bottle feeding, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0–23 months
Sex		
Male	81.8	307
Female	81.8	285
Age		
0–5 months	83.2	134
6–11 months	89.9	121
12–23 months	78.3	337
Area		
Urban	79.8	391
Rural	85.6	201
Mother's education		
None	86.4	123
Primary	81.2	390
Secondary	76.9	77
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.6	147
Second	78.5	130
Middle	89.0	106
Fourth	82.1	108
Richest	81.2	100
Total	81.8	592

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

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 (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 months and years. Those who survive 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 underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

Low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. At the same time, 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 the risk of bearing underweight 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[11].

Overall, almost all children (99.6 percent of births) in Serbia were weighed at birth and approximately 5 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.9). There is no variation by region (Figure NU.4). The percentage of low birth weight varies by wealth quintile. There are 8 percent of infants with low birth weight among the children in the poorest quintile compared with 4 percent among the richest quintile.

Table NU.9: Low birth weight infants, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighted at birth

	Percent of live births:		Number of live births in the last 2 years
	Below 2500 grams[1]	Weighted at birth[2]	
Region			
Belgrade	5.7	99.6	91
Vojvodina	4.2	100.0	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.0	99.3	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.9	99.5	146
Area			
Urban	4.5	99.8	281
Rural	5.2	99.4	262
Mother's education			
Primary	5.7	99.5	79
Secondary	5.1	99.8	307
Higher	3.9	99.7	148
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	8.3	98.6	112
Second	4.0	100.0	97
Middle	3.6	100.0	87
Fourth	4.7	100.0	106
Richest	3.5	99.5	141
Total	4.8	99.6	543

[1] MICS indicator 2.18
[2] MICS indicator 2.19

Figure NU.4: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth by wealth index, Serbia, 2010

Percent

Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Serbia
8.3	4.0	3.6	4.7	3.5	4.8

Wealth Index

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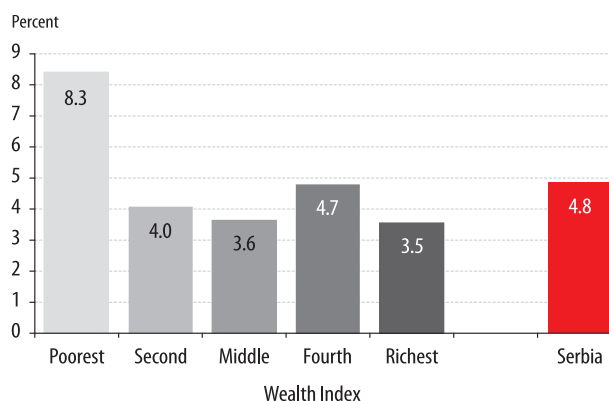
[11] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S. O., and Sommerfelt, A. E., 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209–16.

Low Birth Weight in Roma Settlements

Table NU.9R: Low birth weight infants, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have
weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighted at birth

	Percent of live births:		Number of live births in the last 2 years
	Below 2500 grams[1]	Weighted at birth[2]	
Area			
Urban	10.4	95.5	294
Rural	9.8	97.5	146
Mother's education			
None	11.3	91.3	89
Primary	10.2	96.9	291
Secondary	8.2	100.0	59
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	11.8	91.5	106
Second	11.0	99.6	99
Middle	10.7	92.6	80
Fourth	7.5	99.6	81
Richest	9.0	98.3	75
Total	10.2	96.2	440

[1] MICS indicator 2.18
[2] MICS indicator 2.19

Overall, a high percentage of children (96 percent of all live births) in Roma settlements in Serbia were weighed at birth and approximately 10 percent were estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams (Table NU.9R). The percentage of low birth weight shows only a small variation by wealth quintile as there are 12 percent of infants with low birth weight among the poorest quintile and 9 percent among the richest. Lower educational attainment of the mother is correlated with low birth weight of children.

Figure NU.4R: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth by wealth index, Roma settlements, 2010
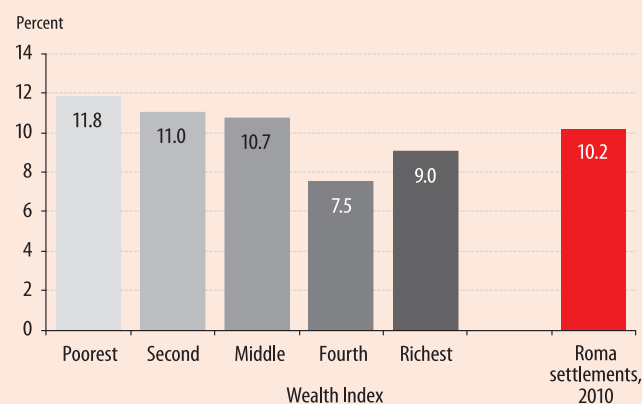
VI CHILD HEALTH

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea — either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) — can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The MDGs are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- ORT with continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, about 8 percent of children under-five had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.1). Diarrhoea prevalence was similar in all regions. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs among children aged 24–47 months.

Table CH.1 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100 percent. About 36 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 68 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Approximately 73 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid). There is a difference in administration of ORS or a recommended homemade fluid between urban (86 percent) and rural areas (61 percent).

Table CH.1: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

| | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0–59 months | Children with diarrhoea who received: | | | | | Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks |
| | | | ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid) | Recommended homemade fluids | | | ORS or any recommended homemade fluid | |
				Boiled rice water	Instant or stock cube soup	Any recommended homemade fluid		
Sex								
Male	8.0	1670	45.5	24.2	67.9	73.6	78.4	134
Female	6.9	1704	25.1	22.6	60.6	62.0	67.8	118
Region								
Belgrade	8.7	639	(37.7)	(39.3)	(79.4)	(80.0)	(82.8)	56
Vojvodina	9.6	994	25.4	22.9	48.9	54.1	59.9	96
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.4	905	39.6	14.5	62.5	65.8	71.0	58
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.2	836	(52.3)	(16.4)	(82.7)	(87.5)	(94.7)	43
Area								
Urban	6.9	1810	50.3	25.2	76.6	82.0	86.1	124
Rural	8.2	1564	22.1	21.8	52.8	54.8	61.1	128
Age								
0–11 months	7.9	559	(15.2)	(12.7)	(29.4)	(31.4)	(40.6)	44
12–23 months	7.5	661	30.4	23.9	60.0	63.4	70.5	49
24–35 months	9.0	748	51.5	35.5	82.2	92.1	93.9	67
36–47 months	8.7	663	(45.2)	(16.1)	(60.3)	(60.3)	(66.8)	58
48–59 months	4.5	743	(24.5)	(25.4)	(88.9)	(88.9)	(91.0)	34
Mother's education								
Primary	8.5	480	(34.0)	(36.8)	(60.8)	(63.8)	(75.9)	41
Secondary	7.3	1982	30.1	18.8	59.7	62.1	65.1	145
Higher	6.3	878	42.8	29.4	73.8	82.2	88.4	55
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.5	634	(23.8)	(26.7)	(57.1)	(59.9)	(65.4)	66
Second	6.1	658	(58.9)	(11.4)	(63.7)	(69.0)	(76.5)	40
Middle	7.9	599	(26.3)	(21.0)	(54.2)	(56.5)	(63.5)	47
Fourth	5.2	665	(42.9)	(14.6)	(74.8)	(74.8)	(76.0)	34
Richest	7.8	818	37.7	34.2	74.8	81.4	85.8	64
Total	7.5	3374	36.0	23.5	64.5	68.2	73.4	252

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

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration treatment, Serbia, 2010
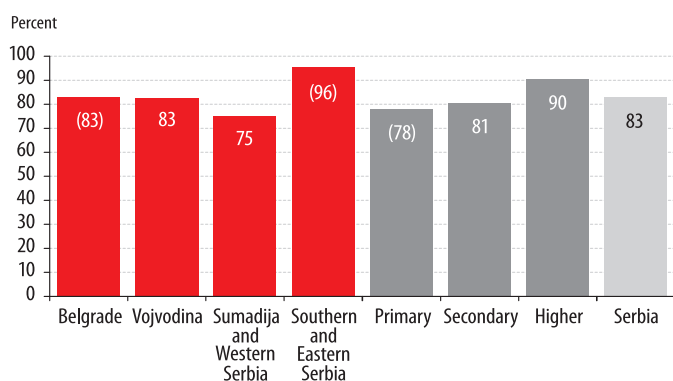
Percent

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

Less than one-third (32 percent) of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 67 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.2). Two-thirds (76 percent) ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding), but 24 percent ate much less or ate almost nothing. Overall, 38 percent of children in rural areas were given more to drink compared with 26 percent of children from urban areas with diarrhoea.

Table CH.3 shows the proportion of children aged 0—59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 57 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 83 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), while 12 percent received no treatment (Table CH.3). Combining the information in Table CH.2 with those in Table CH.1 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 60 percent of children either received ORT **and**, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. Girls are more likely to receive ORT with continued feeding than boys, 68 percent compared to 53 percent.

Table CH.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0—59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0–59 months	Drinking practices		
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink
Sex					
Male	8.0	1670	10.7	24.8	31.0
Female	6.9	1704	1.9	10.2	55.7
Region					
Belgrade	8.7	639	(1.5)	(24.6)	(61.4)
Voijvodina	9.6	994	2.3	14.8	37.8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.4	905	2.4	19.2	36.2
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.2	836	(28.4)	(14.8)	(37.4)
Area					
Urban	6.9	1810	8.6	22.4	42.6
Rural	8.2	1564	4.7	13.6	42.5
Age					
0–11 months	7.9	559	(1.1)	(9.6)	(69.5)
12–23 months	7.5	661	4.5	16.2	43.4
24–35 months	9.0	748	9.9	33.7	26.2
36–47 months	8.7	663	(10.8)	(13.6)	(33.7)
48–59 months	4.5	743	(3.1)	(7.3)	(53.8)
Mother's education					
Primary	8.5	480	(3.7)	(17.6)	(58.0)
Secondary	7.3	1982	3.4	19.5	39.4
Higher	6.3	878	2.2	16.1	46.1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	10.5	634	(3.0)	(15.8)	(56.2)
Second	6.1	658	(25.4)	(7.8)	(36.6)
Middle	7.9	599	(.0)	(18.3)	(23.9)
Fourth	5.2	665	(11.0)	(12.9)	(39.7)
Richest	7.8	818	1.1	29.0	47.4
Total	7.5	3374	6.6	17.9	42.6

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

during diarrhoea:				Eating practices during diarrhoea:							Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing/ DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Total	
33.1	.4	.0	100.0	33.0	37.7	27.0	.5	1.4	.3	100.0	134
30.7	.0	1.5	100.0	12.1	48.1	39.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0	118
(12.5)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(23.9)	(19.2)	(56.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(.8)	100.0	56
42.7	.6	1.9	100.0	23.4	49.8	26.2	.0	.6	.0	100.0	96
42.2	.0	.0	100.0	13.0	52.8	33.2	.0	1.0	.0	100.0	58
(19.5)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(35.8)	(43.0)	(17.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(.0)	100.0	43
26.0	.4	.0	100.0	30.3	38.6	29.7	.0	1.1	.4	100.0	124
37.8	.0	1.4	100.0	16.4	46.4	36.1	.6	.5	.0	100.0	128
(19.8)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(9.1)	(22.2)	(68.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	44
35.9	.0	.0	100.0	28.6	42.8	27.7	.0	.0	.9	100.0	49
30.2	.0	.0	100.0	39.3	33.2	24.4	1.1	2.0	.0	100.0	67
(38.7)	(.0)	(3.2)	100.0	(18.2)	(67.9)	(13.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	58
(34.2)	(1.6)	(.0)	100.0	(10.4)	(44.3)	(43.6)	(.0)	(1.6)	(.0)	100.0	34
(16.2)	(.0)	(4.5)	100.0	(19.9)	(46.9)	(33.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	41
37.7	.0	.0	100.0	20.5	44.3	33.7	.5	.9	.0	100.0	145
34.7	1.0	.0	100.0	21.1	41.6	36.3	.0	1.0	.0	100.0	55
(22.3)	(.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(18.3)	(37.7)	(41.3)	(.0)	(2.1)	(.7)	100.0	66
(30.1)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(28.7)	(49.9)	(19.6)	(1.8)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	40
(57.8)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(19.0)	(52.3)	(28.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	47
(36.4)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(26.4)	(45.8)	(27.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	34
21.7	.8	.0	100.0	26.5	34.1	38.6	.0	.8	.0	100.0	64
32.0	.2	.7	100.0	23.2	42.6	33.0	.3	.8	.2	100.0	252

Table CH.3: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments

	Children with diarrhoea who received:			Other treatments:								
				Pill or syrup					Injection			
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	
Sex												
Male	63.9	87.1	52.9	5.1	27.5	.0	1.0	5.3	1.0	.0	.5	
Female	48.2	78.8	67.5	4.5	19.4	.0	1.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	
Region												
Belgrade	(41.8)	(82.8)	(58.0)	(5.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(4.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Vojvodina	60.9	82.6	60.5	4.2	20.7	.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.7	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	58.6	75.3	61.4	4.5	17.0	.0	1.9	3.6	.0	.0	.0	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(63.4)	(95.5)	(57.9)	(6.4)	(54.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Area												
Urban	62.4	87.8	56.9	6.0	28.2	.0	1.1	2.7	.6	.0	.0	
Rural	51.0	78.7	62.4	3.7	19.4	.0	.9	3.5	.5	.0	.5	
Age												
0–11 months	(33.2)	(41.6)	(32.5)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
12–23 months	53.9	86.8	58.9	8.9	22.8	.0	.0	6.6	.7	.0	.0	
24–35 months	67.6	97.2	55.9	2.9	37.9	.0	.6	4.9	1.0	.0	.0	
36–47 months	(72.3)	(90.9)	(73.2)	(4.3)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	
48–59 months	(42.3)	(91.0)	(81.1)	(2.9)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Mother's education												
Primary	(37.4)	(77.8)	(57.9)	(2.8)	(18.5)	(.0)	(2.8)	(9.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	
Secondary	57.0	80.7	60.5	5.7	18.6	.0	.9	2.6	1.0	.0	.5	
Higher	63.7	90.4	68.3	4.9	27.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(34.2)	(66.6)	(45.5)	(1.5)	(23.4)	(.0)	(2.6)	(11.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	
Second	(82.2)	(95.5)	(66.8)	(4.9)	(29.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.7)	(.0)	(.0)	
Middle	(67.8)	(93.3)	(74.3)	(3.5)	(19.5)	(.0)	(.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.4)	
Fourth	(61.6)	(80.8)	(58.8)	(8.1)	(26.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.0)	(.0)	(.0)	
Richest	52.9	86.6	59.7	7.5	22.1	.0	.6	.0	.6	.0	.0	
Total	56.6	83.2	59.7	4.8	23.7	.0	1.0	3.1	.5	.0	.3	

[1] MICS indicator 3.8

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

Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
.0	1.1	15.7	8.5	134
.0	.0	27.3	16.2	118
(0.0)	(2.7)	(14.3)	(17.2)	56
.0	.0	36.5	9.6	96
.0	.0	6.1	20.4	58
(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(0.0)	43
.0	1.2	12.2	7.2	124
.0	.0	29.7	16.9	128
(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(53.0)	44
.0	2.2	32.1	6.4	49
.0	.0	23.1	1.0	67
(0.0)	(0.7)	(26.9)	(4.9)	58
(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(1.5)	34
(.0)	(.0)	(39.1)	(17.7)	41
.0	.0	22.8	13.3	145
.0	1.2	7.6	7.3	55
(.0)	(1.2)	(23.2)	(28.2)	66
(.0)	(.0)	(15.9)	(4.5)	40
(.0)	(.0)	(33.6)	(5.5)	47
(.0)	(.0)	(19.4)	(6.6)	34
.0	1.1	14.0	8.0	64
.0	.6	21.1	12.1	252

Figure CH.2: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, AND continued feeding, Serbia, 2010
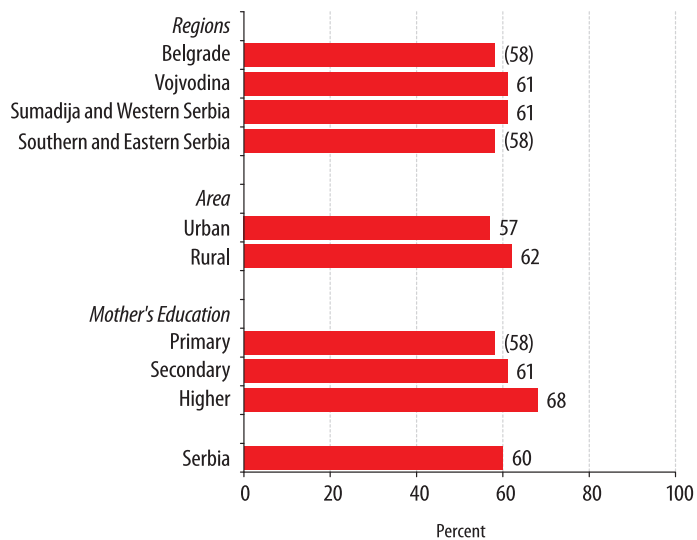
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Oral Rehydration Treatment in Roma Settlements

Overall, 14 percent of children under five from Roma settlements had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.1R). Diarrhoea prevalence was highest among children aged 0–11 months (17 percent).

Table CH.1R also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add up to 100. About 32 percent of children received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 63 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Approximately 71 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid).

Table CH.1R: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

| | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0–59 months | ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid) | Children with diarrhoea who received: | | | ORS or any recommended homemade fluid | Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks |
| | | | | Recommended homemade fluids | | | | |
				Boiled rice water	Instant or stock cube soup	Any recommended homemade fluid		
Sex								
Male	13.4	823	37.6	28.3	60.8	62.8	71.8	111
Female	15.3	781	26.7	31.8	61.5	63.3	70.5	119
Area								
Urban	13.5	1084	31.4	28.6	65.4	67.3	71.9	146
Rural	16.0	520	32.8	32.8	53.7	55.7	69.7	83
Age								
0–11 months	17.1	255	(31.3)	(27.2)	(41.1)	(41.1)	(58.3)	44
12–23 months	16.5	337	38.6	19.9	70.1	72.9	78.4	55
24–35 months	16.4	360	20.4	39.0	64.7	65.9	73.1	59
36–47 months	13.2	305	(49.2)	(44.0)	(74.1)	(75.0)	(79.0)	40
48–59 months	9.0	347	(20.2)	(17.4)	(50.1)	(55.5)	(62.1)	31
Mother's education								
None	10.9	319	(38.4)	(28.4)	(57.6)	(60.8)	(66.9)	35
Primary	15.9	1111	31.4	32.6	64.0	65.9	74.8	176
Secondary	10.7	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	14.8	396	32.1	30.4	50.1	52.5	67.0	59
Second	14.8	380	34.5	34.9	63.5	64.5	74.3	56
Middle	12.8	288	(21.8)	(29.8)	(67.2)	(69.8)	(73.6)	37
Fourth	10.6	276	(23.7)	(17.9)	(62.5)	(67.5)	(72.0)	29
Richest	18.5	264	(41.2)	(31.7)	(66.4)	(66.4)	(70.0)	49
Total	14.3	1604	31.9	30.1	61.2	63.1	71.1	230

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

About one-third (31 percent) of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 65 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.2R). Three quarters (76 percent) ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding); but 21 percent ate much less.

Figure CH.1R: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration treatment, Roma settlements, 2010
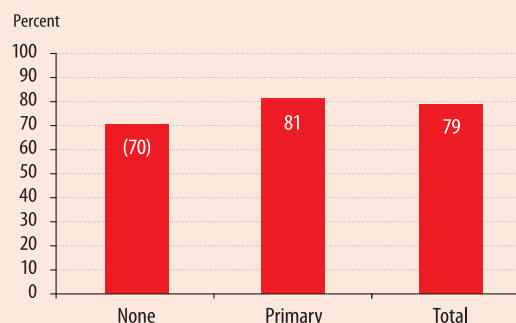
( ) Figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table CH.2R: Feeding practices during diarrhoea, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0–59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:						Eating practices during diarrhoea:								Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Missing /DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing /DK	Total	
Sex																	
Male	13.4	823	12.3	27.4	22.9	33.1	4.4	100.0	21.4	52.7	20.0	2.4	.4	.0	3.1	100.0	111
Female	15.3	781	16.0	23.0	28.5	29.1	3.3	100.0	20.7	45.8	23.5	7.0	.0	.4	2.5	100.0	119
Area																	
Urban	13.5	1084	14.2	21.2	30.4	28.6	5.6	100.0	17.6	48.8	23.0	6.5	.0	.1	4.0	100.0	146
Rural	16.0	520	14.2	31.9	17.8	35.2	.7	100.0	27.1	49.6	19.8	1.8	.6	.3	.7	100.0	83
Age																	
0–11 months	17.1	255	(16.2)	(25.6)	(28.5)	(24.6)	(5.1)	100.0	(11.9)	(56.6)	(21.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	44
12–23 months	16.5	337	25.0	33.3	16.6	22.6	2.5	100.0	28.9	58.2	7.9	.8	.9	.8	2.5	100.0	55
24–35 months	16.4	360	9.0	16.2	21.3	50.9	2.6	100.0	18.7	35.7	30.4	14.1	.0	.0	1.1	100.0	59
36–47 months	13.2	305	(7.2)	(28.2)	(33.9)	(28.7)	(2.0)	100.0	(24.8)	(51.2)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	40
48–59 months	9.0	347	(11.2)	(22.9)	(36.8)	(20.2)	(8.9)	100.0	(19.5)	(45.5)	(30.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	31
Mother's education																	
None	10.9	319	(26.2)	(36.9)	(21.3)	(11.8)	(3.7)	100.0	(33.1)	(39.5)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	35
Primary	15.9	1111	11.9	22.9	27.3	33.6	4.2	100.0	18.8	49.2	22.3	6.2	.3	.3	2.9	100.0	176
Secondary	10.7	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	14.8	396	14.9	27.5	24.8	24.2	8.6	100.0	29.7	38.0	20.7	2.5	.0	.4	8.6	100.0	59
Second	14.8	380	23.2	27.2	16.4	29.0	4.2	100.0	19.6	57.0	17.8	2.2	.9	.0	2.5	100.0	56
Middle	12.8	288	(3.3)	(48.0)	(17.2)	(29.4)	(2.2)	100.0	(9.6)	(62.2)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Fourth	10.6	276	(27.9)	(11.2)	(40.9)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.3)	(43.4)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Richest	18.5	264	(3.0)	(10.9)	(35.5)	(49.4)	(1.2)	100.0	(15.4)	(47.0)	(20.7)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Total	14.3	1604	14.2	25.1	25.8	31.0	3.8	100.0	21.0	49.1	21.8	4.8	.2	.2	2.8	100.0	230

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

Table CH.3R provides the proportion of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 56 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 79 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), while 9 percent (Table CH.3R) received no treatment. Combining the information in Table CH.2R with those in Table CH.1R on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 60 percent of children either received ORT **and**, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are differences in the home management of diarrhoea

Table CH.3R: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments

| | Children with diarrhoea who received: | | | Other treatments: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Pill or syrup | | | | | Injection | | | |
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	
Sex												
Male	58.0	74.6	56.1	5.2	45.1	.0	4.7	6.4	.7	.0	.5	
Female	53.5	83.0	63.2	11.1	42.2	.0	1.8	8.8	.8	.0	2.3	
Area												
Urban	54.0	83.1	64.4	11.7	43.9	.0	3.5	10.9	.6	.0	.0	
Rural	58.6	71.6	51.7	2.2	43.1	.0	2.8	2.0	.9	.0	4.0	
Age												
0–11 months	(52.7)	(72.3)	(57.9)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(6.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
12–23 months	54.1	78.4	54.4	6.6	42.7	.0	10.3	3.3	2.4	.0	5.0	
24–35 months	64.0	88.5	73.1	18.5	54.0	.0	1.0	12.2	.0	.0	1.0	
36–47 months	(66.8)	(83.9)	(58.2)	(3.4)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
48–59 months	(32.0)	(64.6)	(48.6)	(9.5)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Mother's education												
None	(48.9)	(70.4)	(48.9)	(1.6)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	
Primary	55.7	81.2	61.7	9.6	48.0	.0	1.8	9.1	.9	.0	.3	
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	50.2	73.0	47.2	2.4	28.6	.0	.7	12.6	.0	.0	4.7	
Second	61.2	75.3	56.5	1.5	45.1	.0	10.8	4.1	1.3	.0	1.1	
Middle	(49.9)	(76.3)	(66.7)	(9.5)	(50.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Fourth	(30.9)	(72.0)	(46.0)	(3.1)	(51.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Richest	(74.8)	(96.5)	(81.6)	(25.2)	(50.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	
Total	55.6	79.0	59.8	8.3	43.6	.0	3.2	7.7	.7	.0	1.5	

[1] MICS indicator 3.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

by background characteristics. Children in urban areas are more likely to receive ORT with continued feeding (64 percent) than children in rural areas (52 percent). Differences are also obvious if mother's education and wealth quintiles are taken into account.

Figure CH.2R: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, AND continued feeding, Roma settlements, 2010
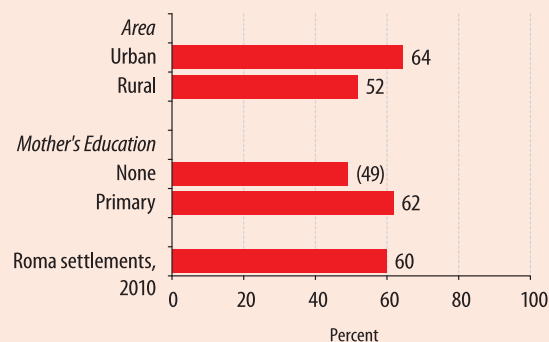
( ) Figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0–59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
1.3	9.2	7.4	8.9	111
2.3	18.6	8.1	8.4	119
1.0	20.7	7.9	6.2	146
3.3	2.5	7.5	12.9	83
(1.3)	(13.7)	(4.4)	(12.4)	44
5.0	9.5	4.6	7.4	55
.0	21.5	18.6	4.9	59
(0.0)	(8.2)	(5.9)	(3.2)	40
(2.7)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(19.6)	31
(10.4)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(10.2)	35
.3	14.6	9.9	6.4	176
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
4.7	18.9	11.9	13.6	59
1.5	8.3	2.3	8.3	56
(1.5)	(23.6)	(13.9)	(5.8)	37
(0.0)	(7.0)	(5.1)	(12.1)	29
(0.0)	(12.0)	(6.3)	(3.0)	49
1.8	14.1	7.8	8.6	230

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce deaths due to acute respiratory infections by one-third.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who have had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.4 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. In total, 5 percent of children aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 90 percent were taken to an appropriate health care provider. Children with suspected pneumonia were most often taken to a public health care provider — to a primary health care centre (38 percent) or to a government hospital (35 percent).

Table CH.4 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, region, residence, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Serbia, 82 percent of children under-5 with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.5. Obviously, a mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 26 percent of women knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia — fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing a fever (85 percent). Furthermore, 47 percent of mothers

Table CH.4: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0–59 months | Children with suspected | | | |
| | | | Public sources | | | |
			Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Other public
Sex						
Male	6.8	1670	33.0	44.4	14.3	.0
Female	4.0	1704	37.5	26.7	15.9	1.3
Region						
Belgrade	4.9	639	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Vojvodina	8.1	994	21.1	27.1	30.8	1.1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.7	905	58.8	30.2	2.9	.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.2	836	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Area						
Urban	6.3	1810	38.7	37.1	12.6	.8
Rural	4.3	1564	27.7	38.9	18.9	.0
Age						
0–11 months	2.4	559	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
12–23 months	7.6	661	49.2	31.5	7.8	.0
24–35 months	7.0	748	(23.1)	(56.8)	(18.7)	(0.0)
36–47 months	6.3	663	(29.5)	(26.6)	(17.5)	(0.0)
48–59 months	3.3	743	(37.6)	(34.9)	(11.3)	(3.8)
Mother's education						
Primary	6.4	480	(37.2)	(29.2)	(20.8)	(3.0)
Secondary	5.6	1982	29.6	37.1	15.3	.0
Higher	4.6	878	46.7	46.2	9.2	.0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.7	634	(39.1)	(25.8)	(18.3)	(.0)
Second	4.7	658	(26.4)	(29.5)	(17.4)	(.0)
Middle	4.3	599	(37.6)	(25.0)	(30.7)	(.0)
Fourth	4.1	665	(35.4)	(56.7)	(8.0)	(.0)
Richest	6.8	818	34.2	48.1	7.0	1.6
Total	5.4	3374	34.7	37.8	14.9	.5

[1] MICS indicator 3.9
[2] MICS indicator 3.10
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

	Private sources				Other source			Other	Any appropriate provider[1]	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks[2]	Number of children age 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Trad. Practitioner	Roma health mediator				
pneumonia who were taken to:											
.6	2.6	1.4	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0	88.7	84.5	114
3.5	9.5	2.5	.0	1.9	.0	.0	1.3	91.4	76.8	68
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
1.4	9.7	2.5	.0	3.4	.0	.0	1.1	88.9	75.1	81
2.6	.9	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	95.4	84.4	51
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
2.7	6.5	1.5	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.8	90.4	82.6	115
.0	3.0	2.3	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	88.5	79.9	67
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
1.4	5.0	1.3	.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0	93.6	89.3	50
(2.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.1)	(81.9)	52
(0.0)	(2.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.2)	(84.9)	42
(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(86.6)	(63.8)	24
(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(90.2)	(68.6)	31
.6	4.9	2.4	.0	3.0	.0	.0	.0	87.0	85.0	111
6.0	7.6	1.6	.0	1.7	.0	.0	.0	96.6	82.2	40
(.0)	(.0)	(3.7)	(.0)	(7.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.1)	(83.2)	(80.3)	42
(.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(74.7)	(87.5)	31
(2.7)	(6.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(98.4)	(63.1)	26
(4.9)	(13.2)	(2.3)	(.0)	(4.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(95.6)	(91.2)	27
2.0	6.9	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.9	83.3	56
1.7	5.2	1.8	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.5	89.7	81.6	182

identified difficult breathing and 32 percent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. There are regional differences in recognising the two danger signs of pneumonia, i.e. in Sumadija and Western Serbia only 10 percent of mothers/caretakers recognise those two signs compared to Belgrade where 61 percent of mothers/caretakers do.

Table CH.5: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children age 0–59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately

	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 the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0–59 months
	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		
Region										
Belgrade	48.5	72.9	86.8	62.6	83.5	73.5	42.6	23.5	60.7	231
Vojvodina	19.7	34.0	78.0	26.0	48.5	28.0	10.8	55.0	20.4	359
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.5	12.9	92.2	20.5	35.8	4.4	4.0	40.6	10.3	333
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.2	34.9	84.6	30.0	31.6	17.7	13.2	50.5	21.9	320
Area										
Urban	25.1	41.6	84.0	34.1	50.1	32.4	17.1	43.5	27.5	667
Rural	21.5	29.1	86.4	30.4	43.9	21.8	13.7	44.9	23.3	576
Mother's education										
Primary	16.8	29.5	84.5	25.0	39.4	15.9	8.9	43.4	17.0	160
Secondary	22.9	35.5	85.1	30.9	48.1	27.6	15.3	42.0	24.5	742
Higher	27.3	40.0	85.3	38.2	49.5	33.1	19.5	49.5	32.2	329
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.3	29.0	82.1	26.6	41.7	20.6	12.3	47.5	19.8	215
Second	20.6	31.3	85.3	31.3	45.9	21.1	14.3	38.0	24.4	242
Middle	21.5	33.4	85.9	26.1	46.2	26.6	14.0	44.5	20.6	234
Fourth	21.0	36.8	85.3	34.7	44.5	26.6	14.0	47.7	24.6	249
Richest	31.4	45.3	86.6	40.3	55.3	38.9	21.2	43.6	35.3	302
Total	23.5	35.8	85.2	32.4	47.2	27.5	15.5	44.2	25.6	1243

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment
of Pneumonia in Roma Settlements

Table CH.4R: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use
during suspected pneumonia, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0–59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to: | | | | | | | | | | Any appropriate provider[1] | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks[2] | Number of children age 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks |
| | | | Public sources | | | | Private sources | | | | Other source | | | | | |
			Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Other public	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Trad. Practitioner				
Sex																
Male	19.3	823	28.4	41.9	23.6	.5	.0	1.7	.0	.0	2.6	.0	93.3	89.8	159
Female	16.4	781	13.7	55.5	23.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	89.7	91.6	128
Area																
Urban	16.0	1084	18.7	48.9	24.1	.5	.0	1.4	.0	.0	2.5	.0	90.4	91.2	173
Rural	21.8	520	26.6	46.5	22.4	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.7	.0	93.7	89.7	113
Age																
0–11 months	23.3	255	33.7	36.1	27.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.6	89.0	59
12–23 months	22.7	337	23.0	39.2	26.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	86.9	89.0	77
24–35 months	19.5	360	22.0	52.9	21.2	1.2	.0	3.3	.0	.0	6.1	.0	98.4	97.3	70
36–47 months	11.1	305	(22.3)	(69.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(93.1)	34
48–59 months	13.5	347	4.3	54.9	25.6	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	83.8	83.2	47
Mother's education																
None	11.7	319	22.6	38.7	27.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	88.3	83.3	37
Primary	19.9	1111	20.1	50.2	23.8	.4	.0	.2	.0	.0	1.0	.0	92.1	91.5	221
Secondary	14.3	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	18.0	396	31.1	36.4	14.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	78.3	81.5	71
Second	15.6	380	24.9	43.9	26.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	94.0	96.4	59
Middle	19.2	288	15.3	47.1	39.1	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.7	91.4	55
Fourth	19.6	276	9.6	65.6	18.6	1.5	.0	4.3	.0	.0	1.7	.0	99.6	94.8	54
Richest	17.7	264	(25.7)	(51.5)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(94.2)	(91.4)	47
Total	17.9	1604	21.8	48.0	23.4	.3	.0	1.0	.0	.0	1.8	.0	91.7	90.6	287

[1] MICS indicator 3.9
[2] MICS indicator 3.10
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.4R presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. Eighteen percent of children aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 92 percent were taken to an appropriate health care provider. Children with suspected pneumonia were most often taken to public sector health care providers (94 percent) — 48 percent to primary health care centres and 22 percent to hospitals.

Table CH.4R also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, residence, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Roma settlements, 91 percent of children under-5 with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.5R. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, only 16 percent of Roma women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia — fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is developing fever (82 percent). Difficult breathing was identified as a symptom that requires immediate health care by 28 percent of mothers, while fast breathing was identified by 20 percent of mothers. There are high differences in recognising these two danger signs of pneumonia depending on the mother's education as only 9 percent of mothers without education know the two signs in comparison with 24 percent with secondary education.

Table CH.5R: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children age 0–59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately

	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 the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children age 0–59 months
	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		
Area										
Urban	14.4	30.7	81.6	23.9	32.1	23.4	12.7	45.6	18.2	607
Rural	13.9	16.3	83.2	11.1	18.3	11.0	10.9	61.1	10.1	272
Mother's education										
None	10.0	19.8	78.4	13.0	24.3	12.7	5.1	49.1	9.2	159
Primary	13.5	27.0	81.9	19.1	28.0	20.8	12.3	50.5	15.6	611
Secondary	23.5	30.4	88.6	32.2	31.6	21.2	20.1	49.6	24.3	103
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.1	25.4	70.1	11.3	23.1	12.8	7.0	52.9	8.8	198
Second	7.4	18.4	80.7	12.1	20.1	9.2	5.3	50.9	7.5	198
Middle	18.9	29.8	90.3	22.9	33.2	27.2	14.1	41.6	21.1	165
Fourth	11.1	20.9	86.6	16.7	19.5	13.3	7.0	61.3	8.6	161
Richest	27.8	38.9	85.7	40.9	46.6	39.5	30.4	44.6	36.2	158
Total	14.3	26.3	82.1	19.9	27.9	19.6	12.1	50.4	15.7	879

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, and a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is the products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO_2, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary MICS indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Table CH.6: Solid fuel use, Serbia, 2010

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

| | Electricity | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) | Natural Gas | Solid fuels | | | | | No food cooked in the household | Missing | Total | Solid fuels for cooking[1] | Number of household members |
				Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Agricultural crop residue					
Region													
Belgrade	81.9	10.0	1.2	.1	.5	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	6.7	4193
Vojvodina	43.7	25.6	17.8	.4	.3	11.5	.0	.4	.3	.0	100.0	12.6	5407
Sumadija and Western Serbia	36.4	7.0	.4	.1	.4	55.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0	56.2	5969
Southern and Eastern Serbia	49.7	7.4	.0	.1	.3	42.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	42.8	5305
Area													
Urban	67.2	12.9	5.5	.2	.2	14.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	14.3	11501
Rural	30.7	12.1	4.4	.2	.7	51.5	.1	.2	.1	.0	100.0	52.7	9373
Education of household head													
None	27.1	4.8	3.3	.7	.0	63.1	.0	.0	1.0	.0	100.0	63.8	408
Primary	30.6	11.0	3.9	.3	.6	53.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	100.0	54.2	6669
Secondary	54.8	13.8	6.1	.1	.4	24.6	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	25.3	9870
Higher	77.8	12.4	4.3	.1	.0	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	5.5	3913
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	14.7	9.3	2.2	.7	1.3	70.7	.3	.4	.4	.0	100.0	73.3	4175
Second	24.9	14.3	4.2	.1	.4	55.8	.0	.1	.0	.1	100.0	56.5	4178
Middle	50.3	16.2	8.3	.0	.0	25.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	25.2	4173
Fourth	74.2	15.0	8.2	.1	.2	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	2.6	4173
Richest	89.9	7.8	2.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	.2	4175
Total	50.8	12.5	5.0	.2	.4	30.9	.1	.1	.1	.0	100.0	31.6	20874

[1] MICS indicator 3.11

Overall, almost one-third (32 percent) of all households in Serbia are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (14 percent), but high in rural areas, where more than half of the households (53 percent) are using solid fuels (Table CH.6). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very uncommon among households in Belgrade, and among the households in the richest quintile. The table also clearly shows that wood is the most dominant type of solid fuel used for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while an open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Use of solid fuels by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.7. A majority of 88 percent of households using solid fuels for cooking use a separate room as a kitchen while only 6 percent use a separate building.

Table CH.7: Solid fuel use by place of cooking, Serbia, 2010

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

| | Place of cooking: | | | | | | | Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking |
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	At another place	Missing	Total	
Region								
Belgrade	84.6	11.7	.4	.3	3.0	.0	100.0	282
Vojvodina	81.0	8.5	6.2	.6	3.8	.0	100.0	683
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.5	5.2	7.7	.2	.1	.4	100.0	3353
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.2	3.0	4.6	.0	.0	.2	100.0	2269
Area								
Urban	91.9	4.8	2.1	.1	.5	.6	100.0	1649
Rural	86.4	5.1	7.5	.2	.6	.1	100.0	4939
Education of household head								
None	90.4	6.6	.7	2.2	.0	.0	100.0	260
Primary	83.2	7.2	8.5	.1	.7	.3	100.0	3618
Secondary	93.5	2.2	3.5	.0	.6	.2	100.0	2496
Higher	95.9	.0	4.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	213
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	83.5	7.8	6.7	.3	1.3	.4	100.0	3063
Second	90.8	2.5	6.6	.0	.0	.1	100.0	2359
Middle	92.3	3.5	4.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	1051
Fourth	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	109
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Total	87.8	5.0	6.1	.2	.6	.2	100.0	6588

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

Solid Fuel Use in Roma Settlements

Table CH.6R: Solid fuel use, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Coal, lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
				Solid fuels								
Area												
Urban	27.5	1.8	.2	.1	.0	69.7	.5	.0	.2	100.0	70.4	5772
Rural	9.7	2.4	.3	.0	.1	85.5	.4	1.2	.1	100.0	87.2	2515
Education of household head												
None	13.3	.3	.1	.4	.0	84.9	.4	.7	.0	100.0	86.3	998
Primary	19.7	1.3	.1	.0	.0	77.6	.6	.4	.2	100.0	78.7	5915
Secondary	39.0	5.2	.6	.0	.3	54.7	.0	.0	.2	100.0	55.0	1308
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	3.6	.1	.0	.2	.1	94.2	.5	.6	.6	100.0	95.7	1657
Second	7.1	.6	.0	.1	.2	90.9	.2	.7	.1	100.0	92.2	1657
Middle	12.9	.5	.0	.0	.0	84.5	1.6	.5	.0	100.0	86.6	1658
Fourth	17.1	2.3	.1	.1	.0	80.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0	80.3	1659
Richest	70.1	6.3	1.1	.0	.0	22.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0	22.6	1656
Total	22.1	2.0	.2	.1	.1	74.5	.5	.4	.1	100.0	75.5	8288

[1] MICS indicator 3.11

Overall, three-quarters (76 percent) of all households in Roma settlements in Serbia are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is lower in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas, where 87 percent are using solid fuels (Table CH.6R). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also noticeable. Solid fuels are used for cooking by 23 percent in the richest quintile in comparison with 96 percent in the poorest quintile.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while an open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.7R. About half of Roma settlements' population (52 percent) from households using solid fuels for cooking use a separate room as a kitchen while 45 percent share another room for cooking. About 64 percent of Roma from the poorest quintile which use solid fuels for cooking are living in dwellings without a separate kitchen.

Table CH.7R: Solid fuel use by place of cooking, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Place of cooking:							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	At another place	Missing	Total	
Area								
Urban	57.6	40.4	.2	1.1	.3	.4	100.0	4062
Rural	40.6	52.9	1.9	1.6	2.8	.1	100.0	2194
Education of household head								
None	43.1	51.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	.0	100.0	861
Primary	51.7	44.8	.6	1.3	1.3	.3	100.0	4653
Secondary	60.1	38.6	.6	.0	.2	.5	100.0	720
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	29.1	63.7	1.4	4.0	1.8	.0	100.0	1586
Second	52.6	44.1	.3	1.0	1.9	.0	100.0	1527
Middle	57.5	41.2	.1	.0	.8	.3	100.0	1436
Fourth	65.5	32.7	1.3	.0	.4	.1	100.0	1333
Richest	71.1	24.1	1.4	.0	.0	3.4	100.0	374
Total	51.6	44.8	.8	1.3	1.2	.3	100.0	6256

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 trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological 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 rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

■ Use of improved drinking water sources
■ Use of adequate water treatment method
■ Time to source of drinking water
■ Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

■ Use of improved sanitation facilities
■ Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF ChildInfo website http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure 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, 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 other purposes, such as handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 100 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water — 100 percent in urban areas and 99 percent in rural areas. There is no big difference between regions, wealth index quintiles or by education of household head.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Serbia, 2010

Bottled water 11%
Unimproved 0%
Protected well or spring 7%
Tubewell/borehole 1%
Public tap/standpipe 1%
Piped into dwelling, yard or plot 80%
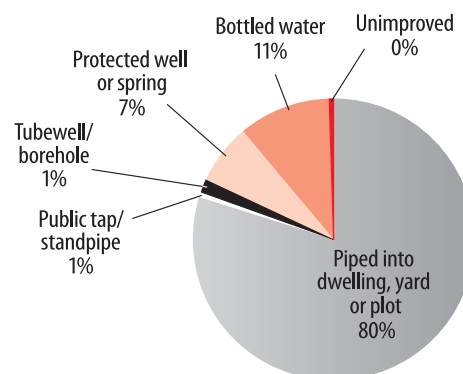
Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources, Serbia, 2010

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

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8
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.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table WS.1). In Vojvodina, 75 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and 1 percent uses water that is piped into their yard/plot. The second most important source of drinking water in Vojvodina is bottled water — 20 percent. In Sumadija and Western Serbia 11 percent of the population uses protected wells.

Use of in-house 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, adding bleach or chlorine, straining through a cloth, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper methods of treating drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households 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 one percent.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment, Serbia, 2010

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

[1] MICS indicator 4.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

| | Improved | | | |
| | Piped water | | | |
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe
Region				
Belgrade	81.4	.2	.0	.6
Vojvodina	74.6	1.2	.3	.9
Sumadija and Western Serbia	77.5	.9	.2	.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.1	.6	.0	.8
Area				
Urban	84.0	.1	.1	.7
Rural	72.7	1.6	.2	.4
Education of household head				
Primary	75.5	1.4	.1	1.0
Secondary	81.6	.5	.1	.2
Higher	78.1	.0	.2	.8
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	67.8	3.6	.7	1.7
Second	78.6	.3	.0	.3
Middle	83.6	.0	.0	.5
Fourth	86.9	.0	.0	.4
Richest	77.9	.0	.0	.0
Total	79.0	.8	.1	.6

| | Water treatment | | | |
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth
Region				
Belgrade	92.4	.5	1.0	.0
Vojvodina	91.5	.5	.0	.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.4	.2	2.1	.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.0	.5	3.8	.0
Area				
Urban	94.9	.4	.0	.0
Rural	91.7	.5	3.9	.0
Education of household head				
Primary	92.9	.3	3.2	.0
Secondary	94.5	.6	1.3	.0
Higher	92.1	.2	.1	.0
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.2	.8	3.9	.0
Second	92.8	.4	3.1	.0
Middle	94.7	.6	1.0	.0
Fourth	93.6	.2	.7	.0
Richest	92.9	.3	.2	.0
Total	93.5	.4	1.8	.0

| Main source of drinking water | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | Number of household members |
| sources | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1] | |
Tubewell/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water	Other			
.6	3.2	1.0	12.4	.0	.1	.0	.2	.2	100.0	99.4	4193
.9	.3	.9	20.4	.0	.0	.1	.0	.3	100.0	99.5	5407
.6	10.8	1.8	7.6	.2	.1	.0	.3	.0	100.0	99.5	5969
4.0	7.0	1.4	2.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.7	5305
.3	.2	.8	13.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	11501
3.0	12.2	1.9	7.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	100.0	99.2	9373
2.7	11.1	1.7	5.6	.4	.0	.0	.1	.3	100.0	99.2	6669
1.2	3.3	1.4	11.2	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	100.0	99.6	9870
.5	.9	.7	18.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.9	3913
3.1	15.8	1.7	3.9	.6	.1	.1	.4	.5	100.0	98.4	4175
2.8	9.1	2.3	6.5	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	100.0	99.8	4178
1.6	2.8	1.4	9.9	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.8	4173
.1	.2	.6	11.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	4173
.0	.0	.6	21.3	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	100.0	99.8	4175
1.5	5.6	1.3	10.6	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	100.0	99.5	20874

| method used in the household | | | | | 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 |
Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing /DK			
5.6	.0	.1	.4	.2	4193	(0.0)	24
6.4	.0	.9	.7	.1	5407	(0.0)	25
.1	.0	.0	1.1	.3	5969	(3.8)	32
2.2	.0	.2	.3	.1	5305	(*)	16
4.1	.0	.1	.5	.1	11501	(*)	21
2.5	.0	.5	.9	.2	9373	1.6	76
2.1	.0	.6	.9	.1	6669	(0.0)	52
3.1	.0	.2	.3	.1	9870	2.9	42
6.1	.0	.0	1.1	.5	3913	(*)	3
.6	.0	.5	1.2	.0	4175	.0	68
2.2	.0	.4	1.0	.3	4178	(*)	10
2.8	.0	.4	.4	.1	4173	(0.0)	10
5.0	.0	.1	.4	.1	4173	—	—
6.2	.0	.0	.2	.2	4175	(*)	9
3.4	.0	.3	.7	.2	20874	1.3	97

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 these 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 97 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For one percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, and also one percent of households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. There is almost no difference between time spent collecting water for households in urban and rural areas.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water, Serbia, 2010

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

	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		
Region										
Belgrade	97.4	.8	1.2	.0	.0	.3	.1	.2	100.0	4193
Vojvodina	97.2	1.7	.6	.0	.1	.2	.2	.0	100.0	5407
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.0	1.3	1.1	.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0	5969
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	1.0	.5	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	100.0	5305
Area										
Urban	98.0	.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	100.0	11501
Rural	96.7	1.6	.8	.1	.4	.3	.1	.0	100.0	9373
Education of household head										
None	98.9	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	408
Primary	96.5	1.9	.8	.1	.3	.3	.1	.0	100.0	6669
Secondary	97.8	.9	.8	.0	.2	.1	.0	.1	100.0	9870
Higher	97.8	1.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	3913
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.5	3.3	.4	.1	.9	.6	.2	.0	100.0	4175
Second	97.4	.9	1.4	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	100.0	4178
Middle	97.0	1.1	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	100.0	4173
Fourth	98.9	.5	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	4173
Richest	99.2	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	4175
Total	97.4	1.2	.8	.0	.2	.2	.1	.0	100.0	20874

Table WS.4 shows that for 62 percent of households, an adult male is usually the person collecting the water, when the drinking water source is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in 33 percent of cases, while for the rest of the household, 1 percent of female or male children under the age of 15 collect water.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water, Serbia, 2010

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

	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	
Region									
Belgrade	1.7	1376	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Vojvodina	2.9	1784	52.0	46.9	.7	.5	.0	100.0	51
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.6	1727	(12.9)	(79.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(5.1)	100.0	45
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.1	1506	(52.8)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	100.0	32
Area									
Urban	1.8	3741	28.8	63.7	.0	.8	6.7	100.0	68
Rural	3.1	2651	36.2	61.5	.4	1.5	.5	100.0	83
Education of household head									
Primary	3.1	2035	37.8	56.1	.0	2.4	3.7	100.0	63
Secondary	2.1	2888	26.8	67.8	.6	.4	4.4	100.0	60
Higher	1.9	1285	(29.3)	(70.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.2	1538	41.5	52.6	.0	2.7	3.2	100.0	65
Second	2.5	1165	(27.5)	(70.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	100.0	29
Middle	2.9	1245	(28.1)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	100.0	36
Fourth	1.1	1213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Richest	.7	1231	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Total	2.4	6392	32.9	62.4	.2	1.2	3.3	100.0	150

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

Use of Improved Water Sources in Roma Settlements

Table WS.1R: Use of improved water sources, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

			Improved	
	Piped water			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe
Area				
Urban	83.1	8.9	1.3	2.5
Rural	42.6	15.4	2.6	4.7
Education of household head				
None	43.2	29.3	2.5	7.0
Primary	70.9	9.8	1.7	3.0
Secondary	90.4	2.1	.9	.9
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.4	40.3	4.2	13.1
Second	62.9	13.0	4.0	1.3
Middle	92.1	.8	.2	.4
Fourth	91.3	.3	.0	.7
Richest	94.4	.0	.0	.3
Total	70.8	10.9	1.7	3.2

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8
   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.

Overall, 98 percent of the population in Roma settlements is using an improved source of drinking water — 99 percent in urban areas and 96 percent in rural areas.

The availability of improved sources of drinking water varies by wealth index (Table WS.1R). Among the population from the poorest households in Roma settlements, 94 percent use improved sources of drinking water. Use of improved water sources grows in direct relationship with the wealth index. The proportion of the population in Roma settlements using drinking water piped into their dwelling is 71 percent. But, 11 percent use water piped into a yard/plot, 5 percent use tube wells/boreholes, 3 percent use public taps/standpipes and 3 percent use protected wells. The population using unimproved water sources mainly use unprotected springs or wells.

Figure WS.1R: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Roma settlements, 2010

| Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1] | Number of household members |
| sources | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | Total | | |
Tubewell/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
.1	.2	.0	2.5	.0	1.3	.1	.0	100.0	98.6	5772
17.2	9.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	.0	.5	100.0	95.7	2515
9.5	4.9	.1	2.0	1.2	.3	.0	.0	100.0	98.5	998
5.6	3.0	.8	2.2	.6	2.0	.1	.2	100.0	97.1	5915
.9	1.0	.2	3.3	.2	.2	.0	.0	100.0	99.6	1308
14.1	7.0	1.5	.1	1.7	4.0	.4	.1	100.0	93.8	1657
7.4	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.3	.0	.6	100.0	94.9	1657
3.4	1.9	.0	1.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.9	1658
1.4	1.5	.1	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	1659
.1	.5	.0	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	1656
5.3	2.9	.6	2.4	.6	1.5	.1	.1	100.0	97.7	8288

Table WS.2R: Household water treatment, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | 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 |
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/ DK			
Area												
Urban	98.7	.8	.0	.0	.4	.0	.1	.1	.0	5772	.0	82
Rural	97.9	.4	.3	.5	.1	.0	1.1	.0	.0	2515	.0	108
Education of household head												
None	97.9	.6	.8	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	998	(*)	15
Primary	98.7	.7	.0	.2	.1	.0	.4	.0	.0	5915	.0	170
Secondary	98.0	.6	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1308	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	99.3	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	1657	.0	103
Second	97.0	.9	.5	.7	.2	.0	1.2	.0	.0	1657	.0	85
Middle	98.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1658	(*)	1
Fourth	99.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.2	.0	1659	(*)	1
Richest	98.2	.3	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	1656	.	.
Total	98.5	.7	.1	.1	.3	.0	.4	.0	.0	8288	.0	189

[1] MICS indicator 4.2
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3R, and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4R. Note that these 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 93 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. In the poorest quintile, three-quarters of household members have water in the premises (75 percent). On the other hand, 97 percent of households in urban and 85 percent in rural areas have water on premises. For 4 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, and 1 percent of households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. Household members from the poorest quintile living in rural areas need more time to collect water for their households.

Table WS.3R: Time to source of drinking water, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

| | 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		
Area										
Urban	96.5	1.7	.4	.1	.0	1.3	.0	.0	100.0	5772
Rural	85.3	7.6	2.7	.1	1.7	2.1	.1	.4	100.0	2515
Education of household head										
None	89.0	7.0	2.6	.0	1.2	.3	.0	.0	100.0	998
Primary	92.4	3.7	1.0	.1	.6	2.0	.1	.2	100.0	5915
Secondary	98.8	.2	.6	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	100.0	1308
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	74.7	14.8	4.0	.3	1.6	4.2	.3	.1	100.0	1657
Second	92.3	2.1	.5	.0	1.1	3.4	.0	.6	100.0	1657
Middle	99.5	.0	.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1658
Fourth	99.1	.5	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1659
Richest	99.7	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1656
Total	93.1	3.5	1.1	.1	.6	1.5	.1	.1	100.0	8288

Table WS.4R shows that in 50 percent of households, an adult female is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in 39 percent of cases. For the rest of the households, male children under the age of 15 collect water in 6 percent, and female children in 3 percent, of all cases.

Table WS.4R: Person collecting water, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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	
Area									
Urban	3.4	1199	32.6	50.2	8.6	6.3	2.3	100.0	41
Rural	13.2	512	60.7	32.1	.0	6.5	.8	100.0	68
Education of household head									
None	9.1	210	(51.4)	(25.5)	(3.4)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Primary	7.2	1204	49.3	42.0	3.3	3.7	1.7	100.0	86
Secondary	1.2	280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	24.3	341	48.6	37.0	4.2	8.4	1.8	100.0	83
Second	5.9	355	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Middle	.3	350	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Fourth	.9	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Richest	.3	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Total	6.4	1711	50.0	39.0	3.2	6.4	1.3	100.0	109

( ) 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 poor personal hygiene facilities are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

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 latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet. The

data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Serbia are provided in this report in Tables WS.5 and WS.5R.

However, sharing of improved sanitation facilities is assumed to compromise the safety of improved sanitation facilities, and are therefore also categorized as "unimproved sanitation", both in the context of this report (Tables WS.6, WS.6R, WS.8 and WS.8R), and as an MDG indicator.

In Serbia, 98 percent of the population lives in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5); nearly 100 percent (99.8 percent) in urban areas and 97 percent in rural areas. Residents of Sumadija and Western Serbia are less likely than others to use improved facilities (96 percent).

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2010

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

	Type of toilet facility used by household											Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/ DK where									
Region													
Belgrade	73.4	23.8	.2	.1	.0	1.8	.4	.0	.0	.2	.0	100.0	4193
Vojvodina	46.4	49.2	.1	.0	.0	4.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	5407
Sumadija and Western Serbia	49.3	42.3	1.2	.5	.4	2.7	3.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	5969
Southern and Eastern Serbia	55.4	36.4	.8	.0	.6	5.4	1.2	.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	5305
Area													
Urban	85.5	13.0	.1	.3	.0	1.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	11501
Rural	17.5	70.6	1.2	.0	.6	6.7	3.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0	9373
Education of household head													
Primary	30.3	56.6	1.6	.1	.6	7.2	3.2	.1	.0	.1	.1	100.0	6669
Secondary	61.0	35.8	.1	.2	.2	2.0	.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	9870
Higher	84.2	15.5	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	3913
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	14.1	59.3	2.5	.2	1.4	17.1	4.8	.3	.0	.0	.2	100.0	4175
Second	25.4	70.7	.4	.4	.0	.7	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	4178
Middle	51.2	48.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	4173
Fourth	85.1	14.6	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	4173
Richest	98.9	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	4175
Total	54.9	38.9	.6	.2	.3	3.5	1.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	20874

The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is correlated with the wealth index because about 5 percent of household members from the poorest and 2 percent from the second quintile use unimproved sanitation facilities. In rural areas, the population is mostly using flush to septic tank (71 percent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (86 percent). It is observed that using flush to septic tank is negatively correlated with the level of education of the head of the household and wealth index. This is not surprising because usually the more educated and better off households live in urban areas where piped sewer systems are more common.

Access to safe drinking-water and to basic sanitation is measured by the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility. MDGs and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 98 percent of the population are using an unshared improved sanitation facility. In total, 99 percent of the population in urban areas use unshared improved toilets, while the figure is 96 percent within rural areas. Overall, 2 percent of household members in the poorest households share sanitation facilities..

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2010

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

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
| | Not shared[1] | Public facility | Shared by | | Not shared | Public facility | | | |
			5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Region									
Belgrade	98.3	.5	.7	.0	.6	.0	.0	100.0	4193
Vojvodina	99.3	.0	.4	.0	.2	.0	.0	100.0	5407
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.9	.1	.3	.0	3.6	.1	.0	100.0	5969
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	.0	.2	.3	1.3	.0	.1	100.0	5305
Area									
Urban	99.0	.2	.4	.2	.2	.0	.0	100.0	11501
Rural	96.4	.0	.4	.0	3.2	.0	.0	100.0	9373
Education of household head									
Primary	95.5	.0	.7	.2	3.4	.1	.1	100.0	6669
Secondary	98.8	.2	.2	.0	.8	.0	.0	100.0	9870
Higher	99.8	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	3913
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.6	.0	1.6	.4	5.1	.0	.2	100.0	4175
Second	97.5	.1	.1	.0	2.3	.1	.0	100.0	4178
Middle	99.7	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	4173
Fourth	99.5	.4	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	4173
Richest	99.8	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	4175
Total	97.8	.1	.4	.1	1.5	.0	.0	100.0	20874

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Data on disposal of faeces of children 0–2 years of age is presented in Table WS.7. The percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely was 26 percent in Serbia.

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0–2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0–2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0–2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Type of sanitaton facility in dwelling*											
Improved	10.0	15.5	.3	72.7	.0	.1	.0	1.4	100.0	25.5	1927
Unimproved	(17.1)	(20.3)	(6.2)	(56.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.4)	39
Region											
Belgrade	6.2	15.1	.3	77.5	.0	.0	.0	0.9	100.0	21.2	359
Vojvodina	11.5	18.2	.5	68.9	.1	.2	.0	0.5	100.0	29.8	574
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.2	15.4	.7	72.3	.0	.2	.1	2.1	100.0	24.6	525
Southern and Eastern Serbia	12.4	13.0	.0	72.8	.0	.0	.0	1.8	100.0	25.5	510
Area											
Urban	10.0	15.0	.5	73.3	.0	.0	.0	1.2	100.0	25.0	1047
Rural	10.3	16.2	.3	71.3	.1	.3	.0	1.5	100.0	26.6	921
Mother's education											
Primary	13.1	22.2	.3	63.4	.2	.0	.0	0.8	100.0	35.3	296
Secondary	9.9	14.4	.5	73.2	.0	.1	.0	1.9	100.0	24.3	1116
Higher	9.5	14.9	.2	74.8	.0	.0	.1	0.6	100.0	24.4	533
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.6	20.3	.6	69.5	.2	.4	.0	1.5	100.0	27.8	394
Second	10.2	10.9	.0	76.7	.0	.2	.0	2.0	100.0	21.1	344
Middle	12.3	18.1	.3	68.8	.0	.0	.0	.5	100.0	30.4	334
Fourth	10.2	14.0	.3	74.3	.0	.0	.0	1.2	100.0	24.1	388
Richest	10.7	14.6	.6	72.5	.0	.0	.1	1.4	100.0	25.4	507
Total	10.2	15.6	.4	72.4	.0	.1	.0	1.3	100.0	25.7	1968

[1] MICS indicator 4.4
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
* Disaggregation category "Open defacation" is not shown in the table due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

In its 2008 report[12], 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, 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. Table WS.8 ranks household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. In Serbia, 100 percent of the population use improved drinking water, 98 percent use improved sanitation and 97 percent use both improved drinking water and improved sanitation.

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders

| | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved drinking water[1] | | Unimproved drinking water | Total | Improved sanitation[2] | Unimproved sanitation | | | Total | Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation | Number of household members |
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Region											
Belgrade	94.6	4.8	.6	100.0	98.3	1.1	.6	.0	100.0	97.7	4193
Vojvodina	97.5	2.1	.5	100.0	99.3	.5	.2	.0	100.0	98.9	5407
Sumadija and Western Serbia	85.4	14.1	.5	100.0	95.9	.4	3.7	.0	100.0	95.4	5969
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.8	12.9	.3	100.0	98.1	.5	1.3	.1	100.0	97.9	5305
Area											
Urban	98.4	1.4	.2	100.0	99.0	.7	.2	.0	100.0	98.9	11501
Rural	81.3	17.9	.8	100.0	96.4	.4	3.2	.0	100.0	95.6	9373
Education of household head											
Primary	82.8	16.4	.8	100.0	95.5	1.0	3.4	.1	100.0	94.7	6669
Secondary	93.5	6.1	.4	100.0	98.8	.4	.8	.0	100.0	98.4	9870
Higher	97.8	2.2	.1	100.0	99.8	.2	.1	.0	100.0	99.7	3913
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	77.4	21.0	1.6	100.0	92.6	2.0	5.1	.2	100.0	91.1	4175
Second	84.9	14.9	.2	100.0	97.5	.1	2.4	.0	100.0	97.3	4178
Middle	93.4	6.4	.2	100.0	99.7	.2	.1	.0	100.0	99.5	4173
Fourth	98.8	1.2	.0	100.0	99.5	.4	.1	.0	100.0	99.5	4173
Richest	99.1	.6	.2	100.0	99.8	.1	.1	.0	100.0	99.6	4175
Total	90.7	8.8	.5	100.0	97.8	.6	1.6	.0	100.0	97.4	20874

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

[12]   WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report — http://www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1279

Use of Improved Sanitation
in Roma Settlements

When all improved sanitation facilities are summed up, 92 percent of the population in Roma settlements are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5R) — 96 percent in urban areas and 83 percent in rural areas. In rural areas, the population is mostly using pit latrines with slabs (48 percent). In contrast, the most common facility in urban areas is flush to a piped sewer system (58 percent). The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities correlates with wealth status of the household and education of the head of the household. Residents of the poorest households in Roma settlements are less likely to use improved facilities (81 percent), while this percentage is 96 percent for members of the richest households.

Table WS.5R: Types of sanitation facilities, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Type of toilet facility used by household											Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where									
Area													
Urban	58.0	16.0	1.2	.3	.0	20.0	2.4	.8	.0	.7	.6	100.0	5772
Rural	7.8	26.7	.2	.1	.2	47.9	7.0	3.8	.0	.0	6.3	100.0	2515
Education of household head													
None	17.5	12.5	2.1	.7	.0	52.7	3.7	5.6	.0	.2	5.1	100.0	998
Primary	43.4	17.5	.9	.2	.0	29.1	4.4	1.4	.0	.6	2.4	100.0	5915
Secondary	56.3	33.0	.0	.0	.4	8.8	1.1	.1	.0	.2	.2	100.0	1308
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.9	3.2	.7	.7	.0	73.5	1.9	6.4	.1	.1	10.5	100.0	1657
Second	21.4	16.4	2.4	.3	.0	52.4	4.0	1.9	.0	.0	1.1	100.0	1657
Middle	52.9	24.3	1.2	.2	.3	13.6	6.5	.2	.0	.7	.2	100.0	1658
Fourth	69.9	23.5	.0	.0	.0	2.6	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1659
Richest	66.6	28.9	.1	.0	.0	.5	2.4	.0	.0	1.5	.0	100.0	1656
Total	42.8	19.3	.9	.2	.1	28.5	3.8	1.7	.0	.5	2.3	100.0	8288

As shown in Table WS.6R, 85 percent of the population in Roma settlements is using an unshared improved sanitation facility. Urban households more often use unshared improved sanitation facilities than rural households (89 percent versus 75 percent, respectively).

About 7 percent of the population that use improved sanitation facilities share it with other households. The situation is worst for members of the poorest households where 19 percent share sanitation facilities with persons from other households.

Table WS.6R: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
| | Not shared[1] | Public facility | Shared by | | Not shared | Public facility | Shared by | | | | |
			5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Area											
Urban	89.3	.2	5.1	.9	3.7	.0	.1	.1	.6	100.0	5772
Rural	75.1	.2	7.6	.0	8.8	1.4	.3	.3	6.3	100.0	2515
Education of household head											
None	70.4	.8	9.6	4.6	5.9	2.6	.6	.4	5.1	100.0	998
Primary	84.9	.1	6.0	.1	6.1	.1	.1	.1	2.4	100.0	5915
Secondary	96.0	.0	2.5	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.1	.2	100.0	1308
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	61.4	.8	15.7	3.0	5.4	2.1	.4	.7	10.5	100.0	1657
Second	83.4	.2	9.4	.0	5.8	.0	.1	.0	1.1	100.0	1657
Middle	89.6	.0	2.8	.0	7.4	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	1658
Fourth	94.8	.0	1.2	.0	3.9	.0	.1	.0	.0	100.0	1659
Richest	95.9	.0	.2	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1656
Total	85.0	.2	5.9	.6	5.3	.4	.1	.1	2.3	100.0	8288

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Safe disposal of a child's faeces means disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Data on disposal of faeces of children 0–2 years of age is presented in Table WS.7R. The percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely was 13 percent in Roma settlements.

Table WS.7R: Disposal of child's faeces, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of children age 0–2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces,
and the percentage of children age 0–2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely[1] | Number of children age 0–2 years |
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Type of sanitaton facility in dwelling											
Improved	4.2	10.0	3.2	80.4	.0	.7	.2	1.2	100.0	14.2	878
Unimproved	(0.8)	(2.6)	(7.6)	(84.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	51
Open defecation	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(79.9)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	(2.1)	23
Area											
Urban	4.7	11.2	3.2	78.5	.0	1.0	.3	1.0	100.0	16.0	637
Rural	2.6	5.5	3.9	84.7	.0	1.5	.0	1.8	100.0	8.1	314
Mother's education											
None	2.8	6.9	2.0	82.3	.0	2.4	.3	3.3	100.0	9.7	187
Primary	3.8	10.3	4.4	79.4	.0	1.0	.2	0.9	100.0	14.1	648
Secondary	7.4	8.6	.0	84.0	.0	.0	.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	111
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.4	8.3	9.9	70.5	.0	4.9	.0	3.0	100.0	11.7	228
Second	3.7	12.7	3.8	78.6	.1	.0	.2	0.8	100.0	16.4	219
Middle	2.9	9.6	.0	86.8	.0	.0	.0	0.8	100.0	12.5	180
Fourth	4.8	4.7	.9	88.9	.0	.0	.7	0.0	100.0	9.5	163
Richest	5.7	10.8	.0	82.3	.0	.0	.0	1.3	100.0	16.4	162
Total	4.0	9.4	3.4	80.6	.0	1.2	.2	1.3	100.0	13.4	952

[1] MICS indicator 4.4
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table WS.8R shows the percentages of 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 and sanitary means of excreta disposal. In Roma settlements, 98 percent of the population use improved drinking water, 85 percent use improved sanitation and 83 percent use both improved drinking water and sanitation.

Table WS.8R: Drinking water and sanitation ladders, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water[1]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Area											
Urban	98.2	.3	1.4	100.0	89.3	6.1	3.9	.6	100.0	88.4	5772
Rural	67.4	28.3	4.3	100.0	75.1	7.8	10.8	6.3	100.0	72.0	2515
Education of household head											
None	84.0	14.6	1.5	100.0	70.4	15.1	9.4	5.1	100.0	70.1	998
Primary	87.7	9.5	2.9	100.0	84.9	6.2	6.5	2.4	100.0	82.8	5915
Secondary	97.5	2.1	.4	100.0	96.0	2.5	1.3	.2	100.0	95.7	1308
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.1	22.7	6.2	100.0	61.4	19.5	8.6	10.5	100.0	57.5	1657
Second	82.3	12.6	5.1	100.0	83.4	9.6	5.9	1.1	100.0	79.4	1657
Middle	94.6	5.3	.1	100.0	89.6	2.8	7.4	.2	100.0	89.5	1658
Fourth	97.0	2.9	.0	100.0	94.8	1.2	4.0	.0	100.0	94.8	1659
Richest	99.4	.6	.0	100.0	95.9	.2	3.9	.0	100.0	95.9	1656
Total	88.9	8.8	2.3	100.0	85.0	6.7	6.0	2.3	100.0	83.4	8288

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8
[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce the incidence of both diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for hand washing.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing

| | Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed | Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed | | | | Total | Number of households | Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where: | | | | Total | Number of households where place for handwashing was observed |
		Not in dwelling/ plot/yard	No permission to see	Other reasons	Missing			Water and soap are available[1]	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available		
Region													
Belgrade	96.7	.5	1.2	1.3	.2	100.0	1376	99.7	.0	.3	.0	100.0	1331
Vojvodina	96.7	.3	2.4	.5	.0	100.0	1784	98.5	.8	.7	.0	100.0	1725
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.3	.3	1.3	1.1	.0	100.0	1727	99.6	.1	.2	.0	100.0	1680
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.9	1.8	.2	.1	.0	100.0	1506	99.4	.2	.4	.0	100.0	1473
Area													
Urban	96.8	.5	1.6	1.0	.1	100.0	3741	99.7	.1	.3	.0	100.0	3622
Rural	97.6	.9	1.0	.5	.0	100.0	2651	98.8	.7	.6	.0	100.0	2588
Education of household head													
Primary	96.5	1.2	1.4	.9	.0	100.0	2035	98.8	.8	.3	.0	100.0	1965
Secondary	97.6	.3	1.2	.7	.1	100.0	2888	99.6	.1	.3	.0	100.0	2820
Higher	97.2	.9	1.6	.2	.1	100.0	1285	99.5	.0	.5	.0	100.0	1249
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	95.3	1.2	2.3	1.3	.0	100.0	1538	98.4	1.1	.4	.0	100.0	1465
Second	99.0	.4	.2	.3	.0	100.0	1165	99.6	.0	.4	.0	100.0	1153
Middle	98.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	100.0	1245	99.2	.2	.6	.0	100.0	1220
Fourth	97.4	.9	1.2	.4	.1	100.0	1213	99.9	.0	.1	.0	100.0	1181
Richest	96.8	.4	1.6	1.2	.0	100.0	1231	99.6	.0	.4	.0	100.0	1191
Total	97.2	.7	1.3	.8	.1	100.0	6392	99.3	.3	.4	.0	100.0	6210

[1] MICS indicator 4.5

In 97 percent of households in Serbia, a specific place for hand-washing was observed. One percent of households did not give permission to see the place used for handwashing (Table WS.9). Of those households where the place for hand-washing was observed, 99 percent had both water and soap present at the designated place. In the remaining 3 percent of households where the place for hand-washing was not observed, soap was shown in 72 percent and in 4 percent there was no soap in the household (Table WS.10).

Table WS.10: Availability of soap, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling

	Place for handwashing observed			Place for handwashing not observed				Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
	Soap observed	Soap not observed at place for handwashing		Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap	Total		
		Soap shown	No soap in household						
Region									
Belgrade	96.7	.0	.0	2.0	.2	1.1	100.0	98.7	1376
Vojvodina	95.9	.6	.2	1.6	.1	1.5	100.0	98.2	1784
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.2	.0	.1	2.6	.1	.0	100.0	99.8	1727
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	.2	.0	2.0	.0	.2	100.0	99.8	1506
Area									
Urban	96.8	.0	.1	2.3	.1	.8	100.0	99.0	3741
Rural	97.0	.5	.1	1.7	.1	.5	100.0	99.2	2651
Education of household head									
Primary	95.7	.6	.3	2.5	.2	.8	100.0	98.8	2035
Secondary	97.6	.1	.0	1.7	.1	.6	100.0	99.3	2888
Higher	97.2	.0	.0	1.8	.1	.9	100.0	99.0	1285
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	94.1	.8	.3	3.1	.2	1.4	100.0	98.0	1538
Second	99.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.1	100.0	99.9	1165
Middle	97.7	.2	.0	1.7	.1	.2	100.0	99.7	1245
Fourth	97.4	.0	.0	1.8	.1	.7	100.0	99.1	1213
Richest	96.8	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.8	100.0	99.2	1231
Total	96.8	.2	.1	2.0	.1	.7	100.0	99.1	6392

[1] MICS indicator 4.6

Handwashing in Roma Settlements

A specific place for hand washing was observed in 93 percent of the households in Roma settlements. Three percent of the households did not give permission to see the place used for hand washing (Table WS.9R). Of those households where place for hand washing was observed,

91 percent had both water and soap present at the designated place, but only 64 percent within the poorest quintile. Of those households where the place for hand-washing was not observed, almost every fourth household from the poorest quintile had no soap (Table WS.10R).

Table WS.9R: Water and soap at place for handwashing, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing

| | Percentage of house-holds where place for handwash-ing was observed | Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed | | | | | Number of house-holds | Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where: | | | | | Number of households where place for handwashing was observed |
		Not in dwelling/plot/yard	No permission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total		Water and soap are available[1]	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available	Total	
Area
Urban	91.3	2.2	3.4	2.8	.2	100.0	1199	95.7	3.5	.6	.2	100.0	1095
Rural	97.2	2.0	.3	.6	.0	100.0	512	82.0	11.6	4.8	1.6	100.0	497
Education of household head
None	88.4	6.2	4.4	1.1	.0	100.0	210	78.7	16.6	3.2	1.5	100.0	186
Primary	93.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	.0	100.0	1204	91.7	5.6	2.0	.7	100.0	1127
Secondary	94.4	.7	3.6	1.2	.0	100.0	280	98.8	.5	.6	.0	100.0	264
Wealth index quintiles
Poorest	88.2	8.4	.5	3.0	.0	100.0	341	64.4	24.4	7.8	3.4	100.0	301
Second	96.7	1.9	.5	.9	.0	100.0	355	92.0	6.0	1.9	.1	100.0	343
Middle	91.4	.3	4.8	3.4	.1	100.0	350	99.6	.3	.1	.0	100.0	320
Fourth	91.3	.0	5.2	2.7	.8	100.0	342	99.8	.2	.0	.0	100.0	312
Richest	97.8	.0	1.3	.8	.0	100.0	324	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	317
Total	93.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	.2	100.0	1711	91.4	6.0	1.9	.7	100.0	1592

[1] MICS indicator 4.5

Table WS.10R: Availability of soap, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | Total | Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling[1] | Number of households |
| | Soap observed | Soap not observed at place for handwashing | | | Soap shown | No soap in household | Not able/ Does not want to show soap | | | |
		Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap						
Area										
Urban	87.9	1.8	1.4	.2	7.5	.6	.6	100.0	97.2	1199
Rural	84.3	6.2	6.5	.1	1.5	.9	.4	100.0	92.1	512
Education of household head										
None	72.4	7.9	8.0	.1	8.8	2.2	.6	100.0	89.0	210
Primary	87.7	3.0	2.8	.2	5.4	.3	.6	100.0	96.1	1204
Secondary	93.9	.4	.1	.0	5.3	.2	.1	100.0	99.6	280
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	63.7	10.3	13.6	.6	8.4	2.3	1.1	100.0	82.4	341
Second	90.8	4.7	1.1	.1	3.2	.1	.1	100.0	98.7	355
Middle	91.1	.3	.0	.0	8.4	.3	.0	100.0	99.7	350
Fourth	91.1	.1	.1	.0	6.5	.8	1.5	100.0	97.7	342
Richest	97.8	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	324
Total	86.8	3.1	3.0	.1	5.8	.7	.5	100.0	95.7	1711

[1] MICS indicator 4.6

VIII REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

In MICS4, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of each woman's last birth, and are based on the one-year period (1–12 months) preceding the survey. The rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to the absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc) and on women having multiple deliveries during the one-year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15–19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15–19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period expressed per 1000 women. 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 to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed. The adolescent birth rate in Serbia is 24. This indicator displays great variations for all background characteristics. It is 7 in urban and 47 in rural areas. It is also shows significant differences when the education of mothers and wealth status are observed. The total fertility rate in Serbia is 1.7. It is higher among mothers with lower education and wealth status.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate, Serbia, 2010

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19)	Total fertility rate
Region		
Belgrade	2.4	1.2
Vojvodina	37.7	2.1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	16.8	1.7
Southern and Eastern Serbia	36.1	1.8
Area		
Urban	6.7	1.5
Rural	47.2	2.0
Women's education		
Primary	153.1	2.9
Secondary	16.5	1.9
Higher	0.0	1.4
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	107.8	2.8
Second	16.0	1.6
Middle	21.2	1.2
Fourth	4.7	1.6
Richest	.0	1.5
Total	23.9	1.7

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women aged 15–19 and 20–24. As shown in Table RH.2, 4 percent of women aged 15–19 have already had a birth, 4 percent have begun childbearing and 1 percent have had a live birth before the age of 15. Furthermore, 3 percent of women aged 20–24 have had a live birth before the age of 18. Early childbearing is more frequent among women of lower education and wealth status.

Table RH.2: Early childbearing, Serbia, 2010

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

	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			
Region							
Belgrade	4.0	.0	4.0	2.8	121	.2	200
Vojvodina	4.3	.0	4.3	.1	183	4.7	135
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.1	.0	3.1	.0	208	3.3	184
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.0	.0	3.0	.0	147	5.7	186
Area							
Urban	1.8	.0	1.8	.9	388	3.0	427
Rural	6.0	.0	6.0	.1	271	3.8	278
Education							
Primary	29.2	.0	29.2	6.6	55	20.1	58
Secondary	1.3	.0	1.3	.0	526	2.6	263
Higher	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	78	.1	379
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.6	.0	15.6	3.8	94	9.2	105
Second	3.7	.0	3.7	.0	120	4.8	156
Middle	2.3	.0	2.3	.0	148	3.0	118
Fourth	.6	.0	.6	.0	135	1.8	152
Richest	.0	.0	.0	.0	161	.0	174
Total	3.5	.0	3.5	.5	659	3.3	705

[1] MICS indicator 5.2

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

Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing. There is a very low percentage of women who have had a live birth by the age of 15, both in urban and rural areas. Nevertheless, the percentage of women who have had a live birth before the age of 18 is higher among rural than among urban women.

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing, Serbia, 2010

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

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15–19	.9	388	na	na	.1	271	na	na	.5	659	na	na
20–24	.0	427	3.0	427	.0	278	3.8	278	.0	705	3.3	705
25–29	.0	478	1.0	478	.5	368	2.8	368	.2	846	1.8	846
30–34	.0	413	1.2	413	.0	362	2.4	362	.0	775	1.8	775
35–39	.1	481	1.3	481	.0	310	9.0	310	.0	791	4.3	791
40–44	.0	399	2.5	399	.0	304	6.9	304	.0	703	4.4	703
45–49	.0	569	2.3	569	.6	337	10.2	337	.2	905	5.2	905
Total	.1	3155	1.9	2767	.2	2230	5.8	1959	.1	5385	3.5	4726

Fertility in Roma Settlements

The adolescent birth rate of the population from Roma settlements in Serbia is 159 (Table RH.1R). This indicator displays great variations per type of settlement. It is 128 in urban and 218 in rural areas. It does not show obvious differences related to mothers' education. The total fertility rate in Roma settlements is 2.7.

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 aged between 15–19 and between 20–24 in Roma settlements. As shown in the table, one-third of women aged between 15–19 have already had a birth, 40 percent have begun childbearing and 4 percent have had a live birth before the age of 15. Almost one third of women aged 20–24 have had a live birth before they are 18. Early childbearing is more frequent among women in rural areas than in urban areas and among women that have no education or only primary education.

Table RH.1R: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate, Roma Settlements, 2010

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19)	Total fertility rate
Area		
Urban	128.3	2.6
Rural	218.4	3.0
Women's education		
None	158.8	3.3
Primary	160.3	2.5
Secondary	165.2	3.2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	135.0	2.6
Second	175.9	3.2
Middle	240.2	2.7
Fourth	91.3	2.4
Richest	154.3	2.7
Total	158.5	2.7

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Table RH.2R: Early childbearing, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:			Have had a live birth before age 15	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				
Area							
Urban	30.5	4.5	34.9	2.9	281	27.3	245
Rural	40.6	7.8	48.4	6.2	147	40.4	109
Education							
None	(50.8)	(0.7)	(51.5)	(7.5)	46	42.0	69
Primary	36.9	8.0	44.8	4.6	299	31.7	250
Secondary	15.4	.0	15.4	.0	77	(7.4)	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	42.0	10.9	52.9	8.8	84	44.4	73
Second	41.0	8.3	49.3	4.7	79	37.5	83
Middle	47.1	.3	47.4	3.4	90	36.6	67
Fourth	22.6	1.9	24.5	3.3	91	19.8	73
Richest	17.6	7.5	25.1	.0	84	14.2	57
Total	33.9	5.6	39.6	4.0	429	31.3	354

[1] MICS indicator 5.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table RH.3R presents the trends for early childbearing in Roma settlements. Overall 4 percent of Roma women have had a live birth by the age of 15 with an obvious difference between urban (2 percent) and rural areas (8 percent). The percentage of women who have had a live birth before 18 grows to 37 percent with the same pattern of urban vs. rural differences. In urban areas 33 percent of women have had a live birth before the age of 18, while it is 46 percent in rural areas.

Table RH.3R: Trends in early childbearing, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15–19	2.9	281	na	na	6.2	147	na	na	4.0	429	na	na
20–24	1.9	245	27.3	245	2.2	109	40.4	109	2.0	354	31.3	354
25–29	1.1	253	31.4	253	4.8	109	40.4	109	2.2	363	34.1	363
30–34	2.9	239	34.9	239	17.0	81	50.8	81	6.5	320	38.9	320
35–39	1.7	181	37.6	181	7.8	70	50.7	70	3.4	251	41.3	251
40–44	3.0	118	32.5	118	7.8	75	43.0	75	4.8	193	36.6	193
45–49	2.1	144	37.3	144	13.3	64	58.3	64	5.5	208	43.8	208
Total	2.2	1461	33.0	1180	7.7	657	46.1	509	3.9	2118	37.0	1689

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 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.

Current use of contraception was reported by 61 percent of women currently married or in a union (Table RH.4). When administering the questionnaire module on contraception, different response categories (contraception methods) were read to interviewees before they were asked to respond about which methods they use. The approach of reading response categories in advance was not used in MICS3 and this methodological difference could be the cause of the higher recorded rate of contraception use in MICS4 than in MICS3.

The most popular method noted was the withdrawal method which is used by one in three married women in Serbia. The next most popular method is the male condom, which accounts for 14 percent of married women. Some 8 percent of women reported use of periodic abstinence, while 4 percent use the pill and 3 percent the IUD. Other methods of contraception (male or female sterilization, injectables or implants, vaginal methods, or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) are used by less than 1 percent of women.

Use of contraceptives is not very different across regions and ranged from 57 percent in Sumadija and Western Serbia to 67 percent in Vojvodina. Usage in urban and rural areas is also almost the same. Adolescents are less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 45 percent of married or in-union women aged 15–19[13] currently use a method of contraception compared to 61 percent of 20–24 year olds and 69 percent of older women (35–39 years old).

Women's education level is associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 53 percent among those with only primary education to 65 percent among women with higher education. Traditional methods are predominant and are used by 39 percent of women while modern methods are used by 22 percent of women. Usage of modern methods increases with women's education and wealth status. Modern methods are used by only 10 percent of women with primary school education and 11 percent of the poorest quintile in comparison with 33 percent of women with higher education and 31 percent from the richest quintile.

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[13]   Based on a small number of cases of married women 15–19 years old (25–49 cases).

Table RH.4: Use of contraception, Serbia, 2010

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

	Not using any method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom
								Percent of women (currently	
Region									
Belgrade	41.8	.0	.0	3.0	.0	.0	5.0	13.7	.3
Vojvodina	32.7	.6	.0	5.7	.0	.0	5.2	16.1	.2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	43.5	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	2.6	9.3	.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	39.1	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	5.1	15.4	.0
Area									
Urban	39.6	.2	.0	3.3	.0	.0	5.4	14.9	.1
Rural	38.7	.2	.0	3.0	.0	.0	3.2	12.0	.1
Age									
15–19	(55.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(0.0)
20–24	38.6	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	5.7	15.4	.1
25–29	40.4	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	4.6	19.0	.1
30–34	33.6	.1	.0	1.4	.0	.0	4.7	19.1	.2
35–39	31.4	.3	.0	3.4	.0	.0	5.5	16.3	.1
40–44	32.7	.2	.0	7.3	.0	.0	4.8	11.0	.0
45–49	53.9	.3	.0	3.6	.0	.0	2.6	4.5	.2
Number of living children									
0	70.8	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	5.5	12.5	.0
1	42.6	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	4.1	16.8	.0
2	34.1	.2	.0	4.1	.0	.0	4.9	13.1	.1
3	33.3	.5	.0	2.6	.1	.0	2.8	11.3	.1
4+	43.8	.9	.0	9.7	.0	.0	2.0	5.7	.5
Education									
Primary	46.7	.1	.0	1.6	.0	.0	3.0	5.3	.1
Secondary	38.0	.3	.0	3.3	.0	.0	3.9	12.9	.2
Higher	35.5	.0	.0	4.0	.0	.0	7.0	21.9	.0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	42.5	.1	.0	1.4	.0	.0	2.0	7.0	.1
Second	42.2	.4	.0	1.6	.0	.0	3.6	11.4	.0
Middle	35.5	.3	.0	5.1	.0	.0	4.1	10.6	.1
Fourth	37.8	.0	.0	3.7	.0	.0	4.6	16.3	.1
Richest	38.4	.1	.0	3.7	.0	.0	6.9	19.9	.2
Total	39.2	.2	.0	3.2	.0	.0	4.4	13.5	.1

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

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

married or in union) who are using:									Number of women currently married or in union
Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Emergency contraception	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi- tional method	Any method[1]	
.0	.5	3.4	32.2	.0	.0	22.1	36.1	58.2	603
.0	1.1	13.4	24.1	.0	.7	28.0	39.4	67.3	887
.3	1.0	10.4	29.5	.0	.2	15.3	41.2	56.5	969
.0	.5	3.2	35.7	.0	.1	21.4	39.5	60.9	946
.1	.7	8.3	27.1	.0	.2	24.0	36.4	60.4	1852
.1	.9	7.5	34.1	.0	.3	18.5	42.8	61.3	1552
(0.0)	(8.4)	(7.3)	(18.3)	.0	(0.0)	(10.8)	(34.0)	(44.8)	35
.0	3.8	4.8	30.9	.0	.1	21.8	39.6	61.4	208
.1	1.4	6.6	26.8	.0	.1	24.7	34.9	59.6	523
.0	1.1	6.8	33.2	.0	.0	25.4	41.0	66.4	613
.0	.4	10.7	31.7	.0	.1	25.7	42.9	68.6	673
.0	.1	10.0	33.4	.0	.5	23.3	44.0	67.3	583
.3	.0	6.7	27.1	.0	.7	11.5	34.6	46.1	769
.0	.0	1.8	9.3	.0	.0	18.1	11.1	29.2	249
.1	1.1	5.5	28.3	.0	.1	22.4	35.0	57.4	865
.0	.7	9.4	32.9	.0	.5	22.4	43.6	65.9	1833
.7	.8	11.1	36.8	.0	.0	18.0	48.7	66.7	347
.0	2.1	5.9	29.5	.0	.0	18.7	37.5	56.2	111
.1	1.0	4.8	36.9	.0	.4	10.2	43.1	53.3	569
.1	.8	8.8	31.5	.0	.2	20.7	41.3	62.0	2067
.0	.7	8.3	22.3	.0	.3	32.9	31.6	64.5	745
.0	1.6	6.3	39.0	.0	.2	10.5	47.0	57.5	522
.1	.6	7.5	32.0	.0	.5	17.0	40.7	57.8	719
.0	.8	10.5	32.8	.0	.1	20.2	44.2	64.5	666
.0	.7	8.4	28.2	.0	.1	24.7	37.4	62.2	727
.3	.6	6.8	22.7	.0	.4	31.1	30.5	61.6	770
.1	.8	7.9	30.3	.0	.3	21.5	39.3	60.8	3405

Contraception in Roma Settlements

Current use of contraception in Roma settlements was reported by 64 percent of women currently married or in a union (Table RH.4R). The most popular method is the withdrawal method which is used by half of the married women in Roma settlements. The next most popular method is lactational amenorrhoea method, which accounts for seven percent of married women. Only 3 percent of women reported use of the male condom while use of all other methods is either not present or does not exceed 1 percent.

Table RH.4R: Use of contraception, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Percent of women (currently
Area										
Urban	39.3	1.1	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.3	3.8	.0	
Rural	30.6	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	1.9	2.1	.0	
Age										
15–19	59.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.1	.0	
20–24	40.8	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.4	4.2	.0	
25–29	32.2	2.2	.0	.4	.0	.0	.9	5.1	.1	
30–34	22.4	1.1	.0	1.6	.0	.0	1.9	4.6	.0	
35–39	22.3	.9	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.5	2.3	.0	
40–44	38.5	.5	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	1.8	.0	
45–49	50.7	.6	.0	1.6	.0	.0	.0	2.4	.0	
Number of living children										
0	94.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	.0	
1	43.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	2.8	.0	
2	30.6	.1	.0	.3	.0	.0	.8	3.2	.0	
3	29.3	1.5	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.2	4.5	.0	
4+	30.4	2.4	.0	1.3	.0	.0	2.1	2.8	.0	
Education										
None	47.5	.2	.0	1.7	.0	.0	1.2	.7	.0	
Primary	35.3	.9	.0	.6	.0	.0	.9	3.0	.0	
Secondary	29.6	1.5	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.2	7.3	.0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	43.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	2.6	.1	
Second	32.8	2.6	.0	.4	.0	.0	1.5	.6	.0	
Middle	40.3	.3	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.5	2.8	.0	
Fourth	36.4	.1	.0	.7	.0	.0	.2	3.9	.0	
Richest	30.4	.9	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.2	6.1	.0	
Total	36.5	.8	.0	.9	.0	.0	.8	3.3	.0	

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

The use of contraceptives is slightly higher (69 percent) in rural than in urban areas (61 percent). Adolescents are less likely to use contraception than older women from Roma settlements. Only 41 percent of married or in-union women aged 15–19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 59 percent of 20–24 year olds and 78 percent of older women (35–39 years old).

Women's education level is directly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women from Roma settlements using any method of contraception rises from 53 percent among those with no education to 70 percent among women with secondary education. Traditional methods are pre-dominant in Roma settlements and are used by 58 percent of women with even higher prevalence in rural areas (65 percent). Modern methods are used by only 6 percent of women with a slightly higher percentage of users among women with secondary education (11 percent) and women from the richest quintile (10 percent).

married or in union) who are using:									Number of women currently married or in union
Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Emergency contraception	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
.0	5.8	.1	47.9	.0	.3	6.5	54.1	60.7	1102
.1	10.1	.1	54.7	.0	.0	4.5	64.9	69.4	520
.0	19.3	.1	21.1	.0	.0	.4	40.5	40.9	190
.0	17.2	.0	36.3	.0	.0	5.7	53.5	59.2	282
.0	5.9	.1	53.2	.0	.0	8.6	59.1	67.8	304
.1	2.6	.0	65.5	.0	.0	9.4	68.2	77.6	276
.0	2.9	.0	68.6	.0	.0	6.3	71.5	77.7	224
.0	.0	.0	57.5	.0	1.3	2.6	58.9	61.5	167
.0	.0	.6	43.7	.0	.3	4.6	44.6	49.3	180
.0	.0	.0	3.6	.0	.0	2.1	3.6	5.8	98
.0	12.2	.0	41.5	.0	.0	3.4	53.7	57.0	312
.0	7.4	.2	57.2	.0	.1	4.4	65.0	69.4	547
.1	5.9	.1	55.0	.0	.6	9.1	61.6	70.7	345
.0	5.6	.0	55.4	.0	.0	8.5	61.0	69.6	320
.0	7.6	.1	41.0	.0	.0	3.8	48.8	52.5	294
.0	7.6	.0	51.4	.0	.3	5.4	59.3	64.7	1113
.0	4.6	.6	54.6	.0	.0	10.7	59.8	70.4	204
.1	9.4	.0	42.1	.0	.0	4.8	51.5	56.3	292
.0	8.6	.0	53.5	.0	.0	5.1	62.1	67.2	321
.0	7.9	.1	46.0	.0	.7	5.0	54.7	59.7	319
.0	7.1	.1	51.5	.0	.0	4.9	58.7	63.6	354
.0	3.3	.3	56.3	.0	.2	9.5	60.1	69.6	337
.0	7.2	.1	50.1	.0	.2	5.9	57.6	63.5	1622

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who 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 results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic[14] and are fecund[15] 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 the percentage of women who 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 didn't want to have a child OR

- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they didn't want the birth

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Table RH.5 shows that 7 percent of women in Serbia have a total unmet need for contraception. The total unmet need is higher among younger women aged 20–24 (12 percent) and 25–29 year olds (13 percent).

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method 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 a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. The met need for spacing added to the met need for limiting gives the total met need for contraception. Some 18 percent of all women have a met need for spacing and 43 percent have a met need for limiting.

Unmet need for spacing is recorded among 3 percent of women but it is higher among women aged 20–24 years old (11 percent) and 25–29 years old (8 percent). One in 25 women or 4 percent of women have unmet need for limiting, with no major differences among different background characteristics.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of satisfied demand for contraception can also be estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of satisfied demand is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in a marital union who are currently using contraception, of 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, 90 percent of women in Serbia have their demand for contraception satisfied, with lower values for women aged 20–24 years old (84 percent) and 25–29 years old (82 percent).

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

[15]   A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a)   she 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) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2)   she declares that she has had a 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 the survey OR
(3)   she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about her desire for future births 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, Serbia, 2010

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

	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]			
Region									
Belgrade	21.9	36.3	58.2	3.3	4.0	7.3	603	88.9	395
Vojvodina	20.6	46.8	67.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	887	93.3	640
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14.5	42.0	56.5	3.6	4.2	7.9	969	87.8	624
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.8	45.1	60.9	3.0	3.5	6.5	946	90.4	637
Area									
Urban	18.9	41.6	60.4	2.6	2.9	5.5	1852	91.7	1221
Rural	16.4	44.9	61.3	3.7	4.2	7.9	1552	88.5	1075
Age									
15–19	(42.8)	(2.0)	(44.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	35	(*)	18
20–24	50.2	11.2	61.4	10.6	1.3	11.9	208	83.8	153
25–29	39.2	20.4	59.6	7.9	5.5	13.4	523	81.6	382
30–34	26.6	39.8	66.4	4.7	5.1	9.8	613	87.2	467
35–39	13.7	54.9	68.6	1.5	5.4	6.8	673	90.9	508
40–44	4.1	63.2	67.3	.1	2.3	2.4	583	96.5	407
45–49	.1	46.0	46.1	.0	.9	.9	769	98.1	361
Education									
Primary	8.5	44.8	53.3	2.6	4.1	6.7	569	88.8	341
Secondary	17.0	45.0	62.0	3.3	3.5	6.7	2067	90.2	1421
Higher	27.3	37.2	64.5	2.9	2.7	5.7	745	91.9	523
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	14.5	43.0	57.5	3.5	5.0	8.5	522	87.1	344
Second	16.4	41.4	57.8	2.8	4.6	7.4	719	88.6	469
Middle	16.1	48.4	64.5	3.5	2.8	6.3	666	91.1	472
Fourth	19.1	43.0	62.2	2.2	2.8	5.1	727	92.5	489
Richest	21.3	40.2	61.6	3.5	2.7	6.2	770	90.9	521
Total	17.7	43.1	60.8	3.1	3.5	6.6	3405	90.2	2296

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

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

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

Unmet Need in Roma Settlements

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Table RH.5R shows that 10 percent of women in Roma settlements in Serbia have an unmet need for contraception. The total unmet need is higher among women aged 20–24 (15 percent) and aged 25–29 (18 percent). There is also a difference between rural and urban areas.

Table RH.5R: Unmet need for contraception, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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]			
Area									
Urban	16.0	44.6	60.7	4.1	8.8	12.9	1102	82.5	810
Rural	13.5	55.9	69.4	1.5	2.9	4.4	520	94.0	384
Age									
15–19	31.9	9.0	40.9	4.6	2.4	7.0	190	85.5	91
20–24	27.2	32.0	59.2	8.7	6.0	14.7	282	80.1	208
25–29	20.0	47.7	67.8	3.7	14.0	17.7	304	79.3	259
30–34	11.8	65.8	77.6	2.6	6.3	8.8	276	89.8	238
35–39	5.0	72.7	77.7	.2	6.9	7.1	224	91.7	190
40–44	.0	61.5	61.5	.4	4.7	5.1	167	92.4	111
45–49	2.7	46.5	49.3	.0	4.5	4.5	180	91.6	97
Education									
None	5.6	46.9	52.5	4.7	9.6	14.3	294	78.6	196
Primary	14.7	50.0	64.7	3.1	6.8	9.8	1113	86.8	829
Secondary	30.1	40.3	70.4	2.2	4.5	6.7	204	91.3	157
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	8.8	47.4	56.3	6.4	9.2	15.6	292	78.3	210
Second	15.0	52.2	67.2	1.5	8.5	10.0	321	87.0	248
Middle	11.9	47.8	59.7	3.8	4.5	8.3	319	87.8	217
Fourth	16.3	47.3	63.6	1.4	6.7	8.1	354	88.7	254
Richest	22.9	46.7	69.6	3.4	6.2	9.6	337	87.9	267
Total	15.2	48.3	63.5	3.2	6.9	10.2	1622	86.2	1195

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method 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 a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether or not to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and met need for limiting added together constitute the total met need for contraception. Some 15 percent of all women from Roma settlements have a met need for spacing and 48 percent have a met need for limiting. Unmet need for spacing is recorded among 3 percent of women but it is higher among women aged 20–24 years old (9 percent). One of 14 women or 7 percent have unmet need for limiting, increasing to 14 percent in the age group of 25–29 years old

women. Women without primary education and from the poorest quintile have increased unmet need for contraception (14 and 16 percent respectively).

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of satisfied demand for contraception can also be estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in a marital union who are currently using contraception, of 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. The majority of women from Roma settlements in Serbia (86 percent) have their demand for contraception satisfied.

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, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms, and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide a route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period 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.

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15−49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care

	Person providing antenatal care		No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel[1]	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife				
Region						
Belgrade	99.2	.4	.4	100.0	99.6	91
Vojvodina	99.8	.0	.2	100.0	99.8	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.1	.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	.0	.4	100.0	99.6	146
Area						
Urban	99.6	.1	.3	100.0	99.7	281
Rural	98.2	.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	262
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	90.7	.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	28
20−34	99.3	.1	.6	100.0	99.4	442
35−49	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	59
Education						
Primary	97.8	.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	79
Secondary	99.0	.1	.8	100.0	99.2	307
Higher	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	148
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	95.4	.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	112
Second	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	97
Middle	99.6	.4	.0	100.0	100.0	87
Fourth	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	106
Richest	99.8	.0	.2	100.0	99.8	141
Total	98.9	.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	543

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

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 of antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement

- Urine testing for bacteria and proteinuria

- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia

- Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to those women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the preceding two years is presented in Table RH.6. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is high in Serbia with 99 percent of women receiving antenatal care from skilled personnel at least once during their pregnancy. The lowest, but still high, levels of antenatal care are found among women from the poorest quintile (95 percent), and among those women that were 20 years or younger at the time of their child's birth (91 percent). There are no variations observed among regions or other background characteristics.

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Missing/DK	Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenetal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]			
Region								
Belgrade	.4	.0	.8	.0	96.0	2.8	100.0	91
Vojvodina	.2	.2	.4	2.2	92.7	4.3	100.0	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.9	.6	2.1	2.1	91.5	.8	100.0	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.4	.0	.6	1.1	97.2	.7	100.0	146
Area								
Urban	.3	.3	.6	1.4	94.3	3.2	100.0	281
Rural	1.8	.1	1.4	1.6	94.0	1.1	100.0	262
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	9.3	.0	.0	3.8	82.6	4.3	100.0	28
20–34	.6	.3	.8	1.0	95.2	2.1	100.0	456
35–49	.0	.0	3.0	3.9	91.9	1.2	100.0	59
Education								
Primary	2.2	.4	2.9	3.6	87.8	3.0	100.0	79
Secondary	.8	.1	.9	1.4	93.9	2.8	100.0	307
Higher	.0	.4	.0	.4	98.8	.5	100.0	148
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.6	.0	2.6	4.8	85.6	2.4	100.0	112
Second	.0	.3	1.6	2.2	94.4	1.5	100.0	97
Middle	.0	.4	.0	.0	98.4	1.2	100.0	87
Fourth	.0	.0	.5	.0	97.3	2.2	100.0	106
Richest	.2	.4	.2	.5	95.8	3.0	100.0	141
Total	1.0	.2	1.0	1.5	94.2	2.2	100.0	543

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the last pregnancy over the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. A high percentage (97 percent) of mothers received antenatal care more than once, and 94 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers from the poorest quintile and those with primary education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive ANC four or more times. For example, 86 percent of women living in the poorest quintile and 83 percent of women 20 years old or younger at the time of the birth reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 96 percent among those living in households in the richest quintile.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.8. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 99 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 98 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked and that a urine specimen was taken.

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care

	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Region					
Belgrade	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.3	91
Vojvodina	99.3	98.8	99.6	98.5	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.0	96.0	96.5	94.7	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.1	146
Area					
Urban	99.0	99.2	99.4	98.4	281
Rural	97.8	97.5	98.1	97.2	262
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	28
20–34	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.5	456
35–49	98.7	96.9	99.4	96.2	59
Education					
Primary	96.5	95.4	97.3	94.6	79
Secondary	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.1	307
Higher	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5	148
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.5	93.7	95.0	93.2	112
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97
Middle	98.5	100.0	99.2	98.5	87
Fourth	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.3	106
Richest	99.3	98.9	99.8	98.4	141
Total	98.4	98.4	98.8	97.8	543

[1] MICS indicator 5.6

Antenatal Care in Roma Settlements

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to Roma women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the previous two years is presented in Table RH.6R. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is high in Roma settlements in Serbia with 94 percent of women receiving antenatal care from skilled personnel at least once during the pregnancy. The lowest, but still high, level of antenatal care (86 percent) is found among women without education and is 89 percent among women from the poorest quintile.

Table RH.6R: Antenatal care coverage, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care

	Person providing antenatal care		No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel[1]	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife				
Area						
Urban	94.0	.4	5.5	100.0	94.5	294
Rural	93.9	.9	5.3	100.0	94.7	146
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	94.3	1.0	4.7	100.0	95.3	154
20–34	93.7	.4	5.9	100.0	94.1	262
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Education						
None	85.8	.4	13.8	100.0	86.2	89
Primary	95.5	.7	3.7	100.0	96.3	291
Secondary	98.5	.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	59
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	88.4	.8	10.8	100.0	89.2	106
Second	95.5	1.2	3.3	100.0	96.7	99
Middle	89.0	.0	11.0	100.0	89.0	80
Fourth	99.0	.5	.6	100.0	99.4	81
Richest	99.7	.3	.0	100.0	100.0	75
Total	94.0	.6	5.5	100.0	94.5	440

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7R shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey (regardless of provider) by selected characteristics. Some 85 percent of mothers from Roma settlements received antenatal care more than once and 72 percent received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers from households with low living standard and those with no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive ANC four or more times. For example, 45 percent of women living in the poorest quintile reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 82 percent among those living in households in the richest quintile. Almost 14 percent of mothers who did not finish primary education and 12 percent of mothers from the poorest quintile had no ANC visits during their pregnancy.

Table RH.7R: Number of antenatal care visits, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
by number of antenatal care visits by any provider

	Percent distribution of women who had:					Missing/DK	Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenetal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]			
Area								
Urban	5.5	3.3	4.5	7.3	72.6	6.7	100.0	294
Rural	5.3	3.1	7.1	8.1	70.6	5.8	100.0	146
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	4.7	.8	3.0	6.8	78.2	6.5	100.0	154
20–34	6.2	3.5	6.6	8.4	69.5	5.9	100.0	264
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Education								
None	13.8	4.1	9.1	14.8	53.2	5.1	100.0	89
Primary	3.7	3.6	5.4	6.9	72.7	7.6	100.0	291
Secondary	1.5	.0	.0	.0	97.8	.7	100.0	59
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.8	9.4	9.8	17.0	45.2	7.8	100.0	106
Second	3.3	3.0	5.8	9.5	76.5	1.9	100.0	99
Middle	11.0	.5	1.1	2.4	73.0	11.9	100.0	80
Fourth	.6	.0	2.4	2.2	90.9	3.9	100.0	81
Richest	.0	1.1	6.5	3.1	82.0	7.3	100.0	75
Total	5.5	3.2	5.4	7.6	71.9	6.4	100.0	440

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The types of services that pregnant women from Roma settlements received are shown in Table RH.8R. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 90 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits and that their blood pressure was checked, while 89 percent reported that a urine specimen was taken.

Table RH.8R: Content of antenatal care, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who had their blood pressure measured,
urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care

	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
Area					
Urban	90.3	90.1	91.1	89.3	294
Rural	89.5	87.3	88.7	86.8	146
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	92.8	93.3	94.1	92.0	154
20–34	88.8	87.0	88.4	86.7	264
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Education					
None	74.1	73.0	75.2	72.4	89
Primary	93.3	92.2	93.2	91.5	291
Secondary	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.0	59
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	77.7	74.3	77.4	73.4	106
Second	90.0	89.1	90.9	87.8	99
Middle	88.0	88.3	88.3	88.0	80
Fourth	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	81
Richest	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	75
Total	90.1	89.1	90.3	88.5	440

[1] MICS indicator 5.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Assistance at Delivery

Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to *skilled attendants* at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and the proportion of institutional

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15—49 who had a live birth in the two years
preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section

	Person assisting at delivery					No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section[2]	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other					
Region										
Belgrade	93.4	5.9	.4	.0	.4	.0	100.0	99.2	25.0	91
Vojvodina	88.1	11.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	19.5	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.5	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	26.6	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.3	6.2	.0	.3	.0	.3	100.0	99.5	28.0	146
Area										
Urban	90.9	8.9	.1	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.8	24.0	281
Rural	95.5	4.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	100.0	99.6	25.2	262
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	94.9	3.8	1.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0	98.7	33.2	28
20—34	92.7	7.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	22.4	456
35—49	95.3	4.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	37.8	59
Place of delivery										
Public sector health facility	93.2	6.7	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	99.9	25.0	534
Private sector health facility	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Education										
Primary	94.9	4.6	.0	.5	.0	.0	100.0	99.5	17.5	79
Secondary	93.1	6.7	.0	.0	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	24.2	307
Higher	93.4	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.9	30.5	148
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	94.6	4.7	.3	.3	.0	.0	100.0	99.3	18.1	112
Second	96.1	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	23.7	97
Middle	92.1	7.8	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	99.8	22.8	87
Fourth	91.6	8.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	28.7	106
Richest	91.7	7.9	.0	.0	.2	.2	100.0	99.6	28.4	141
Total	93.1	6.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	100.0	99.7	24.6	543

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

[2] MICS indicator 5.9

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

deliveries. The "skilled attendant at delivery" indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

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, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Almost all births (99.7 percent) 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. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 93 percent of births and nurses assisted with 7 percent.

Every fourth woman (25 percent) in Serbia gave birth by Caesarean section and this is more frequent among women from the richest quintile (28 percent), women with higher education (30 percent) and among women older than 35 years (38 percent).

Assistance at Delivery in Roma Settlements

Almost all births from Roma settlements (99.5 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. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 88 percent of births and nurses assisted with 12 percent.

In total, 14 percent of women from Roma settlements in Serbia gave birth by Caesarean section. The highest percentage of births by Caesarean section are among the richer quintiles, the most educated groups and among women living in urban areas.

Table RH.9R: Assistance during delivery, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years |
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Husband	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section[2]	
Area											
Urban	85.1	14.4	.1	.2	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.6	16.9	294
Rural	93.2	6.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.0	100.0	99.4	7.0	146
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	87.0	13.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	7.4	154
20–34	87.7	11.6	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	100.0	99.3	16.3	264
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
Place of delivery											
Public sector health facility	88.2	11.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	13.7	437
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Education											
None	88.6	10.1	.4	.3	.0	.6	.0	100.0	98.7	12.2	89
Primary	88.0	11.6	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	100.0	99.7	12.8	291
Secondary	86.8	13.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	19.9	59
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	89.5	8.8	.0	.6	.3	.5	.3	100.0	98.3	11.5	106
Second	85.2	14.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	9.5	99
Middle	89.6	10.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	10.7	80
Fourth	88.8	10.8	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.6	20.5	81
Richest	85.7	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	17.8	75
Total	87.8	11.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100.0	99.5	13.6	440

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

[2] MICS indicator 5.9

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

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of deliveries 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 percentage distribution of women aged 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.

Almost all (99.8 percent) births in Serbia are delivered in a health facility; 98 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and only 1 percent occurs in private sector facilities. Utilization of private sector health facilities for deliveries is more frequent only in Belgrade (7 percent) and among women with higher levels of educational attainment (3 percent).

Table RH.10: Place of delivery, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other			
Region							
Belgrade	92.4	7.2	.4	.0	100.0	99.6	91
Vojvodina	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.3	.7	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.4	.0	.3	.3	100.0	99.4	146
Area							
Urban	98.5	1.3	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	281
Rural	98.2	1.5	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	262
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	97.5	1.1	1.3	.0	100.0	98.7	28
20–34	98.3	1.5	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	456
35–49	99.7	.3	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	59
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
1–3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	15
4+ visits	98.4	1.5	.1	.0	100.0	99.9	511
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	12
Education							
Primary	99.1	.4	.5	.0	100.0	99.5	79
Secondary	98.7	1.1	.0	.2	100.0	99.8	307
Higher	97.5	2.5	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	148
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	99.0	.3	.7	.0	100.0	99.3	112
Second	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	97
Middle	95.6	4.4	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	87
Fourth	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	106
Richest	97.3	2.4	.0	.3	100.0	99.7	141
Total	98.4	1.4	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	543

[1] MICS indicator 5.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Place of Delivery in Roma Settlements

Almost all (99.3 percent) births by women from Roma settlements in Serbia are delivered in public sector health facilities. About 2 percent of women from the poorest quintile and women that did not finish primary school delivered at home.

Table RH.10R: Place of delivery, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Home	Other			
Area						
Urban	99.5	.4	.1	100.0	99.5	294
Rural	99.0	.6	.3	100.0	99.0	146
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	154
20–34	99.0	.7	.3	100.0	99.0	264
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.2)	24
1–3 visits	98.1	1.2	.7	100.0	98.1	71
4+ visits	99.8	.1	.1	100.0	99.8	316
Missing/DK	(98.9)	(1.1)	(.0)	100.0	(98.9)	28
Education						
None	97.8	1.7	.6	100.0	97.8	89
Primary	99.7	.2	.1	100.0	99.7	291
Secondary	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	59
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	97.5	1.7	.8	100.0	97.5	106
Second	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	99
Middle	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	80
Fourth	99.6	.4	.0	100.0	99.6	81
Richest	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	75
Total	99.3	.5	.2	100.0	99.3	440

[1] MICS indicator 5.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

IX CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance to early childhood education in an organized learning, a child education programme or pre-school is important for the readiness of children to school.

In Serbia, 44 percent of children aged 36–59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are present — the figure is as high as 57 percent in urban areas, compared to 29 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36–59 months, attendance to early

childhood education programmes is more prevalent in Belgrade (59 percent), and lowest in South and East Serbia (30 percent). No big gender difference was observed, but differentials by socioeconomic status need to be highlighted: 75 percent of children living in the households within the richest quintile attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 22 percent in the poorest quintile. It is interesting to note that the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36–47 months and 48–59 months are 39 percent and 49 percent respectively.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months currently attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months
Sex		
Male	40.7	655
Female	46.6	751
Region		
Belgrade	59.4	280
Vojvodina	53.3	420
Sumadija and Western Serbia	34.2	380
Southern and Eastern Serbia	29.6	326
Area		
Urban	56.6	763
Rural	28.7	644

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months currently attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months
Age of child		
36–47 months	38.6	663
48–59 months	48.5	743
Mother's education		
Primary	20.8	185
Secondary	40.2	866
Higher	66.5	346
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	21.9	240
Second	27.0	314
Middle	35.5	265
Fourth	54.7	277
Richest	75.2	311
Total	43.8	1406

[1] MICS indicator 6.7

A specific question was added in MICS4 questionnaire to explore reasons for non-attendance at kindergarten of children aged 36–59 months (Table CD.1A). The response categories are classified into three broad groups: parents' attitudes, problems of access, and other reasons. The first category of answers includes the following reasons for non-attendance given by parents: their opinion that the child will not learn anything important, that there is someone at home who can take care of the child, that the child is disabled, that services are of low quality and that the child will be poorly treated. The reasons related to access comprise the inability to enroll a child if both parents are unemployed, overcrowded facilities, costly services, other high expenses, and no organized transport for children.

The main reasons for non-attendance, in 59 percent of cases, is the opinion of parents that there is no need for a child to attend kindergarten as there is someone at home who can take care of the child. For highly educated mothers and better off parents, this percentage grows to 68 and 79 percent respectively. In 37 percent issues of access are reported as an obstacle. Within this group 13 percent is due to lack of organized transport (much higher in rural than urban areas) and in 8 percent to overcrowded facilities. For 12 percent of children, the direct cost of kindergarten services are the reason for non-attendance while this percentage grows to 25 percent for the poorest quintile.

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 the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, the presence of books for the child in the home, and the conditions of care are important indicators of the quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

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.

Table CD.1A: Early child development, Serbia, 2010

Children aged 36–59 months — Reasons for not attending kindergarten

	Parents' attitudes			
	Not much to learn in kindergarten	Disabled	Low level of service	Poor treatment
Sex				
Male	1.3	.1	.6	.0
Female	.4	.3	.4	.2
Region				
Belgrade	4.5	.0	1.9	.6
Vojvodina	.2	.2	.0	.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	.0	.5	.5	.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.5	.0	.2	.0
Area				
Urban	1.6	.4	.7	.2
Rural	.3	.1	.4	.0
Age				
36–47 months	1.4	.0	.6	.0
48–59 months	.3	.5	.4	.2
Mother's education				
Primary	.5	.0	.0	.0
Secondary	.8	.3	.5	.0
Higher	1.3	.0	1.3	.0
Father's education				
Primary	.5	.0	.0	.0
Secondary	.9	.2	.5	.0
Higher	1.6	.0	.6	.0
Father not in household	(0.0)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.7)
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	.0	.3	.0	.4
Second	.0	.0	.0	.0
Middle	.0	.0	.4	.0
Fourth	1.8	.6	.9	.0
Richest	5.7	.6	2.6	.0
Total	.8	.2	.5	.1

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

Reasons for not attending kindergarten

	The child is taken care at home	Access problems					Other reasons	Parents' attitudes	Access problems	Other reasons	Number of children 36–59 months old not attending kindergarten
		Parents unemployed	Overcrowded facility	Costly services	Other expenses too high	No organized transport for children					
	55.1	5.7	8.8	12.2	3.5	13.9	14.4	55.8	39.7	14.4	389
	62.0	5.5	6.8	12.1	1.1	11.1	10.6	62.6	33.5	10.6	401
	50.5	22.9	12.2	18.1	6.4	5.6	8.5	52.4	56.9	8.5	114
	57.6	2.5	8.9	19.2	2.7	1.0	18.5	57.8	32.4	18.5	196
	60.2	3.3	5.2	7.2	.7	16.3	18.3	61.2	28.5	18.3	250
	61.8	2.2	7.4	8.6	1.6	21.6	3.0	61.8	38.9	3.0	230
	67.9	10.0	8.3	13.7	3.5	.4	6.9	69.1	32.7	6.9	331
	51.9	2.4	7.4	11.0	1.4	21.2	16.5	52.1	39.4	16.5	459
	59.9	6.5	6.2	10.3	2.8	10.0	14.8	60.2	32.4	14.8	407
	57.2	4.7	9.5	14.2	1.7	15.2	10.0	58.2	41.0	10.0	383
	53.8	5.3	10.0	21.3	3.7	8.6	11.9	53.8	41.8	11.9	146
	58.0	7.0	8.1	7.9	1.6	15.4	13.6	58.6	37.2	13.6	518
	67.8	.5	4.3	19.2	2.3	5.7	8.5	68.7	27.9	8.5	116
	47.4	7.9	5.4	21.4	5.5	22.5	15.8	47.4	54.3	15.8	152
	61.0	3.6	9.4	8.2	1.4	12.0	12.3	61.6	31.5	12.3	502
	69.4	13.9	1.8	12.0	1.1	3.9	7.0	69.4	32.3	7.0	94
	(43.6)	(2.5)	(10.2)	(28.0)	(4.1)	(1.6)	(16.0)	(49.0)	(43.9)	(16.0)	40
	45.5	5.3	5.7	24.7	4.4	10.5	17.5	46.2	44.0	17.5	187
	53.7	7.1	4.5	7.8	.7	19.2	18.0	53.7	38.3	18.0	229
	69.5	6.8	8.1	1.9	.2	12.3	7.6	69.9	28.1	7.6	171
	59.7	4.1	13.0	15.9	2.8	10.9	6.7	60.7	38.7	6.7	125
	79.0	2.2	13.2	11.5	5.1	.5	4.5	81.5	28.4	4.5	77
	58.6	5.6	7.8	12.2	2.3	12.5	12.5	59.3	36.6	12.5	790

For almost all children under-five (95 percent) an adult household member engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 6. The table also indicates that the father's were involved in 3 activities. Father's involvement in one or more activities was 78 percent. Overall, 7 percent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

Table CD.2: Support for learning, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 36–59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children age 36–59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities[1]	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities[2]	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	95.5	82.3	5.6	2.8	7.1	655
Female	94.9	74.2	5.6	2.4	6.5	751
Region						
Belgrade	97.1	82.4	5.7	3.0	6.6	280
Vojvodina	88.9	71.5	5.2	2.1	11.0	420
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.9	78.4	5.7	2.8	3.6	380
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	82.2	5.8	2.6	5.2	326
Area						
Urban	95.8	76.0	5.6	2.7	9.1	763
Rural	94.4	80.4	5.5	2.4	4.1	644
Age						
36–47 months	95.0	77.4	5.6	2.6	4.7	663
48–59 months	95.3	78.5	5.6	2.6	8.6	743
Mother's education						
Primary	85.8	60.0	5.0	1.8	13.6	185
Secondary	96.8	81.1	5.7	2.6	5.8	866
Higher	96.6	80.2	5.7	2.9	5.2	346
Father's education						
Primary	87.3	66.3	5.1	1.9	na	186
Secondary	95.9	84.3	5.6	2.7	na	855
Higher	98.2	87.9	5.7	3.5	na	268
Father not in household	95.3	17.6	5.4	na	na	95
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	84.0	62.2	5.0	1.9	11.0	240
Second	96.8	81.9	5.7	2.8	2.3	314
Middle	98.9	85.9	5.7	2.5	2.2	265
Fourth	96.8	72.5	5.7	2.6	14.7	277
Richest	97.5	84.3	5.7	3.0	5.0	311
Total	95.2	78.0	5.6	2.6	6.8	1406

[1] MICS indicator 6.1
[2] MICS Indicator 6.2

There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; however, a larger proportion of fathers engaged in activities with boys (82 percent) than with girls (74 percent). There were no large differences in adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children between urban areas (96 percent), and rural areas (94 percent). Adult engagement in activities with children was lowest in Vojvodina (89 percent). The proportion was 98 percent for children in the richest quintile, in contrast to those living in households within the poorest quintile (84 percent). Father's involvement was 76 percent in urban areas compared to 80 percent in rural areas.

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. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores. The mother/caretaker of all children under-5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

Table CD.3: Learning materials, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:			Two or more types of playthings[2]	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		
Sex							
Male	75.7	56.9	24.4	95.6	64.1	65.5	1670
Female	76.1	58.6	25.6	95.1	59.1	60.3	1704
Region							
Belgrade	83.2	66.5	24.2	98.5	64.0	64.1	639
Vojvodina	80.8	58.2	30.7	93.4	65.0	67.0	994
Sumadija and Western Serbia	67.1	50.2	26.3	94.5	54.6	56.4	905
Southern and Eastern Serbia	74.1	58.7	17.5	96.2	63.2	64.0	836
Area							
Urban	82.0	65.0	22.4	97.6	60.5	61.9	1810
Rural	68.9	49.4	28.0	92.7	62.8	63.9	1564
Age							
0–23 months	47.2	31.2	12.8	90.6	46.4	46.5	1220
24–59 months	92.2	72.8	31.9	98.0	70.1	72.1	2154
Mother's education							
Primary	49.4	27.9	33.8	87.9	65.3	65.9	480
Secondary	79.0	59.8	24.1	96.5	60.1	61.6	1982
Higher	86.2	71.5	21.3	97.8	62.0	63.4	878
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	49.3	26.7	33.1	86.8	63.6	65.0	634
Second	74.4	55.6	31.3	97.0	64.0	65.2	658
Middle	83.4	65.0	21.6	96.0	61.9	62.8	599
Fourth	83.2	67.9	23.6	97.0	60.7	61.5	665
Richest	86.4	70.1	17.4	98.9	58.4	60.4	818
Total	75.9	57.8	25.0	95.4	61.6	62.8	3374

[1] MICS indicator 6.3
[2] MICS indicator 6.4

In Serbia, 76 percent of children aged 0–59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). Children with 10 or more books declines to 58 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have greater access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of children under-5 who have 3 or more children's books is 82 percent in urban areas, compared to 69 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 92 percent of children aged 24–59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 47 percent for children aged 0–23 months.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, two-thirds of children in urban areas (65 percent) and half of the children in rural areas (49 percent) have 10 or more books.

Table CD.3 also shows that 63 percent of children aged 0–59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in MICS included 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 95 percent of children play with toys that come from a store. The proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings is 66 percent among boys and 60 percent among girls. No urban-rural differentials are observed in this respect or in terms of the mothers' education. Toys from stores are present more among children whose household has higher socioeconomic status or where the mother has a higher education.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 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 1 percent of children aged 0–59 months were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either being left alone or in the

care of another child. No differences were observed by background characteristics.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care, Serbia, 2010

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

| | Percentage 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]	Number of children under age 5
Sex				
Male	.7	.6	1.0	1670
Female	.8	.5	1.1	1704
Region				
Belgrade	1.0	.9	1.7	639
Vojvodina	.3	.5	.5	994
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.6	.6	1.9	905
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.1	.3	.3	836
Area				
Urban	.8	.5	1.2	1810
Rural	.7	.6	.9	1564
Age				
0–23 months	.2	.1	.2	1220
24–59 months	1.1	.8	1.5	2154
Mother's education				
Primary	.6	1.1	1.1	480
Secondary	.8	.3	1.1	1982
Higher	.5	.4	.7	878
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.1	1.4	1.6	634
Second	1.2	.3	1.4	658
Middle	1.2	.2	1.3	599
Fourth	.3	.4	.5	665
Richest	.2	.4	.6	818
Total	.8	.5	1.0	3374

[1] MICS indicator 6.5

Early Childhood Education and Learning in Roma Settlements

Only 8 percent of children in Roma settlements, aged 36–59 months, attend an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1R). Urban-rural differentials are present — the figure is 10 percent in urban areas, compared to 4 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36–59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent among children whose mother has secondary education (25 percent).

No gender differentials exist, but a differential by socioeconomic status does, namely, that while about every eighth child from the richest and middle quintile attend such programmes, among poorer quintiles only about one in 20 children attend early childhood education programmes. It should be noted that the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36–47 months and 48–59 months are 5 percent and 11 percent respectively.

Table CD.1R.A shows the reasons for non-attendace at kindergarten of children aged 36-59 months. When looking into reasons for this low attendance, the opinion that there is someone to take care of the child at home is shared by 54 percent of parents/caretakers. On the other hand, access issues were named as the reasons for non-attendance for 43 percent of children. Among these, 27 percent found cost the main obstacle to attendance. This percentage grows to 39 percent for children of single mothers and among parents with only primary education, and to 44 percent in the poorest quintile. In 23 percent the other reasons are mentioned.

Table CD.1R: Early childhood education, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months currently attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months
Sex		
Male	8.2	347
Female	8.2	305
Area		
Urban	10.0	447
Rural	4.1	205
Age of child		
36–47 months	5.0	305
48–59 months	11.0	347
Mother's education		
None	5.6	131
Primary	6.8	462
Secondary	24.5	55
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	4.5	168
Second	5.6	161
Middle	11.7	107
Fourth	9.5	113
Richest	13.1	102
Total	8.2	652

[1] MICS indicator 6.7

Table CD.1R.A: Early child development, Roma Settlements, 2010

Children aged 36–59 months — Reasons for not attending kindergarten

	Reasons for not attending kindergarten								
	Parents' attitudes					Access problems			
	Not much to learn in kindergarten	Disabled	Low level of service	Poor treatment	The child is taken care at home	Parents unemployed	Overcrowded facility	Costly services	Other expenses too high
Sex									
Male	.6	.9	.0	.6	54.6	16.6	11.4	25.8	12.5
Female	2.5	.3	1.0	2.1	53.4	8.9	7.6	27.6	18.7
Area									
Urban	2.0	.5	.7	1.7	57.8	14.5	11.0	23.8	11.8
Rural	.5	.8	.0	.5	46.5	9.9	6.9	32.6	22.8
Age									
36–47 months	.7	.5	.5	1.2	57.0	13.6	10.0	22.7	14.7
48–59 months	2.2	.7	.4	1.4	51.4	12.4	9.3	30.4	16.1
Mother's education									
Primary	1.9	.6	.0	1.2	46.6	10.4	6.2	39.2	31.4
Secondary	1.5	.4	.7	1.5	56.4	14.0	10.0	24.1	11.2
Higher	(.0)	(2.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(50.3)	(10.2)	(16.6)	(16.9)	(11.7)
Father's education									
Primary	.8	.0	.0	.8	38.6	16.8	13.5	38.8	26.2
Secondary	1.1	.7	.7	1.6	50.9	12.4	7.3	23.5	15.0
Higher	4.4	.0	.0	.6	69.2	12.6	12.2	25.2	7.8
Father not in household	.0	1.3	.0	1.0	65.6	13.8	16.7	38.7	19.8
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.7	1.4	.8	2.4	43.6	12.6	7.4	44.2	35.4
Second	.0	.0	.6	1.5	54.3	5.0	6.1	23.2	12.7
Middle	4.3	1.3	.0	.5	62.9	13.2	14.9	36.4	9.1
Fourth	2.0	.0	.0	.0	60.1	25.1	5.6	10.3	4.4
Richest	.0	.0	.7	1.3	56.3	13.0	18.6	9.2	3.3
Total	1.5	.6	.5	1.3	54.1	13.0	9.6	26.7	15.4

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

For 67 percent of children under-five, an adult household member engaged in more than four 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 in with children was 4. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was less than 2 activities. Fathers' involvement with one or more activities was 63 percent. Every tenth child was living in a household without their fathers.

No organized transport for children	Other reasons	Parents' attitudes	Access problems	Other reasons	Number of children 36–59 months old not attending kindergarten
3.9	22.3	56.5	45.0	22.3	319
3.2	24.7	55.7	39.8	24.7	280
.8	21.0	60.3	42.1	21.0	402
9.4	28.4	47.6	43.5	28.4	197
2.1	28.1	58.3	38.1	28.1	290
5.0	19.1	54.1	46.7	19.1	308
4.2	25.7	48.9	48.3	25.7	124
3.4	23.9	58.3	40.8	23.9	431
(4.2)	(13.5)	(52.8)	(45.9)	(13.5)	42
6.2	11.5	39.4	61.1	11.5	55
4.1	28.5	53.5	40.0	28.5	390
1.2	15.3	69.8	38.4	15.3	92
1.9	14.4	67.2	48.3	14.4	61
8.8	20.8	48.1	57.7	20.8	161
2.6	27.4	55.2	32.8	27.4	152
.3	14.6	64.7	43.2	14.6	95
2.8	31.0	61.0	42.7	31.0	102
.2	22.2	57.6	31.0	22.2	89
3.6	23.4	56.1	42.5	23.4	599

There are no gender differences in terms of adult activities or fathers' activities with children at all. But, there are differences in adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children between urban areas (74 percent), and rural areas (52 percent). Adult engagement in activities with children was lowest for children whose fathers have no education (41 percent), but that percentage increases according to the level of education (65 percent for primary, and 89 percent for secondary education). The proportion was 88 percent for children living in the households within the richest quintile, as opposed to 47 percent for those in the poorest quintile. Fathers' involvement was greater in urban areas (69 percent) than in rural areas (49 percent).

Table CD.2R: Support for learning, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 36–59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children age 36–59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities[1]	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities[2]	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	65.9	63.6	4.1	1.6	12.4	347
Female	68.7	61.2	4.0	1.7	7.2	305
Area						
Urban	74.3	68.7	4.4	1.8	8.0	447
Rural	51.7	48.9	3.4	1.2	14.2	205
Age						
36–47 months	73.8	62.0	4.4	1.7	13.2	305
48–59 months	61.4	62.9	3.8	1.6	7.1	347
Mother's education						
None	45.1	50.8	3.2	1.1	7.2	131
Primary	70.6	63.5	4.2	1.7	11.1	462
Secondary	89.0	79.1	5.1	2.5	7.6	55
Father's education						
None	41.2	58.3	3.1	1.4	na	56
Primary	64.9	65.0	3.9	1.7	na	424
Secondary	88.8	88.0	4.9	2.3	na	104
Father not in household	68.7	6.9	4.3	na	na	65
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	47.3	51.8	3.2	1.2	10.7	168
Second	63.2	61.8	3.9	1.8	10.1	161
Middle	75.3	57.7	4.4	1.3	12.3	107
Fourth	76.1	65.2	4.6	1.7	8.2	113
Richest	87.6	82.9	5.0	2.5	7.9	102
Total	67.2	62.5	4.1	1.6	9.9	652

[1] MICS indicator 6.1
[2] MICS Indicator 6.2

In Roma settlements, 23 percent of children aged between 0–59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3R), but only 11 percent have 10 or more books. There are some gender differentials. On the one hand, 21 percent of male children have 3 or more children's books, and 9 percent have 10 or more. However, 25 percent of female children had 3 or more books, and 13 percent had 10 or more children's books.

Urban children appear to have slightly better access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 29 percent in urban areas, compared to 11 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 31 percent of children aged between 24–59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 10 percent for children aged between 0–23 months.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, only a small percentage of children in urban areas have 10 or more books (15 percent), and even less in rural areas (4 percent).

Table CD.3R: Learning materials, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:			Two or more types of playthings[2]	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		
Sex							
Male	21.2	9.4	25.7	79.7	57.0	53.3	823
Female	25.2	12.9	29.6	77.0	58.0	55.5	781
Area							
Urban	29.2	14.8	28.1	85.1	57.9	57.9	1084
Rural	10.5	3.5	26.7	64.5	56.6	47.0	520
Age							
0–23 months	9.6	3.5	16.9	69.3	37.4	35.2	592
24–59 months	31.1	15.6	33.9	83.7	69.2	65.6	1012
Mother's education							
None	10.0	4.2	21.9	65.9	59.6	47.1	319
Primary	24.0	10.7	30.7	80.0	57.1	56.1	1111
Secondary	39.3	25.2	16.5	90.4	55.2	54.5	166
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	7.6	3.9	25.5	56.9	63.5	47.8	396
Second	14.7	5.7	29.4	79.5	58.5	57.7	380
Middle	25.3	9.1	30.6	85.5	58.4	58.4	288
Fourth	29.8	14.6	17.9	87.6	38.3	41.1	276
Richest	49.2	28.6	35.1	91.7	66.1	69.1	264
Total	23.1	11.1	27.6	78.4	57.5	54.4	1604

[1] MICS indicator 6.3
[2] MICS indicator 6.4

Table CD.3R also shows that 54 percent of children aged between 0–59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in MICS included 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 78 percent of children play with toys that come from a store.

The proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings is 53 percent among boys and 56 percent among girls. There are some urban-rural differentials, namely, that 58 percent of children have two or more types of playthings in urban areas, and 47 percent in rural areas. There are also remarkable differentials in terms of mothers' education and socioeconomic status, and toys from stores are present more often among children whose household has higher socioeconomic status or whose mother has higher education.

Table CD.4R shows that 4 percent of children in Roma settlements aged 0–59 months were left in the care of other children younger than 10 years, and less than 1 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining these two care indicators, it is calculated that 5 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 are small differences by background characteristics related to leaving the child alone, in the care of another child or with inadequate care in the past week.

Table CD.4R: Inadequate care, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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]	
Sex				
Male	1.0	3.3	3.9	823
Female	1.9	5.0	5.5	781
Area				
Urban	1.7	4.5	5.2	1084
Rural	.9	3.2	3.7	520
Age				
0–23 months	.2	1.5	1.5	592
24–59 months	2.2	5.6	6.5	1012
Mother's education				
None	1.2	4.3	5.3	319
Primary	1.7	4.6	5.0	1111
Secondary	.6	.8	1.4	166
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.8	6.8	8.3	396
Second	.5	3.6	3.6	380
Middle	1.1	1.6	2.4	288
Fourth	.4	2.2	2.2	276
Richest	3.8	5.5	5.9	264
Total	1.4	4.1	4.7	1604

[1] MICS indicator 6.5

Early Childhood Development

Early child 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 the basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). This indicator is based on benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Serbia.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children of age 36–59 months are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

■ 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.

■ In the social-emotional domain, children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following is 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 the learning 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, 94 percent of children aged 36–59 months are developmentally on track. There are no relevant differentials among boys and girls. Looking at the mother's education, ECDI is 84 percent for children whose mother has primary education and 96 percent for those whose mothers have higher education.

The analysis of the four domains of child development shows that 99 percent of children are on track in the learning domain, 100 percent in the physical, 31 percent in the literacy-numeracy and 94 percent in the social-emotional domains. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children attending early childhood education programmes, older children, and among girls.

Table CD.5: Early child development index, Serbia, 2010

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

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	30.6	99.8	92.9	98.8	93.9	655
Female	31.8	99.8	95.3	98.8	94.7	751
Region						
Belgrade	35.4	99.4	92.9	97.0	90.5	280
Vojvodina	31.9	99.8	94.8	98.4	94.2	420
Sumadija and Western Serbia	24.2	100.0	94.3	99.7	93.9	380
Southern and Eastern Serbia	35.1	100.0	94.5	100.0	98.2	326
Area						
Urban	37.7	99.9	95.1	98.9	94.8	763
Rural	23.5	99.7	93.2	98.7	93.7	644
Age						
36–47 months	14.9	99.7	94.3	98.8	93.7	663
48–59 months	45.8	99.9	94.1	98.9	94.9	743
Early childhood education programmes attendance						
Attending early childhood education programmes	39.9	99.9	96.3	98.9	96.5	617
Not attending early childhood education programmes	24.4	99.8	92.5	98.8	92.6	790
Mother's education						
Primary	10.8	99.0	85.1	97.6	83.7	185
Secondary	34.4	99.9	95.1	99.4	96.0	866
Higher	34.9	100.0	97.0	98.0	96.0	346
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	19.5	99.7	89.4	98.4	88.3	240
Second	25.2	100.0	95.1	98.4	95.3	314
Middle	26.7	99.7	94.5	100.0	96.8	265
Fourth	43.1	99.8	93.5	99.2	94.4	277
Richest	39.7	99.8	97.3	98.3	95.8	311
Total	31.2	99.8	94.2	98.8	94.3	1406

[1] MICS indicator 6.6

Early Childhood Development in Roma Settlements

Table CD.5R: Early child development index, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36–59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	8.8	99.2	87.4	98.3	86.3	347
Female	12.4	98.7	90.9	97.8	90.6	305
Area						
Urban	13.3	98.7	89.2	98.1	88.8	447
Rural	4.5	99.5	88.6	98.0	87.2	205
Age						
36–47 months	8.7	98.6	87.6	97.6	86.1	305
48–59 months	12.1	99.2	90.3	98.5	90.2	347
Early childhood education programmes attendance						
Attending early childhood education programmes	23.1	100.0	96.9	99.2	98.8	53
Not attending early childhood education programmes	9.4	98.9	88.3	98.0	87.4	599
Mother's education						
None	12.9	98.5	89.2	96.8	87.6	131
Primary	7.7	99.2	88.0	98.4	87.7	462
Secondary	28.9	98.1	96.2	98.1	94.6	55
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	2.9	97.6	85.3	95.7	82.5	168
Second	12.6	99.5	90.0	98.8	90.9	161
Middle	10.4	99.0	82.1	98.5	80.9	107
Fourth	14.2	100.0	95.6	98.8	96.1	113
Richest	15.5	99.2	93.6	99.5	92.9	102
Total	10.5	98.9	89.0	98.1	88.3	652

[1] MICS indicator 6.6

In Roma settlements, 88 percent of children aged 36–59 months are developmentally on track. There are some differentials among boys and girls e.g. 86 is the early child development index score for male, and 91 for female, children. The ECDI index is higher for children that were attending early childhood education programmes (99). Looking at the mothers' education, ECDI is 88 percent for children whose mother has primary education and 95 percent for children whose mother has secondary education. The index ranges from 83 for the poorest quintile to 93 for the richest quintile.

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, 11 percent in the literacy-numeracy and 89 percent in the social-emotional domains. In almost each individual domain the higher score is associated with children living in the richest quintile, with children attending early childhood education programmes and older children.

X LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women and Men

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In this MICS study, literacy was assessed on the ability of women and men to read a short simple statement, or on school attendance.

Literacy rates are presented in Tables ED.1 and ED.1M. Findings indicate that over 99 percent of women and men aged 15–24 years in Serbia are literate and that literacy status does not vary by place of residence. However, among the poorest quintile only 97 percent are literate, compared to 100 percent in the richest quintile. Of those who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 94 percent of both women and men were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are literate

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15–24 years
Region			
Belgrade	99.7	.0	321
Vojvodina	99.7	.1	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.8	.0	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.2	.0	333
Area			
Urban	99.5	.0	814
Rural	99.0	.0	549
Education			
Primary	94.0	.3	112
Secondary	100.0	.0	789
Higher	100.0	.0	457
Age			
15–19	99.5	.0	659
20–24	99.1	.0	705
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	97.1	.2	199
Second	99.3	.0	276
Middle	99.3	.0	267
Fourth	100.0	.0	287
Richest	100.0	.0	334
Total	99.3	.0	1364

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are literate

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15–24 years
Region			
Belgrade	98.7	1.1	192
Vojvodina	99.7	.0	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	.0	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.3	.4	242
Area			
Urban	99.8	.0	556
Rural	99.1	.8	422
Education			
Primary	94.3	4.5	72
Secondary	100.0	.0	680
Higher	100.0	.0	224
Age			
15–19	99.9	.0	465
20–24	99.2	.6	512
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	96.6	2.2	145
Second	100.0	.0	186
Middle	100.0	.0	214
Fourth	100.0	.0	217
Richest	100.0	.0	215
Total	99.5	.3	977

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

ROMA
SETTLEMENTS

Literacy among Young Women and Men in Roma Settlements

These literacy rates are presented in Tables ED.1R and ED.1R.M. Findings indicate that the literacy level of the population in Roma settlements is generally lower than for the national sample, as only slightly over three quarters of Roma aged 15–24 years in Roma settlements are literate (77 percent of women and 78 percent of men). Literacy status varies by all observed categories. The worst situation is among the poorest quintile where only about half are literate (49 percent of women and 46 percent of

men), compared to both 89 percent respectively in the richest quintile. Of those who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 83 percent of women and 76 percent of men were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Comparing the 15–19 age group with the 20–24 age group, younger women seem to have a higher literacy rate, (by approximately eight percent) but unfortunately not younger men (who have a four percent lower rate than the 20–24 age group).

Table ED.1R: Literacy among young women, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are literate

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15–24 years
Area			
Urban	77.9	.0	526
Rural	73.6	.2	256
Education			
None	19.9	.4	115
Primary	83.2	.0	550
Secondary	100.0	.0	110
Age			
15–19	80.0	.0	429
20–24	72.2	.2	354
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	49.2	.0	157
Second	75.8	.4	162
Middle	76.1	.0	158
Fourth	92.9	.0	165
Richest	88.8	.0	142
Total	76.5	.1	783

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1R.M: Literacy among young men, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are literate

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15–24 years
Area			
Urban	80.7	.3	399
Rural	71.8	.2	189
Education			
None	(10.3)	(0.0)	38
Primary	75.9	.4	400
Secondary	100.0	.0	146
Age			
15–19	75.7	.5	295
20–24	80.0	.1	293
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	46.4	.0	130
Second	80.8	.0	126
Middle	90.3	.0	121
Fourth	88.0	.3	113
Richest	88.7	1.4	98
Total	77.8	.3	588

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

School Readiness

Attendance at pre-school in an organised learning or child education programme is important for preparing children for school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who had attended pre-school the previous year. Since the 2006/07 school year, all children in Serbia have to attend a 6 months compulsory Preparatory Preschool Programme (PPP), which has been extended to 9 months from 2009. Overall, 97 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. No important variations were observed among different categories.

Table ED.2: School readiness, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	94.4	87
Female	99.2	117
Region		
Belgrade	95.7	31
Vojvodina	98.4	53
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	63
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.7	57
Area		
Urban	97.7	95
Rural	96.7	109
Mother's education		
Primary	97.8	32
Secondary	96.3	120
Higher	99.6	50
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	94.8	32
Second	95.0	57
Middle	100.0	37
Fourth	97.8	42
Richest	99.1	36
Total	97.2	204

[1] MICS indicator 7.2

School Readiness in Roma Settlements

Table ED.2R shows the proportion of Roma children in the first grade of primary school that had attended pre-school the previous year. The data shows that 78 percent of children in Roma settlements who are currently attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. While disparities are not visible between boys and girls (79 and 77 percent respectively), they are present between rural and urban areas (65 as against 83 percent).

Table ED.2R: School readiness, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	78.7	117
Female	77.1	95
Area		
Urban	83.4	150
Rural	65.0	62
Mother's education		
None	61.7	47
Primary	81.3	138
Secondary	(*)	27
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	54.4	47
Second	(75.6)	48
Middle	(89.2)	48
Fourth	(93.7)	36
Richest	(82.2)	32
Total	78.0	212

[1] MICS indicator 7.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25—49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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 most important Millennium Development and A World Fit for Children 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.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index — GPI) in primary and secondary schools

The indicators of school progression include:

- The number of children reaching the last grade of primary school
- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

Net intake in primary education measures the number of children of school entry age who entered first grade of primary school in relation to the total number of children of school entry age. In Serbia, children who are 6 and a half years or older in September of the current school year, are obliged to enter first grade.

Of those children who are of primary school entry age, 95 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). Sex differentials do exist, however, as 98 percent of girls enter first grade compared to 91 percent of boys. Children's entry to

primary school is timelier in urban areas (97 percent) than in rural areas (93 percent). The net intake rate of 84 percent among children living in households within the poorest quintile should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate)

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	91.2	99
Female	97.9	121
Region		
Belgrade	90.7	34
Vojvodina	98.5	54
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.5	67
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.5	65
Area		
Urban	96.5	111
Rural	93.2	109
Mother's education		
Primary	96.1	31
Secondary	93.5	133
Higher	100.0	53
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.6	30
Second	99.3	54
Middle	93.8	46
Fourth	100.0	46
Richest	92.9	44
Total	94.9	220

[1] MICS indicator 7.3

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 14 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[16]. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (99 percent).

Lower attendance is present among children within the poorest quintile (96 percent). Differences within other categories (urban/rural, regional or as per mother's education) are not visible.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio)

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
Region						
Belgrade	95.6	139	98.6	138	97.1	277
Vojvodina	99.5	186	99.9	209	99.7	396
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.6	220	99.3	232	99.0	452
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.8	256	99.1	203	98.4	459
Area						
Urban	98.5	433	99.4	416	99.0	850
Rural	97.6	369	99.1	366	98.3	735
Reached age in year 2010						
7	91.5	99	97.9	121	95.0	220
8	98.9	88	98.8	112	98.8	199
9	99.7	110	100.0	100	99.9	209
10	97.1	97	98.3	96	97.7	193
11	99.8	108	99.9	102	99.8	210
12	97.8	92	100.0	73	98.8	166
13	99.8	111	100.0	89	99.9	200
14	99.4	97	100.0	90	99.7	187
Mother's education						
Primary	99.1	157	98.6	128	98.9	286
Secondary	97.3	456	99.5	497	98.5	953
Higher	100.0	174	99.9	152	100.0	326
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.4	156	97.2	127	96.2	283
Second	99.7	173	99.9	155	99.8	328
Middle	98.0	151	99.9	170	99.0	321
Fourth	99.7	165	99.9	158	99.8	324
Richest	97.2	156	99.1	172	98.2	329
Total	98.1	802	99.3	782	98.7	1584

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

[16] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

The secondary school net attendance rate is presented in Table ED.5[17]. Lower attendance rates are registered at the start of secondary education which is not compulsory in Serbia. More dramatic than in primary school (where only one percent of children are not attending school at all) is the fact that 10 percent of children of secondary school age are not attending secondary school — 2 percent are attending primary school instead of secondary school, while the remaining 8 percent are not attending school at all.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Belgrade	90.5	5.3	79	95.9	.6	90	93.4	2.8	169
Vojvodina	84.8	.6	105	91.3	1.9	122	88.3	1.3	228
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.9	1.4	123	91.2	2.8	140	89.7	2.2	263
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.1	1.6	131	83.6	3.3	111	87.1	2.4	242
Area									
Urban	90.6	2.6	244	94.7	2.0	247	92.7	2.3	491
Rural	85.3	1.2	195	85.4	2.6	216	85.3	1.9	410
Reached age in year 2010									
15	90.6	6.1	98	91.0	8.0	130	90.8	7.2	228
16	94.0	2.7	92	94.1	.0	98	94.1	1.3	190
17	91.0	.0	139	90.9	.0	109	91.0	.0	248
18	78.0	.3	111	86.2	.0	125	82.3	.1	236
Mother's education									
Primary	73.6	7.0	70	74.3	12.5	63	73.9	9.6	133
Secondary	98.7	1.1	160	98.6	.1	179	98.7	.6	339
Higher	97.8	2.2	80	(100.0)	(0.0)	52	98.7	1.3	132
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	27	78.9	.6	54	83.7	.4	81
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	61.7	6.0	87	59.2	10.5	63	60.6	7.9	151
Second	(94.7)	(0.0)	66	88.9	.0	88	91.4	.0	153
Middle	95.0	.0	86	98.6	.1	112	97.0	.1	197
Fourth	95.8	.0	112	96.0	.0	97	95.9	.0	209
Richest	93.6	4.0	88	96.5	3.5	103	95.2	3.8	191
Total	88.3	2.0	439	90.3	2.3	463	89.3	2.1	901

[1] MICS indicator 7.5
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[17] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

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 2 level. For global comparison purposes ISCED tables can be found in Appendix G. Of all the children starting grade one, the majority (99 percent) will eventually reach the last grade. Notice that this number includes children who repeat grades but eventually reach the last grade.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school, Serbia, 2010

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)

	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]
Sex								
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.7	99.4	97.9
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region								
Belgrade	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Vojvodina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.1	(98.9)	(95.7)
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Area								
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.6	100.0	98.4
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
Mother's education								
Primary	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(93.8)
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.8)	(98.4)	(93.3)
Second	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Middle	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.4)	100.0	(100.0)	(99.4)
Fourth	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.3	99.7	98.9

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

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

The gross primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary school 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 the primary school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school, Serbia, 2010

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school

	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
Sex				
Male	100.3	97	98.6	97
Female	108.3	90	97.7	125
Region				
Belgrade	(104.7)	38	(99.3)	35
Vojvodina	(108.2)	52	95.7	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(113.5)	40	98.4	69
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(93.3)	56	(100.0)	52
Area				
Urban	104.2	108	99.4	125
Rural	104.1	79	96.4	97
Mother's education				
Primary	(105.4)	40	(94.0)	47
Secondary	100.4	109	99.8	125
Higher	(109.9)	34	(*)	37
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(94.6)	40	(89.2)	39
Second	(*)	28	(100.0)	32
Middle	(100.0)	34	(100.0)	54
Fourth	(103.0)	36	(100.0)	60
Richest	(115.2)	49	(100.0)	37
Total	104.1	187	98.1	222

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

At the time of the survey, the **gross primary school completion rate** was 104 percent. Furthermore, 98 percent of children that successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the time of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school.

However, for the purposes of analysis, the **net primary school completion rate** is a much more relevant indicator for Serbia. It is the ratio of the total number of students of primary school graduation age entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to

the number of children of primary school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary school are presented in Table ED.7A. Net primary school completion rate is 92 percent.

Table ED.7A: Net primary school completion and transition to secondary school, Serbia, 2010

Net primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school

	Net 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 prim ary school the previous year
Sex				
Male	89.0	97	98.6	97
Female	95.2	90	97.7	125
Region				
Belgrade	(99.2)	38	(99.3)	35
Vojvodina	(94.5)	52	95.7	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(95.2)	40	98.4	69
Southern and E astern Serbia	(82.4)	56	(100.0)	52
Area				
Urban	94.8	108	99.4	125
Rural	88.1	79	96.4	97
Mother's education				
Primary	(75.0)	40	(94.0)	47
Secondary	96.7	109	99.8	125
Higher	(96.8)	34	(*)	37
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(72.1)	40	(89.2)	39
Second	(*)	28	(100.0)	32
Middle	(100.0)	34	(100.0)	54
Fourth	(97.0)	36	(100.0)	60
Richest	(99.8)	49	(100.0)	37
Total	92.0	187	98.1	222

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8
( ) 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 ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary school tend to be boys. Table ED.8 shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.01, and 1.02 for secondary school, indicating no significant differences in the attendance of girls and boys.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity, Serbia, 2010

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and 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]
Region						
Belgrade	98.6	95.6	1.03	95.9	90.5	1.06
Vojvodina	99.9	99.5	1.00	91.3	84.8	1.08
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.3	98.6	1.01	91.2	87.9	1.04
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	97.8	1.01	83.6	90.1	.93
Area						
Urban	99.4	98.5	1.01	94.7	90.6	1.04
Rural	99.1	97.6	1.02	85.4	85.3	1.00
Mother's education						
Primary	98.6	99.1	.99	74.3	73.6	1.01
Secondary	99.5	97.3	1.02	98.6	98.7	1.00
Higher	99.9	100.0	1.00	(100.0)	97.8	(1.02)
Mother not in household	–	–	–	78.9	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.2	95.4	1.02	59.2	61.7	.96
Second	99.9	99.7	1.00	88.9	(94.7)	(.94)
Middle	99.9	98.0	1.02	98.6	95.0	1.04
Fourth	99.9	99.7	1.00	96.0	95.8	1.00
Richest	99.1	97.2	1.02	96.5	93.6	1.03
Total	99.3	98.1	1.01	90.3	88.3	1.02

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

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

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

Primary and Secondary School Participation in Roma Settlements

Of those children living in Roma settlements who are of primary school entry age, 91 percent attend the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3R). Sex differentials do exist as 89 percent of girls enter first grade compared to 93 percent of boys. Children's participation in primary school is timelier

in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (89 percent). The net intake rate is lower among children from the poorest quintile (76 percent) and among those whose mothers have no education (85 percent). However, these results should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

Table ED.4R provides the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 14 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[18]. Some 89 percent of children of primary school age in Roma settlements are attending school. Lower attendance is present among Roma children living in rural areas (83 percent), those whose mothers have no education (79 percent) and the children living in households within the poorest quintile (79 percent as well).

Table ED.3R: Primary school entry, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate)

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	92.8	105
Female	88.7	89
Area		
Urban	91.5	140
Rural	89.3	54
Mother's education		
None	84.9	44
Primary	91.8	122
Secondary	(*)	28
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	76.3	44
Second	(93.9)	45
Middle	(96.0)	40
Fourth	(100.0)	35
Richest	(90.6)	31
Total	90.9	194

[1] MICS indicator 7.3
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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[18]   Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4R: Primary school attendance, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio)

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
Area						
Urban	91.9	462	90.2	430	91.1	892
Rural	86.8	181	78.7	200	82.5	381
Reached age in year 2010						
7	92.8	105	88.7	89	90.9	194
8	95.9	67	93.5	79	94.6	145
9	84.7	78	94.3	97	90.0	175
10	93.9	75	96.9	80	95.5	155
11	95.9	82	96.2	64	96.1	146
12	95.0	85	87.5	72	91.6	157
13	84.4	72	66.5	74	75.4	146
14	79.8	79	66.3	75	73.2	154
Mother's education						
None	87.0	134	71.7	145	79.0	280
Primary	90.3	458	89.9	418	90.2	876
Secondary	(100.0)	51	98.3	60	99.1	111
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.5	175	72.6	137	78.7	312
Second	90.0	147	86.9	118	88.6	265
Middle	91.4	112	85.5	123	88.3	235
Fourth	95.9	116	91.1	122	93.4	238
Richest	96.3	92	97.6	130	97.1	222
Total	90.4	643	86.5	630	88.5	1273

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5R[19]. Lower attendance rates are registered at the start of secondary education, which is not compulsory in Serbia. While 89 percent of children in Roma settlements are attending primary school, only one in five Roma children (19 percent) of secondary school age, attends secondary school. The net attendance rate among girls is even lower than among boys (17 percent and 23 percent respectively). The net attendance rate is about six times lower in the poorest quintile (6 percent) than in the richest quintile (35 percent). A further 11 percent of all secondary school age children in Roma settlements are attending primary school while the remainder are not attending school at all.

[19]   Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5R: Secondary school attendance, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Area									
Urban	29.3	11.5	154	21.3	12.2	212	24.7	11.9	366
Rural	13.1	10.9	104	7.5	9.4	115	10.2	10.1	219
Reached age in year 2010									
15	29.0	32.0	76	29.2	26.4	99	29.1	28.8	174
16	22.3	6.0	51	18.2	9.4	83	19.7	8.1	134
17	28.3	2.4	57	11.9	2.2	74	19.0	2.3	131
18	12.6	.5	74	1.7	1.5	72	7.3	1.0	146
Mother's education									
None	(10.9)	(9.1)	36	(0.0)	(38.5)	25	6.4	21.1	60
Primary	24.5	16.2	101	28.9	13.2	108	26.8	14.6	209
Secondary	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	28	(68.8)	(14.3)	44
Mother not in household	(28.0)	(18.7)	35	2.9	8.4	98	9.5	11.1	133
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.0	20.2	52	6.2	10.0	71	6.5	14.3	123
Second	14.1	10.9	60	8.1	4.9	66	10.9	7.8	127
Middle	19.0	10.4	55	7.2	18.2	62	12.8	14.5	118
Fourth	(28.5)	(6.1)	46	27.4	8.5	68	27.9	7.6	114
Richest	(53.2)	(7.3)	43	35.0	15.3	60	42.5	12.0	103
Total	22.8	11.2	257	16.5	11.2	328	19.3	11.2	585

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

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

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

The percentage of Roma children 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 Appendix G. Of all the children in Roma settlements starting grade one, 90 percent will eventually reach the last grade. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach the last grade. Factors such as poverty, lower educational attainment of the mother, living in rural areas and/or being a girl, all reduce the probability of reaching the last grade.

Table ED.6R: Children reaching last grade of primary school, Roma Settlements, 2010

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)

	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]
Sex								
Male	97.7	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.6	(99.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)
Female	99.6	100.0	99.3	93.2	97.3	(98.0)	96.4	(84.7)
Area								
Urban	99.6	100.0	99.5	100.0	98.7	98.6	97.5	94.1
Rural	96.8	100.0	99.2	(88.8)	96.8	(98.1)	(*)	(81.0)
Mother's education								
None	98.5	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.0)	(99.0)	(*)	(*)	(88.7)
Primary	99.1	100.0	99.2	98.0	97.4	97.3	100.0	91.3
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.8)	(*)	(*)	(91.8)
Second	95.6	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(95.3)	(*)	(*)	(86.9)
Middle	(98.5)	(*)	(98.7)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(75.5)
Fourth	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(91.1)
Richest	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	98.7	100.0	99.4	96.9	98.1	98.5	97.9	89.9

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The gross primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7R. The primary school 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 school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7R: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school, Roma Settlements, 2010

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school

	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
Sex				
Male	51.0	79	(69.3)	47
Female	74.9	75	(66.9)	51
Area				
Urban	79.5	103	(68.0)	76
Rural	28.7	51	(*)	22
Mother's education				
None	(26.3)	46	(*)	9
Primary	62.3	97	(64.8)	42
Secondary	(*)	12	(*)	27
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(28.6)	36	(*)	8
Second	(34.1)	40	(*)	13
Middle	(100.5)	20	(*)	17
Fourth	(57.8)	32	(*)	26
Richest	(128.6)	27	(*)	33
Total	62.7	154	68.1	98

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

At the time of the survey, the **gross primary school completion rate** was 63 percent. Furthermore, 68 percent of children that successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the time of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school.

For the purposes of analysis, the **net primary school completion rate** is much more relevant indicator for Serbia. It is the ratio of the number of students of primary school graduation age entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the total number of children of primary school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary school are presented in Table ED.7RA. The net primary school completion rate is 35 percent.

Table ED.7RA: **Net primary school completion and transition to secondary school, Roma Settlements, 2010**

Net primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school

	Net 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
Sex				
Male	28.4	79	(69.3)	47
Female	41.8	75	(66.9)	51
Area				
Urban	43.6	103	(68.0)	76
Rural	17.5	51	(68.1)	22
Mother's education				
None	(12.4)	46	(*)	9
Primary	41.7	97	(64.8)	42
Secondary	(*)	12	(*)	27
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(11.9)	36	(*)	8
Second	(28.0)	40	(*)	13
Middle	(42.4)	20	(*)	17
Fourth	(37.3)	32	(*)	26
Richest	(68.1)	27	(*)	33
Total	35.0	154	68.1	98

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8
( ) 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.8R. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.96. The parity is balanced among children whose mothers have primary education (1.00) and in the richest quintile (1.01). The GPI for secondary school is 0.72 indicating that there are more boys than girls in secondary education, or in other words girls are disadvantaged in secondary education.

Table ED.8R: Education gender parity, Roma Settlements, 2010

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and 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]
Area						
Urban	90.2	91.9	.98	21.3	29.3	.73
Rural	78.7	86.8	.91	7.5	13.1	.57
Mother's education						
None	71.7	87.0	.82	(.0)	(10.9)	(.00)
Primary	89.9	90.3	1.00	28.9	24.5	1.18
Secondary	98.3	(100.0)	(.98)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	72.6	83.5	.87	6.2	7.0	.88
Second	86.9	90.0	.97	8.1	14.1	.57
Middle	85.5	91.4	.94	7.2	19.0	.38
Fourth	91.1	95.9	.95	27.4	(28.5)	(.96)
Richest	97.6	96.3	1.01	35.0	(53.2)	(.66)
Total	86.5	90.4	.96	16.5	22.8	.72

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1
[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

XI CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. A World Fit for Children goal is to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at, or shortly after, birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of 99 percent of children under five years of age in Serbia have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, region or education categories. Having the birth certificate at home in Serbia is not mandatory, due to the fact that it is valid up to 6 months only.

Table CP.1: Birth registration, Serbia, 2010

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*

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	62.1	34.4	2.7	99.2	1670
Female	62.2	33.0	3.5	98.7	1704
Region					
Belgrade	64.5	32.2	.1	96.8	639
Vojvodina	58.9	36.5	3.8	99.2	994
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56.8	35.8	6.7	99.3	905
Southern and Eastern Serbia	70.1	29.1	.6	99.7	836
Area					
Urban	66.6	30.6	1.4	98.6	1810
Rural	57.0	37.2	5.1	99.3	1564
Age					
0–11 months	63.2	31.3	3.1	97.7	559
12–23 months	61.4	35.1	2.9	99.4	661
24–35 months	62.5	32.3	4.3	99.1	748

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Age					
36–47 months	61.1	36.3	2.1	99.6	663
48–59 months	62.6	33.1	2.9	98.7	743
Mother's education					
Primary	41.2	48.0	7.9	97.1	480
Secondary	63.6	32.6	2.8	99.0	1982
Higher	69.7	28.8	1.3	99.7	878
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	43.3	45.8	7.6	96.7	634
Second	60.2	36.8	2.6	99.5	658
Middle	64.2	32.9	2.3	99.4	599
Fourth	68.2	28.3	2.6	99.0	665
Richest	72.0	26.8	1.0	99.8	818
Total	62.2	33.7	3.1	98.9	3374

[1] MICS indicator 8.1
(*) The column "Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered" is excluded due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Birth Registration in Roma Settlements

Table CP.1R: Birth registration, Roma Settlements, 2010

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*

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	53.0	38.2	6.9	98.1	823
Female	52.3	40.6	6.7	99.5	781
Area					
Urban	58.7	35.2	5.4	99.3	1084
Rural	40.1	47.9	9.8	97.7	520
Age					
0–11 months	52.8	35.3	7.8	95.9	255
12–23 months	56.6	38.0	5.3	99.8	337
24–35 months	46.6	43.0	9.0	98.5	360
36–47 months	53.6	42.4	3.9	99.9	305
48–59 months	54.2	37.1	7.8	99.2	347
Mother's education					
None	43.7	40.9	14.0	98.6	319
Primary	52.4	41.3	5.0	98.7	1111
Secondary	69.7	25.0	5.3	100.0	166
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	36.8	46.9	13.9	97.6	396
Second	48.1	42.8	7.6	98.5	380
Middle	53.9	40.3	4.7	99.0	288
Fourth	63.9	33.2	2.6	99.6	276
Richest	70.0	28.3	1.6	99.9	264
Total	52.7	39.3	6.8	98.8	1604

[1] MICS indicator 8.1

(*) The column "Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered" is excluded due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

The births of 99 percent of children under five years of age in Roma settlements have been registered (Table CP.1R). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex and age but low education of mother and low socio-economic status seems to reduce the chances of birth registration.

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence …" and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Serbia MICS survey, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the ways adults tend to use to disciple children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2–14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. The two indicators used

Table CP.2: Child discipline, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children age 2–14 years according to method of disciplining the child

	Percentage of children age 2–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 2–14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	25.1	62.8	38.9	2.4	70.3	1453	7.6	968
Female	31.5	57.0	35.8	.7	63.9	1408	6.7	882
Region								
Belgrade	24.7	59.8	37.5	3.1	67.4	529	10.8	347
Vojvodina	27.6	62.2	38.8	1.7	69.9	752	6.4	500
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.4	58.9	41.7	1.1	66.7	808	9.0	502
Southern and Eastern Serbia	31.2	59.1	31.3	.9	64.8	772	3.6	501
Area								
Urban	29.1	59.7	34.3	1.8	66.5	1538	6.0	1032
Rural	27.3	60.3	40.9	1.2	67.9	1323	8.6	818
Age								
2–4 years	25.9	57.2	50.7	1.1	69.7	845	8.7	580
5–9 years	28.6	62.0	41.4	1.6	69.5	1051	6.2	626
10–14 years	29.9	60.2	21.3	1.9	62.4	964	6.8	644
Education of household head								
Primary	24.2	64.6	45.3	1.9	71.5	852	na	na
Secondary	28.6	58.9	36.4	1.7	66.5	1462	na	na
Higher	33.9	55.1	25.8	.4	61.7	510	na	na
Respondent's education								
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	430
Secondary	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	1018
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	389
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.0	62.9	46.1	3.5	72.0	526	10.1	308
Second	28.7	61.4	37.2	.6	66.9	587	7.1	372
Middle	28.6	62.6	37.5	1.2	67.9	569	6.9	359
Fourth	29.2	58.7	37.4	1.7	66.0	574	8.5	382
Richest	30.3	54.8	29.8	.9	63.6	606	4.3	429
Total	28.2	60.0	37.4	1.6	67.1	2861	7.2	1850

[1] MICS indicator 8.5

to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children aged between 2–14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment **or** minor physical punishment **or** severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of respondents that believe that in order to raise children properly, they need be physically punished.

In Serbia, 67 percent of children aged 2–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adults household members. More importantly, 2 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, only 7 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believed that children should be physically punished in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly.

Male children were subjected to any type of physical punishment and severe physical discipline (39 and 2 percent) almost in the same way as female children (36 and 1 percent). It is interesting that differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small, but it should be noted that physical punishment is more likely in households whose head has primary education (45 percent) compared to higher education (26 percent), and also among younger children aged between 2–4 years (51 percent) compared to older 10–14 year olds (21 percent). Other factors correlated with more frequent use of violent discipline methods are socio-economic status and low educational attainment of family members.

It is of importance also to indicate that a relatively small percent of respondents believe that in order to raise their children properly they need to physically punish them (7 percent), but in practice 37 percent of parents/caretakers use physical punishment as a method of discipline. On the other hand, only 28 percent of children experienced non-violent discipline methods. It seems that the majority of parents are against physical punishment of children but they do not have enough knowledge about alternative methods of child education.

Child Discipline in Roma Settlements

Table CP.2R: Child discipline, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children age 2–14 years according to method of disciplining the child

	Percentage of children age 2–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 2–14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	11.2	78.5	63.7	6.6	85.2	1237	24.4	594
Female	9.9	84.8	61.8	5.5	87.0	1192	21.6	562
Area								
Urban	10.8	81.6	62.6	6.0	85.6	1673	23.8	798
Rural	10.1	81.6	63.1	6.3	87.2	756	21.2	358
Age								
2–4 years	15.3	75.3	63.9	5.1	81.3	762	27.1	406
5–9 years	9.0	85.7	66.4	5.5	89.8	951	21.5	412
10–14 years	7.7	82.9	56.9	7.8	86.2	716	20.0	338
Education of household head								
None	9.1	85.1	62.3	7.6	86.9	293	na	na
Primary	9.6	82.1	62.9	6.2	86.9	1784	na	na
Secondary	17.2	75.6	61.1	4.0	80.4	337	na	na
Respondent's education								
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.6	795
Secondary	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.4	161
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.5	87.1	68.8	9.0	91.0	599	33.1	259
Second	7.4	87.4	63.5	4.7	89.5	529	21.5	242
Middle	11.4	79.6	64.9	6.2	84.9	451	25.2	205
Fourth	18.1	74.1	57.6	4.9	81.3	427	18.4	217
Richest	11.9	76.3	56.4	4.7	80.8	423	15.8	233
Total	10.6	81.6	62.8	6.1	86.1	2429	23.0	1156

[1] MICS indicator 8.5

In Roma settlements, 86 percent of children aged 2–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members. More importantly, 6 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, only 23 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believed that children should be physically punished.

Male children were subjected to any type of physical discipline and severe physical discipline (64 and 7 percent) slightly more than female children (62 and 6 percent). It is interesting that differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small, but psychological aggression and severe physical punishment seems to increase in line with children's age. Low education of household head and socio-economic status are also linked to increased use of violent discipline methods.

It is importance to note that 23 percent of respondents believe that in order to raise their children properly they need to physically punish them, while in practice 82 percent indicated the opposite. Only 11 percent of children experienced methods of non-violent discipline.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women aged 20–24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising girls' development 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.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in Article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage...". While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights — such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices — and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

In Serbia, according to the Family Law, marriage is not allowed before the age of 18. However, under special circumstances marriage is allowed after the age of 16.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child-mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts on far larger numbers of girls and impacts on them with more intensity. Cohabitation — when a couple lives together as if married — raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship — for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition — might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

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. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at a young age are more likely to marry older men. The demand for a young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential leads to very low condom use among such couples.

Two indicators are the estimated percentage of women married before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women and men married at various ages is provided in Tables CP.3 and CP.3M. Less than 1 percent of women aged 20–49 were married before 15 and 8 percent of them married before 18. About one in twenty young women aged 15–19 years are currently married or in union (5 percent). This proportion does not vary much between urban (4 percent) and rural areas (8 percent), but is strongly related to the level of education and socio-economic status. Comparing early marriages for women and men aged between 15–29 years in Serbia, seems to evidence that more women than men get married before 15 or 18.

Table CP.3: Early marriage, Serbia, 2010

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, percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

	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 of women 15–19 years currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Region							
Belgrade	1.0	1142	.8	3.2	1021	6.8	121
Vojvodina	.8	1376	.8	7.7	1193	5.3	183
Sumadija and Western Serbia	.6	1517	.7	9.3	1309	3.9	208
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.0	1351	1.1	9.8	1204	5.8	147
Area							
Urban	.7	3155	.6	4.5	2767	3.7	388
Rural	1.1	2230	1.2	12.3	1959	7.5	271
Age							
15–19	.9	659	na	na	na	5.2	659
20–24	.9	705	.9	5.0	705	na	na
25–29	.3	846	.3	4.4	846	na	na
15–29	*.7*	*2210*	*.6*	*4.7*	*1551*	*5.2*	*659*
30–34	.5	775	.5	4.6	775	na	na
35–39	.8	791	.8	10.5	791	na	na
40–44	1.0	703	1.0	10.5	703	na	na
45–49	1.4	905	1.4	11.1	905	na	na
Education							
Primary	4.1	704	3.6	32.5	649	39.6	55
Secondary	.3	3067	.3	5.2	2541	1.7	526
Higher	.0	1587	.0	.4	1509	(4.4)	78
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.6	750	3.2	20.9	656	16.4	94
Second	1.0	1066	1.1	12.2	946	5.0	120
Middle	.6	1080	.7	6.6	931	4.6	148
Fourth	.1	1217	.1	3.3	1082	2.2	135
Richest	.0	1273	.0	1.4	1112	2.1	161
Total	.8	5385	.8	7.7	4726	5.2	659

[1] MICS indicator 8.6
[2] MICS indicator 8.7
[3] MICS indicator 8.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table CP.3M: Early marriage, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–29 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–29 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–29 years	Percentage of men 15–19 years currently married/in union[1]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Region							
Belgrade	.0	319	.0	.9	245	.3	74
Vojvodina	.1	408	.2	.6	286	.5	122
Sumadija and Western Serbia	.0	448	.0	.1	313	.1	135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.1	408	.0	1.1	274	3.2	134
Area							
Urban	.1	908	.1	.3	651	.4	257
Rural	.0	675	.0	1.1	467	2.0	208
Age							
15–19	.1	465	na	na	na	1.2	465
20–24	.1	512	.1	.9	512	na	na
25–29	.0	606	.0	.4	606	na	na
Education							
Primary	.7	120	.5	6.7	89	(*)	31
Secondary	.0	1032	.0	.1	638	1.2	394
Higher	.0	429	.0	.0	389	(0.0)	40
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	.3	235	.3	2.8	157	4.5	78
Second	.0	326	.0	.7	249	1.8	76
Middle	.0	321	.0	.2	223	.2	98
Fourth	.0	334	.0	.2	214	.2	120
Richest	.0	367	.0	.0	275	.0	93
Total	.1	1583	.0	.6	1118	1.2	465

[1] MICS indicator 8.8

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

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

Table CP.4 presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before the ages of 15 and 18 by residence and age groups. Examining the percentages married before 15 and 18 by different age groups allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time. The demographic trend that women used to postpone marriage to an older age is visible in the data.

Table CP.4: Trends in early marriage, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15–19	1.2	388	na	na	.5	271	na	na	.9	659	na	na
20–24	1.3	427	4.5	427	.3	278	5.9	278	.9	705	5.0	705
25–29	.0	478	2.5	478	.6	368	7.0	368	.3	846	4.4	846
15–29	*.8*	*1292*	*3.4*	*904*	*.5*	*918*	*6.5*	*646*	*.7*	*2210*	*4.7*	*1551*
30–34	.2	413	2.5	413	.8	362	6.9	362	.5	775	4.6	775
35–39	.2	481	4.1	481	1.7	310	20.3	310	.8	791	10.5	791
40–44	1.2	399	7.9	399	.7	304	13.8	304	1.0	703	10.5	703
45–49	.6	569	5.4	569	2.8	337	20.5	337	1.4	905	11.1	905
Total	.7	3155	4.5	2767	1.1	2230	12.3	1959	.8	5385	7.7	4726

Table CP.4M: Trends in early marriage, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men
Age												
15–19	.1	257	na	na	.0	208	na	na	.1	465	na	na
20–24	.2	299	.6	299	.0	213	1.3	213	.1	512	.9	512
25–29	.0	352	.0	352	.0	253	1.0	253	.0	606	.4	606
Total	.1	908	.3	651	.0	675	1.1	467	.1	1583	.6	1118

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.5 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. About one in ten women aged 20–24 is currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more (9 percent), and 8 percent of women aged 15–19 are currently married to men who are older by ten years or more[20].

Almost half of the women aged between 20–24 years are currently married or in union with a husband/partner who is 0 to 4 years older.

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[20] This conclusion is based on very small number of cases.

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference, Serbia, 2010

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

	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]	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Region													
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(1.3)	(58.1)	(29.4)	(11.1)	100.0	33
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	7.3	43.3	40.1	9.3	100.0	52
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	6.7	44.3	36.1	12.9	100.0	55
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	13.1	43.5	39.2	4.2	100.0	68
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	10.2	46.8	33.4	9.6	100.0	90
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	6.5	45.3	39.8	8.4	100.0	118
Age													
15–19	(0.8)	(33.9)	(47.6)	(7.8)	(9.8)	100.0	35	na	na	na	na	na	na
20–24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	46.0	37.0	8.9	100.0	208
Education													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	10.9	41.9	35.5	11.7	100.0	38
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	6.7	46.9	37.2	9.3	100.0	141
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(12.6)	(45.5)	(37.8)	(4.1)	100.0	24
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	7.3	44.0	39.0	9.6	100.0	62
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	.9	49.7	44.5	5.0	100.0	57
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	9.9	51.8	29.7	8.6	100.0	37
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	15.9	32.4	40.6	11.1	100.0	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	15.0	46.0	25.6	13.4	100.0	31
Total	(.8)	(33.9)	(47.6)	(7.8)	(9.8)	100.0	35	8.1	46.0	37.0	8.9	100.0	208

[1] MICS indicator 8.10a

[2] MICS indicator 8.10b

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

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

Early Marriage in Roma Settlements

Almost 17 percent of women aged 20–49 in Roma settlements were married before the age of 15 and 54 percent of them married before 18. Nearly half of the young women aged 15–19 years are currently married or in a union (44 percent). This proportion varies between urban (40 percent) and rural (52 percent), and is strongly related to the level of education too.

Comparing early marriages for women and men in Roma settlements, it is observed that 44 percent of women aged 15–19 years are currently married or in union, and only 19 percent of men.

Table CP.3R: Early marriage, Roma Settlements, 2010

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, percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

	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 of women 15–19 years currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Area							
Urban	13.0	1461	13.2	48.3	1180	40.3	281
Rural	23.4	657	24.4	66.1	509	51.9	147
Age							
15–19	14.8	429	na	na	na	44.3	429
20–24	13.2	354	13.2	50.5	354	na	na
25–29	15.2	363	15.2	48.5	363	na	na
15–29	*14.4*	*1145*	*14.2*	*49.5*	*717*	*44.3*	*429*
30–34	18.9	320	18.9	54.1	320	na	na
35–39	18.8	251	18.8	60.6	251	na	na
40–44	17.8	193	17.8	58.1	193	na	na
45–49	17.6	208	17.6	55.0	208	na	na
Education							
None	26.2	363	27.6	59.0	317	(58.0)	46
Primary	17.3	1437	16.9	59.2	1137	48.8	299
Secondary	.3	295	.4	21.3	218	22.0	77
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.8	396	22.9	63.0	312	49.9	84
Second	22.9	404	22.8	59.5	325	49.7	79
Middle	14.8	404	14.6	57.8	313	53.6	90
Fourth	14.8	468	15.1	46.8	377	39.5	91
Richest	8.0	447	9.0	44.1	363	28.7	84
Total	16.2	2118	16.6	53.7	1689	44.3	429

[1] MICS indicator 8.6
[2] MICS indicator 8.7
[3] MICS indicator 8.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table CP.3R.M: Early marriage, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–29 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–29 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–29 years	Percentage of men 15–19 years currently married/in union[1]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Area							
Urban	3.4	598	4.2	20.0	409	16.6	189
Rural	4.7	279	5.5	36.1	173	23.2	106
Age							
15–19	2.4	295	na	na	na	19.0	295
20–24	3.4	293	3.4	25.9	293	na	na
25–29	5.7	289	5.7	23.6	289	na	na
Education							
None	3.8	66	3.2	24.4	55	(*)	12
Primary	5.2	599	6.1	31.3	406	25.6	193
Secondary	.0	202	.0	3.5	113	4.4	90
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.7	191	6.5	31.2	125	10.0	66
Second	3.5	166	3.5	28.3	99	23.6	67
Middle	2.7	172	.7	16.8	114	(19.1)	57
Fourth	6.5	185	9.3	31.7	129	(30.6)	56
Richest	1.3	163	1.9	15.0	114	(11.6)	49
Total	3.8	877	4.6	24.8	582	19.0	295

[1] MICS indicator 8.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Tables CP.4R and CP.4R.M present the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before reaching the ages of 15 and 18, by residence and age groups. The proportion of women aged between 15–49 years in Roma settlements married before the age of 15 is 16 percent. As for men aged between 15–29 years, the percentage married before the age of 15 is 4 percent. Examining the percentages married before the ages of 15 and 18 by different age groups allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time.

Table CP.4R: Trends in early marriage, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women
Age												
15–19	12.1	281	na	na	19.8	147	na	na	14.8	429	na	na
20–24	11.8	245	44.5	245	16.5	109	63.8	109	13.2	354	50.5	354
25–29	13.2	253	42.4	253	19.7	109	62.7	109	15.2	363	48.5	363
15–29	*12.4*	*780*	*43.4*	*498*	*18.8*	*366*	*63.3*	*219*	*14.4*	*1145*	*49.5*	*717*
30–34	14.2	239	49.1	239	33.0	81	69.0	81	18.9	320	54.1	320
35–39	14.1	181	56.3	181	30.8	70	71.9	70	18.8	251	60.6	251
40–44	13.7	118	56.8	118	24.2	75	60.0	75	17.8	193	58.1	193
45–49	12.7	144	47.0	144	28.6	64	72.8	64	17.6	208	55.0	208
Total	13.0	1461	48.3	1180	23.4	657	66.1	509	16.2	2118	53.7	1689

Table CP.4R.M: Trends in early marriage, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men
Age												
15–19	1.9	189	na	na	3.3	106	na	na	2.4	295	na	na
20–24	2.0	210	21.2	210	7.2	83	37.9	83	3.4	293	25.9	293
25–29	6.5	198	18.7	198	4.1	90	34.6	90	5.7	289	23.6	289
Total	3.4	598	20.0	409	4.7	279	36.1	173	3.8	877	24.8	582

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.5R presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. More than half of the women aged between 20–24 are currently married to a man who is older by 0–4 years (57 percent). Overall, 24 percent of women aged between 15–19 are currently married to men who are older by 5–9 years. Low education, living in a rural area and socio-economic status are linked to marriage with an older man.

Table CP.5R: Spousal age difference, Roma Settlements, 2010

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

	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	
Area												
Urban	7.0	67.8	23.8	1.4	100.0	113	20.4	58.5	17.8	3.3	100.0	191
Rural	.5	72.1	23.4	4.0	100.0	76	15.2	54.6	21.7	8.5	100.0	91
Age												
15–19	4.4	69.5	23.7	2.5	100.0	190	na	na	na	na	na	na
20–24	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.8	57.2	19.0	5.0	100.0	282
Education												
None	(3.8)	(67.7)	(26.0)	(2.5)	100.0	27	11.5	48.0	31.1	9.5	100.0	60
Primary	4.5	71.2	21.6	2.8	100.0	146	20.8	58.8	16.1	4.3	100.0	196
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(20.3)	(66.9)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	.7	59.1	36.8	3.4	100.0	42	15.3	37.4	34.6	12.7	100.0	59
Second	(7.0)	(64.1)	(25.1)	(3.8)	100.0	39	28.0	55.1	12.5	4.5	100.0	69
Middle	(5.3)	(68.1)	(25.2)	(1.4)	100.0	48	7.5	67.8	19.9	4.8	100.0	53
Fourth	(0.0)	(89.0)	(8.0)	(3.0)	100.0	36	19.4	69.4	11.2	.0	100.0	56
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	21.7	58.9	17.4	2.0	100.0	45
Total	4.4	69.5	23.7	2.5	100.0	190	18.8	57.2	19.0	5.0	100.0	282

[1] MICS indicator 8.10a
[2] MICS indicator 8.10b
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

The Serbia MICS4 assessed the attitudes of women aged 15–49 and men aged 15–29 years towards wife/partner beating for a variety of scenarios by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified in hitting or beating their wives/partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indicators of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners in the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners and similarly, men who agree with the statements in reality tend to exercise violence towards their wives or partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.6 for women and in Table CP.6M for men. Overall, 3 percent of women in Serbia think that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve of a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (2 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, e.g. goes out without telling her husband or argues with him

(1 percent). Around 1 percent of women believe that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him and less than 1 percent if she burns the food. Acceptance is more common among those living in the poorest households, among the less educated, and also among currently or formerly married women. One in ten women from the poorest quintile or with primary education agrees that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. One in twenty women in rural areas agrees with the same statement.

As shown in Table CP.6M, men are more likely than women aged 15–29 to agree with one of the reasons to justify wife beating (7 percent of men compared to 2 percent of women). Some 4 percent of men agree that a husband has a right to beat his wife if she neglects the children, 3 percent agree if she argues with him and 2 percent agree if she goes out without telling him. Young men living in the households within the poorest quintile are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons (17 percent) than men living in the richest quintile (2 percent). The percentage of young men approving of at least one reason is highest in Sumadija and Western Serbia region (11 percent) and lowest in Southern and Eastern Serbia region (4 percent)

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward domestic violence, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified
in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women age 15–49 years
	If 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 reasons[1]	
Region							
Belgrade	.7	1.6	.7	.6	.5	2.2	1142
Vojvodina	.6	3.0	.5	.3	.0	3.2	1376
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.4	2.4	1.4	.7	.3	3.2	1517
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.8	1.7	1.4	.6	.5	2.8	1351
Area							
Urban	.6	1.2	.7	.3	.0	1.4	3155
Rural	1.3	3.7	1.5	1.0	.8	5.1	2230
Age							
15–19	.8	1.6	.3	.3	.4	2.4	659
20–24	.9	2.1	.6	.6	.2	2.6	705
25–29	.3	1.5	.5	.2	.2	2.0	846
15–29	*.6*	*1.7*	*.5*	*.3*	*.2*	*2.3*	*2210*
30–34	.8	2.4	1.0	.1	.0	2.6	775
35–39	1.3	1.7	.8	1.2	.2	2.5	791
40–44	.5	2.5	1.1	.5	.5	3.0	703
45–49	1.5	3.6	2.5	1.0	.9	4.9	905
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.3	2.8	1.4	.7	.5	3.7	3405
Formerly married/in union	1.0	4.6	1.5	.9	.0	4.7	325
Never married/in union	.0	.6	.1	.1	.1	.9	1655
Education							
Primary	3.8	7.7	5.2	2.1	1.7	10.5	704
Secondary	.5	1.6	.4	.4	.2	2.1	3067
Higher	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.5	1587
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.6	8.6	4.7	3.1	1.4	11.2	750
Second	.6	2.8	1.0	.3	.4	3.5	1066
Middle	.6	1.1	.8	.4	.3	1.8	1080
Fourth	.0	.9	.1	.0	.0	.9	1217
Richest	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.3	1273
Total	.9	2.2	1.0	.6	.3	2.9	5385

[1] MICS indicator 8.14

Table CP.6M: Attitudes toward domestic violence, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances

	Percentage of men age 15–29 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of men age 15–29 years
	If 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 reasons	
Region							
Belgrade	2.7	3.3	1.9	.9	.1	5.3	319
Vojvodina	.6	4.0	1.6	.5	.4	5.6	408
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.7	6.8	4.9	.7	1.5	11.0	448
Southern and Eastern Serbia	.1	2.6	1.3	.5	.0	3.8	408
Area							
Urban	.4	2.7	1.6	.2	.3	4.0	908
Rural	3.5	6.5	3.7	1.2	.9	10.1	675
Age							
15–19	.7	4.0	2.0	.3	.3	5.6	465
20–24	2.9	5.0	3.1	.6	.3	7.9	512
25–29	1.6	3.9	2.4	.9	1.0	6.3	606
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	3.5	5.6	3.3	1.6	2.0	10.3	290
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Never married/in union	1.4	4.0	2.4	.4	.2	5.8	1274
Education							
Primary	9.5	16.0	6.6	2.8	.5	22.0	120
Secondary	1.5	4.1	1.9	.6	.8	6.1	1032
Higher	.0	1.4	2.6	.0	.0	3.1	429
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.9	12.3	6.6	1.4	.6	16.9	235
Second	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	5.4	326
Middle	3.0	6.9	3.6	.6	.5	10.5	321
Fourth	.2	.8	.1	.3	.3	1.4	334
Richest	.0	1.4	1.8	.0	.2	2.4	367
Total	1.7	4.3	2.5	.6	.6	6.6	1583

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

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence in Roma Settlements

Overall, 20 percent of women in Roma Settlements feel that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence where the woman neglects the children (18 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, e.g. goes out without telling her husband or argues with him (12 percent). Around 8 percent of women believe that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she refuses to have sex with him and almost 6 percent believe violence is justified if she burns the food. Acceptance is more common among those living in the poorest households, among the less educated, and also among currently married women. Every third woman from the poorest quintile or without education agrees that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of a variety of reasons. One in seven women in rural areas agrees with the same statement. The findings are presented in Table CP.6R.

As shown in Table CP.6R.M, men are more likely than women to agree with one of the reasons to justify wife beating (31 percent of men compared to 19 percent of women, both aged between 15–29). In total, 27 percent of men agree that a husband has a right to beat his wife if she neglects the children, 21 percent if she argues with him, and 20 percent if she goes out without telling him. Men living in households within the poorest quintile are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons (50 percent) compared to those in the richest quintile (13 percent).

Table CP.6R: Attitudes toward domestic violence, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women age 15–49 years
	If 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 reasons[1]	
Area							
Urban	9.6	15.6	10.8	7.2	5.0	17.8	1461
Rural	14.0	21.5	14.5	11.0	9.5	25.2	657
Age							
15–19	11.8	16.5	11.6	9.5	8.1	18.0	429
20–24	11.1	15.2	14.6	10.2	9.1	19.3	354
25–29	9.8	18.5	13.1	5.7	4.6	21.0	363
15–29	*10.9*	*16.7*	*13.0*	*8.5*	*7.3*	*19.3*	*1145*
30–34	7.6	13.3	9.1	5.6	2.8	15.6	320
35–39	11.2	14.7	8.7	6.0	4.8	17.6	251
40–44	15.0	26.6	10.7	10.2	7.5	28.8	193
45–49	11.9	22.7	15.9	13.1	7.7	26.0	208
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	12.1	19.4	13.6	9.5	7.1	22.4	1622
Formerly married/in union	6.7	10.4	6.3	4.9	5.1	13.8	205
Never married/in union	7.3	11.3	6.9	4.6	3.4	11.7	291
Education							
None	20.6	31.6	22.0	19.9	12.5	35.8	363
Primary	10.4	16.9	11.6	7.2	6.2	19.6	1437
Secondary	2.7	4.1	2.4	.5	.3	4.8	295
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	18.9	28.0	19.6	17.2	14.4	34.6	396
Second	17.5	23.6	15.9	10.6	8.9	26.4	404
Middle	9.2	19.0	12.6	9.4	5.0	20.5	404
Fourth	6.3	12.0	8.7	3.6	2.7	13.4	468
Richest	4.3	6.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	8.2	447
Total	10.9	17.5	12.0	8.4	6.4	20.1	2118

[1] MICS indicator 8.14

Table CP.6R.M: Attitudes toward domestic violence, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances

	Percentage of men age 15–29 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of men age 15–29 years
	If 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 reasons	
Area							
Urban	17.9	24.1	18.2	12.1	4.8	28.0	598
Rural	23.5	32.8	27.0	19.5	5.2	38.8	279
Age							
15–19	19.5	29.9	21.4	15.6	5.3	32.9	295
20–24	20.1	26.7	22.8	15.0	3.7	33.6	293
25–29	19.4	23.8	18.8	12.8	5.8	27.7	289
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	22.3	27.4	23.0	13.8	3.9	32.7	478
Formerly married/in union	(22.0)	(28.1)	(22.6)	(12.5)	(5.6)	(35.4)	57
Never married/in union	15.6	25.9	18.0	15.7	6.2	28.9	342
Education							
None	39.2	52.0	44.2	34.1	11.7	56.9	66
Primary	22.3	29.3	23.4	15.9	5.1	34.7	599
Secondary	6.5	12.3	7.3	4.5	2.6	14.7	202
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.9	43.2	36.2	29.2	11.1	49.9	191
Second	26.9	27.8	22.0	14.5	5.0	34.7	166
Middle	19.1	31.1	23.6	12.9	4.2	33.9	172
Fourth	13.7	20.7	13.6	8.1	.9	23.4	185
Richest	6.5	9.2	7.9	6.1	2.9	12.9	163
Total	19.7	26.8	21.0	14.5	4.9	31.4	877

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

XII HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Two of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection are accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women between 15–49 and men between 15–29 years of age.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time
Region			
Belgrade	99.4	91.1	94.0
Vojvodina	98.7	87.1	90.6
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.6	82.6	88.2
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.3	92.1	90.2
Area			
Urban	99.4	90.7	94.3
Rural	98.3	83.9	85.2
Age			
15–24	99.1	87.2	92.1
25–29	99.2	90.8	92.6
15–29	*99.2*	*88.5*	*92.3*
30–39	98.7	88.9	92.2
40–49	98.9	86.0	86.5
Marital status			
Ever married/ in union	98.7	86.5	89.0
Never married/ in union	99.5	91.1	94.1
Women's education			
Primary	95.8	71.4	68.6
Secondary	99.6	89.0	92.6
Higher	100.0	94.6	97.8
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	95.3	74.0	71.1
Second	99.1	87.1	90.2
Middle	99.6	88.4	91.6
Fourth	99.7	91.7	95.4
Richest	99.8	92.8	96.8
Total	99.0	87.9	90.5

[1] MICS indicator 9.1

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Serbia's MICS all interviewees (women and men) who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of HIV transmission — having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Table HA.1. In Serbia, nearly all of the interviewed women (99 percent) had heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who knew of two ways of preventing HIV transmission was 84 percent. Overall, 88 percent of women knew of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 91 percent knew about using a condom every time, as two ways of preventing HIV transmission. The level of knowledge was higher in urban than in rural areas, and among women with higher education living in households within richer quintiles.

	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women
			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
	88.0	88.9	82.0	97.4	83.8	68.8	65.7	1142
	84.1	82.3	69.2	94.3	67.8	50.8	47.5	1376
	78.3	80.7	71.1	89.8	71.8	52.2	46.0	1517
	87.0	70.0	79.5	93.4	79.3	56.1	54.5	1351
	88.3	85.5	79.7	96.2	81.0	64.2	60.3	3155
	77.9	72.6	68.5	89.5	67.0	45.2	41.9	2230
	84.0	81.7	77.1	94.5	76.3	58.1	54.1	1364
	87.5	84.6	80.5	95.1	77.7	62.6	59.0	846
	85.3	*82.8*	*78.4*	*94.7*	*76.8*	*59.8*	*56.0*	*2210*
	85.8	82.2	74.7	94.3	77.0	58.1	55.0	1566
	80.4	74.5	70.7	90.9	71.3	49.9	45.8	1609
	82.2	77.3	72.1	92.0	71.9	51.9	48.4	3730
	88.1	86.5	81.7	96.8	82.8	66.4	62.3	1655
	60.3	50.1	50.8	77.7	44.7	23.0	21.1	704
	85.4	80.9	73.6	94.9	75.6	53.7	49.6	3067
	93.1	93.3	89.5	99.0	89.3	77.3	73.5	1587
	62.4	59.2	52.8	81.1	50.8	27.8	25.2	750
	82.6	77.5	70.2	91.2	68.8	49.7	45.6	1066
	85.1	80.1	75.1	94.3	75.9	54.6	51.0	1080
	89.8	82.6	81.8	96.6	81.2	63.1	59.6	1217
	91.5	92.5	85.6	98.8	88.6	73.8	69.6	1273
	84.0	80.2	75.0	93.4	75.2	56.4	52.7	5385

Similar patterns are observed for men 15–29 years old (Table HA.1M). The level of knowledge is higher in urban than in rural areas, and among men with higher education living in households within richer quintiles.

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of men who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge | Number of men |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Region											
Belgrade	99.9	93.7	95.5	91.0	88.0	79.3	95.7	84.1	66.5	64.5	319
Vojvodina	99.8	82.1	95.0	80.1	80.4	72.8	91.8	70.8	49.7	42.6	408
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.5	91.2	89.3	85.6	80.8	69.8	92.0	67.0	48.9	45.6	448
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	97.2	97.2	94.8	67.3	75.3	88.6	79.4	49.6	46.9	408
Area											
Urban	99.7	92.6	95.6	90.2	80.8	75.9	94.3	79.2	58.3	54.9	908
Rural	99.2	88.6	92.0	84.2	75.7	71.3	88.5	68.4	45.5	41.1	675
Age											
15–24	99.2	90.5	94.0	87.4	78.1	72.5	90.8	73.2	50.8	47.6	977
25–29	99.9	91.6	94.1	88.0	79.5	76.1	93.3	76.9	56.1	51.2	606
Marital status											
Ever married/ in union	99.7	93.0	93.1	89.9	74.6	67.9	89.1	67.2	43.5	42.5	309
Never married/ in union	99.4	90.4	94.3	87.1	79.6	75.4	92.4	76.4	55.1	50.6	1274
Men's education											
Primary	98.9	78.4	81.9	71.9	59.7	55.1	78.4	49.9	24.7	23.0	120
Secondary	99.3	91.1	94.7	88.0	76.5	71.5	91.1	71.4	48.2	45.2	1032
Higher	100.0	94.0	96.0	91.3	89.2	84.9	97.4	89.5	72.0	65.6	429
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	99.3	79.9	85.3	73.4	66.9	66.1	83.5	59.0	36.2	29.3	235
Second	99.5	94.2	94.3	90.8	76.9	66.1	88.9	65.8	43.6	40.9	326
Middle	98.5	88.6	91.6	83.8	76.2	75.8	93.4	73.1	51.6	47.7	321
Fourth	100.0	92.8	96.8	89.8	81.1	73.2	92.7	79.8	53.0	48.8	334
Richest	100.0	95.4	99.0	95.3	87.7	84.7	97.4	89.0	72.5	70.0	367
Total	99.5	90.9	94.0	87.6	78.6	73.9	91.8	74.6	52.8	49.0	1583

The results for young women and men (aged 15–24 years) are presented in Table HA.2 and Table HA.2M. The level of knowledge is higher in urban than rural areas, and among women or men with higher education living in households within richer quintiles.

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young women, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of young women age 15–24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1] | Number of women age 15–24 |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Region											
Belgrade	99.9	86.5	92.9	83.4	87.3	83.9	96.9	85.2	72.4	67.8	321
Vojvodina	99.3	87.4	94.2	85.7	79.3	69.0	95.2	66.2	48.1	44.9	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.2	83.8	90.3	80.8	85.3	70.5	91.8	71.2	51.4	45.6	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.4	91.6	91.7	86.7	74.2	86.1	94.5	83.3	61.7	59.8	333
Area											
Urban	99.2	88.2	95.4	87.2	86.1	80.9	95.9	82.6	66.8	62.7	814
Rural	99.0	85.6	87.3	79.3	75.1	71.5	92.3	67.0	45.2	41.4	549
Age											
15–19	99.1	87.6	90.6	84.5	82.2	73.3	94.6	75.8	56.4	52.9	659
20–24	99.2	86.7	93.6	83.6	81.1	80.7	94.4	76.7	59.7	55.2	705
Marital status											
Ever married/ in union	97.9	74.5	82.2	68.7	65.2	66.1	85.0	58.3	36.4	32.4	255
Never married/ in union	99.4	90.1	94.4	87.5	85.5	79.6	96.6	80.4	63.1	59.1	1109
Women's education											
Primary	95.9	68.4	62.9	53.0	47.5	48.9	74.3	41.4	18.1	15.4	112
Secondary	99.4	86.5	93.5	84.4	81.7	74.1	95.6	74.1	53.5	49.5	789
Higher	100.0	93.9	98.0	92.0	90.8	90.1	98.5	89.5	76.6	72.2	457
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	97.5	76.9	74.4	64.8	64.0	58.7	86.1	54.2	31.2	28.4	199
Second	98.6	86.6	92.1	83.3	81.0	74.0	93.7	72.2	55.3	51.4	276
Middle	99.2	84.5	94.0	82.9	79.7	73.6	93.3	75.1	52.7	49.1	267
Fourth	99.8	93.0	97.0	91.8	82.4	86.4	96.3	79.8	64.7	61.9	287
Richest	100.0	90.9	97.2	90.2	93.7	85.5	99.5	90.8	75.1	69.0	334
Total	99.1	87.2	92.1	84.0	81.7	77.1	94.5	76.3	58.1	54.1	1364

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young men, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of young men age 15–24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of men who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1] | Number of men age 15–24 |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Region											
Belgrade	99.8	91.7	94.0	88.5	84.8	75.3	94.6	81.7	58.9	56.7	192
Vojvodina	99.8	82.8	96.0	81.4	81.1	69.7	92.1	67.0	45.1	40.1	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.8	91.3	88.7	85.2	79.2	70.1	90.9	67.7	50.3	46.9	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.7	97.0	98.0	95.6	68.5	76.3	86.3	79.5	51.0	49.4	242
Area											
Urban	99.6	92.0	95.5	89.8	79.2	73.5	92.6	77.6	54.8	51.6	556
Rural	98.7	88.5	92.1	84.2	76.8	71.3	88.5	67.3	45.4	42.3	422
Age											
15–19	99.5	86.9	93.7	83.9	74.7	69.9	88.7	71.2	46.0	43.0	465
20–24	98.9	93.7	94.3	90.6	81.3	74.9	92.8	75.0	55.1	51.8	512
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	98.9	89.8	93.4	87.8	78.4	62.5	84.0	59.3	36.2	35.7	77
Never married/in union	99.2	90.5	94.0	87.4	78.1	73.4	91.4	74.4	52.0	48.6	900
Men's education											
Primary	98.2	74.0	79.4	69.8	61.2	51.9	73.1	50.3	25.6	23.0	72
Secondary	99.0	91.0	94.9	87.9	77.1	71.6	90.6	70.8	48.3	46.0	680
Higher	100.0	94.2	96.1	91.4	86.9	82.0	97.7	87.9	66.6	60.7	224
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	99.0	75.9	84.7	72.1	63.9	64.5	79.5	54.7	32.0	27.7	145
Second	99.0	97.9	97.6	96.5	81.8	70.9	89.0	68.1	48.0	47.9	186
Middle	97.8	87.2	90.6	80.7	73.6	71.9	91.9	74.0	50.6	46.6	214
Fourth	100.0	93.7	96.1	90.0	81.3	69.1	94.0	74.3	48.1	43.9	217
Richest	100.0	93.9	98.4	93.9	85.9	83.4	95.8	88.2	68.8	65.5	215
Total	99.2	90.5	94.0	87.4	78.1	72.5	90.8	73.2	50.8	47.6	977

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with AIDS. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS. The knowledge that HIV can't be transmitted by sharing food is higher in urban areas, with women with higher education and those living in households within the richer quintiles. Of the women interviewed, 56 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. The percentage of women know that mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with AIDS cannot transmit HIV is the same for both, 75 percent. Overall, 93 percent of women know that supernatural means cannot transmit HIV, while 80 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those women who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time); who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the

percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still low although there are differences by residence. Overall, 53 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, and this was slightly higher in urban areas (60 percent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). Similar patterns are observed for men 15–29 years old (Table HA.1M and Table HA.2M).

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant in order to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women aged 15–49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. Overall, 85 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 65 percent, while 14 percent of women did not know of any specific way. As expected, the percentage of women with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV increases with the woman's education level. It is also higher in urban than in rural areas.

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Serbia, 2010
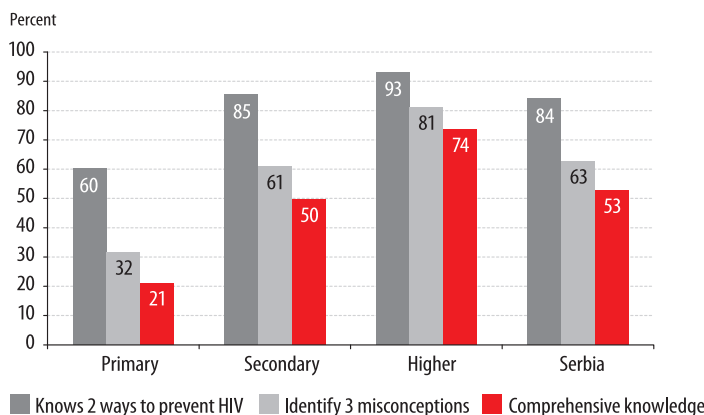
Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means[1]		
Region							
Belgrade	87.1	84.8	80.2	72.7	68.7	12.2	1142
Vojvodina	83.8	79.3	68.9	55.9	50.9	14.9	1376
Sumadija and Western Serbia	84.0	82.4	80.1	77.2	75.2	14.6	1517
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84.7	83.4	75.6	66.6	65.0	14.6	1351
Area							
Urban	87.6	85.2	79.8	71.5	68.7	11.8	3155
Rural	80.8	78.5	71.0	63.4	59.9	17.5	2230
Age group							
15–24	81.3	78.5	72.3	66.7	62.2	17.8	1364
25+	86.0	83.7	77.5	68.7	66.0	12.9	4021
Age group							
15–19	77.1	74.2	66.1	61.1	55.6	21.9	659
20–24	85.2	82.4	78.1	71.8	68.4	14.0	705
25–29	87.9	85.7	81.1	71.6	69.2	11.3	846
30–39	87.1	85.1	78.8	69.3	67.0	11.6	1566
40–49	83.9	81.3	74.2	66.5	63.4	15.1	1609
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	85.0	82.8	76.0	67.2	64.5	13.7	3730
Never married/in union	84.4	81.5	76.6	70.3	66.5	15.1	1655
Education							
Primary	66.7	64.6	54.1	47.6	43.7	29.1	704
Secondary	85.0	82.4	76.5	68.0	64.9	14.6	3067
Higher	93.7	91.5	86.3	78.8	75.9	6.3	1587
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	69.1	65.9	59.8	52.0	48.5	26.2	750
Second	83.7	81.1	72.7	66.4	63.1	15.5	1066
Middle	85.5	83.3	77.8	67.8	65.5	14.0	1080
Fourth	87.3	84.8	79.7	70.8	67.3	12.3	1217
Richest	91.9	90.1	83.9	77.0	74.0	7.9	1273
Total	84.8	82.4	76.2	68.2	65.1	14.2	5385

[1] MICS indicator 9.3

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS in Roma Settlements

In Roma Settlements in Serbia, 72 percent of all women aged 15–49 years have heard of AIDS. Less than half (46 percent) of them know two ways of preventing HIV transmission. Overall, 53 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 52 percent know of using a condom every time, as two ways of preventing HIV transmission. The level of knowledge is higher in urban than in rural areas, and among women with higher education living in households within the richer quintiles.

Table HA.1R: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1] | Number of women |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Area											
Urban	75.6	55.4	54.9	48.2	47.3	34.6	54.4	32.5	17.2	14.6	1461
Rural	63.3	47.1	46.2	41.0	38.0	28.8	39.7	25.1	13.3	10.4	657
Age											
15–24	72.4	53.9	52.7	46.7	46.3	34.1	48.4	29.4	14.5	12.2	783
25–29	78.9	54.6	58.4	48.8	47.8	42.9	55.9	37.9	22.0	18.2	363
15–29	*74.5*	*54.1*	*54.5*	*47.4*	*46.8*	*36.9*	*50.8*	*32.1*	*16.9*	*14.1*	*1145*
30–39	72.7	53.5	53.0	46.5	42.5	30.3	53.4	30.4	16.3	13.0	571
40–49	62.9	48.3	44.4	41.2	40.3	24.8	42.2	24.6	13.0	11.4	402
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	70.6	52.4	50.9	45.1	43.2	31.7	49.2	30.4	15.9	13.6	1827
Never married/in union	79.1	55.5	60.5	51.2	52.0	39.5	53.8	28.9	16.8	11.6	291
Women's education											
None	42.4	23.2	18.1	16.3	19.0	9.5	19.8	8.7	2.1	1.9	363
Primary	74.3	54.6	53.4	46.9	45.0	32.8	49.5	29.6	14.7	12.2	1437
Secondary	93.4	80.7	85.0	77.5	68.9	57.5	84.9	55.3	34.7	31.7	295
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	50.5	31.1	27.6	22.1	27.1	15.7	25.8	13.9	6.0	3.8	396
Second	65.5	38.4	37.5	32.3	36.6	25.0	38.2	22.9	10.1	9.1	404
Middle	68.8	51.9	49.5	44.0	42.7	29.3	45.2	26.7	11.8	8.7	404
Fourth	82.1	65.3	65.0	58.0	57.1	47.8	69.0	44.2	29.7	26.0	468
Richest	88.2	72.9	76.2	68.7	54.9	42.5	65.7	39.9	19.7	16.4	447
Total	71.8	52.8	52.2	46.0	44.4	32.8	49.9	30.2	16.0	13.3	2118

[1] MICS indicator 9.1

Men between 15–29 years of age seem better informed about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention then women of the same age. Among men, 87 percent have heard of AIDS and 58 percent know two ways of preventing HIV transmission. Furthermore, 68 percent know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 65 percent know about using a condom every time, as two ways of preventing HIV transmission. As with women, knowledge on HIV/AIDS was higher among urban, more educated men from higher wealth quintiles.

The results for young women and men aged 15–24 are separately presented in Table HA.2R and Table HA.2R.M.

Table HA.1R.M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time
Area			
Urban	90.0	70.0	67.1
Rural	80.5	62.1	58.9
Age			
15–24	85.7	65.8	64.1
25–29	89.5	70.9	65.4
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	86.0	66.7	63.6
Never married/in union	88.4	68.7	66.0
Men's education			
None	65.1	30.8	38.6
Primary	84.9	63.8	60.5
Secondary	99.6	89.5	83.3
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	75.9	46.1	41.6
Second	82.3	59.9	62.0
Middle	88.5	74.9	69.8
Fourth	92.1	76.1	75.7
Richest	97.2	82.6	75.7
Total	87.0	67.5	64.5

Table HA.2R: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young women, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of young women age 15–24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | |
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time
Area			
Urban	76.6	57.5	55.0
Rural	63.8	46.3	47.9
Age			
15–19	65.8	51.0	50.5
20–24	80.5	57.4	55.3
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	70.4	51.7	48.8
Never married/in union	76.5	58.3	60.7
Women's education			
None	39.7	25.7	20.4
Primary	76.5	55.5	53.1
Secondary	84.0	76.8	80.6
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	47.7	29.8	30.3
Second	72.3	45.5	43.1
Middle	69.3	55.5	48.5
Fourth	82.2	64.4	65.1
Richest	92.0	76.0	78.7
Total	72.4	53.9	52.7

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge	Number of men
		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
60.0	58.7	35.8	69.5	32.5	15.9	13.9	598
52.4	45.3	27.9	57.3	23.9	10.6	9.5	279
56.5	55.3	32.4	62.3	28.8	13.1	11.1	588
59.9	52.7	35.1	72.4	31.6	16.6	15.4	289
57.3	52.1	33.0	65.5	29.5	14.0	12.7	535
58.1	58.3	33.7	65.8	30.1	14.6	12.3	342
26.9	31.5	8.6	37.9	17.3	2.5	2.5	66
53.2	51.5	29.5	62.1	23.0	9.6	7.8	599
79.4	69.3	50.4	83.4	51.7	29.2	27.8	202
34.2	35.3	22.0	45.5	15.9	5.5	3.1	191
51.0	49.4	26.3	54.1	22.2	6.8	5.7	166
63.8	52.8	32.2	67.2	28.5	14.8	13.0	172
70.4	67.0	39.7	75.9	38.6	20.7	19.0	185
70.8	69.6	47.3	87.5	44.9	24.0	22.6	163
57.6	54.5	33.3	65.6	29.7	14.2	12.5	877

Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15–24
		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
49.7	50.5	35.1	52.0	32.1	15.8	14.2	526
40.6	37.8	32.0	40.9	23.8	12.0	8.2	256
44.0	43.0	32.8	45.3	29.3	15.0	12.5	429
49.9	50.3	35.6	52.1	29.5	14.0	12.0	354
43.3	43.2	31.5	46.0	29.8	14.1	12.6	527
53.7	52.7	39.3	53.3	28.6	15.5	11.6	256
20.1	24.1	13.2	23.4	12.1	6.1	5.4	115
47.1	46.4	32.7	47.8	27.9	12.2	10.5	550
73.9	65.2	57.7	73.5	51.0	30.0	28.5	110
23.9	26.0	15.9	25.7	13.3	5.9	3.4	157
36.9	44.4	29.6	44.8	28.8	11.8	10.1	162
45.9	42.7	32.5	45.4	25.8	11.0	10.3	158
58.3	61.3	43.0	62.9	38.0	25.1	22.9	165
70.6	57.6	50.6	64.0	41.9	18.8	14.3	142
46.7	46.3	34.1	48.4	29.4	14.5	12.2	783

Among the women interviewed aged between 15–49 years, only 16 percent rejected the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Every third woman knew that HIV can not be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 50 percent of women knew that it cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Overall, less than half (44 percent) of all women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is very low. Overall, only one in ten women was found to have comprehensive knowledge. The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1R).

Table HA.2R.M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young men, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of young men age 15–24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time
Area			
Urban	89.1	67.4	67.4
Rural	78.6	62.3	57.2
Age			
15–19	84.8	64.2	62.2
20–24	86.7	67.4	66.0
Marital status			
Ever married/in union	83.6	65.2	61.9
Never married/in union	87.6	66.3	66.0
Men's education			
None	(59.9)	(24.7)	(39.0)
Primary	82.8	61.6	58.4
Secondary	100.0	87.7	85.1
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	74.0	45.3	43.4
Second	83.0	59.2	60.8
Middle	91.0	77.2	71.9
Fourth	88.0	74.7	74.4
Richest	95.8	77.0	74.5
Total	85.7	65.8	64.1

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Figure HA.1R: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Roma settlements, 2010

Percent

	None	Primary	Secondary	Roma settlements
Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV	16	47	78	46
Identify 3 misconceptions	4	17	40	18
Comprehensive knowledge	2	12	32	13

■ Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV ■ Identify 3 misconceptions ■ Comprehensive knowledge

Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15–24
		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
59.1	60.4	35.7	64.7	31.7	14.7	12.5	399
50.8	44.7	25.3	57.1	22.9	9.6	8.2	189
54.1	55.0	36.1	64.4	25.3	12.5	10.4	295
58.9	55.7	28.6	60.1	32.4	13.7	11.9	293
55.4	52.6	29.5	60.9	27.7	11.8	10.6	274
57.4	57.7	34.9	63.5	29.8	14.1	11.6	315
(18.6)	(39.3)	(6.7)	(34.2)	(18.3)	(.0)	(.0)	38
51.3	51.5	27.6	58.0	21.3	8.2	6.3	400
79.8	68.5	50.2	79.9	50.3	27.2	25.5	146
34.7	39.0	20.5	44.0	15.5	5.8	3.4	130
48.7	50.5	27.4	57.9	22.8	6.7	5.6	126
64.8	53.3	32.2	64.1	25.1	13.7	11.4	121
68.7	69.9	39.9	68.4	39.7	20.1	18.0	113
71.1	69.0	46.0	82.9	46.5	21.9	20.2	98
56.5	55.3	32.4	62.3	28.8	13.1	11.1	588

The level of comprehensive knowledge among men aged between 15–29 does not differ from the one recorded among women. In total, 13 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge.

About half (55 percent) of women knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who knew all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 47 percent, while 17 percent of women did not know of any specific way. As expected, the percentage of women with knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV increases with the woman's education level, age and living standard.

Table HA.3R: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means[1]		
Area							
Urban	57.8	56.4	53.4	51.4	49.9	17.8	1461
Rural	48.0	46.8	45.6	42.3	41.0	15.3	657
Age group							
15–24	50.9	49.1	47.8	46.3	44.1	21.5	783
25+	57.0	56.0	52.8	49.9	48.9	14.4	1335
Age group							
15–19	45.0	43.5	41.8	40.4	38.8	20.8	429
20–24	58.1	55.8	55.0	53.5	50.5	22.4	354
25–29	62.6	61.8	56.3	53.2	52.5	16.3	363
30–39	56.4	54.8	51.7	49.1	47.4	16.3	571
40–49	52.7	52.4	51.3	48.2	48.0	10.1	402
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	55.2	54.0	51.6	49.4	48.0	15.4	1827
Never married/in union	51.8	50.1	47.2	43.5	41.9	27.3	291
Education							
None	24.2	23.2	22.5	22.0	20.2	18.3	363
Primary	57.3	56.1	52.5	50.5	49.2	17.0	1437
Secondary	78.3	76.0	76.4	72.5	71.2	15.1	295
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	35.1	34.0	34.1	32.9	31.7	15.4	396
Second	43.3	41.9	40.8	39.6	37.3	22.2	404
Middle	54.0	52.2	49.7	48.4	46.6	14.8	404
Fourth	70.5	69.0	62.3	59.6	58.1	11.5	468
Richest	66.6	65.9	64.3	59.2	58.9	21.6	447
Total	54.7	53.4	51.0	48.6	47.2	17.0	2118

[1] MICS indicator 9.3

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	
Region							
Belgrade	95.7	41.2	48.4	32.7	97.4	19.0	1134
Vojvodina	85.5	35.7	45.5	32.3	89.6	12.6	1358
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.2	29.4	34.6	39.4	96.8	11.2	1495
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.0	28.5	39.0	27.4	98.7	8.6	1341
Area							
Urban	95.0	38.2	46.7	34.3	96.8	15.3	3137
Rural	91.4	26.2	33.9	31.4	93.9	8.7	2192
Age							
15–24	93.2	36.4	45.1	27.3	95.0	11.5	1352
25+	93.6	32.2	40.2	35.1	95.8	13.0	3977
Age							
15–19	92.4	37.2	42.4	25.1	94.7	9.8	653
20–24	93.9	35.6	47.5	29.4	95.3	13.0	699
25–29	92.5	34.7	42.4	35.9	96.4	13.9	840
15–29	*92.9*	*35.7*	*44.0*	*30.6*	*95.5*	*12.4*	*2192*
30–39	94.3	34.6	42.1	34.7	96.2	13.6	1546
40–49	93.6	28.7	37.1	35.1	95.1	11.8	1591
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	93.0	28.9	37.3	33.8	95.1	11.0	3681
Never married/ in union	94.8	43.1	50.6	31.6	96.6	16.1	1648
Education							
Primary	87.2	15.4	18.9	30.1	90.6	4.1	674
Secondary	93.4	29.3	37.3	31.2	95.4	9.5	3054
Higher	96.8	49.0	59.2	38.2	98.4	22.2	1587
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	87.3	17.9	24.6	32.4	92.1	5.9	715
Second	93.1	26.4	33.2	31.3	94.4	8.1	1057
Middle	91.5	35.1	42.4	33.8	93.8	12.0	1075
Fourth	96.0	36.6	45.4	33.6	97.3	14.9	1213
Richest	96.8	43.0	53.1	34.1	98.5	18.3	1270
Total	93.5	33.3	41.4	33.1	95.6	12.6	5329

[1] MICS indicator 9.4

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would **not** want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	
Region							
Belgrade	94.7	46.7	45.8	32.2	98.0	17.1	319
Vojvodina	87.8	38.8	48.0	26.3	90.5	11.6	408
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.6	37.8	37.0	34.9	98.5	8.0	441
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.9	36.4	47.6	17.0	97.9	6.6	407
Area							
Urban	95.8	45.5	49.7	27.8	97.7	13.1	905
Rural	91.6	31.4	37.2	27.2	94.1	6.8	669
Age							
15–24	93.7	37.7	45.5	24.1	96.4	9.3	970
25+	94.5	42.4	42.6	32.9	95.9	12.3	605
Age							
15–19	93.4	37.2	46.4	23.5	96.5	8.7	463
20–24	94.1	38.2	44.7	24.7	96.2	9.7	507
25–29	94.5	42.4	42.6	32.9	95.9	12.3	605
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	93.1	36.7	34.8	32.4	94.7	9.1	308
Never married/ in union	94.3	40.2	46.7	26.3	96.6	10.7	1267
Education							
Primary	88.1	20.6	23.9	35.8	90.4	5.3	119
Secondary	93.7	34.5	39.8	25.1	95.9	8.4	1025
Higher	96.6	56.8	60.9	30.8	98.5	16.7	429
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	89.4	27.7	29.0	33.6	92.4	6.8	233
Second	92.8	28.4	34.9	24.1	94.4	7.3	324
Middle	93.3	44.2	45.0	26.8	97.0	9.0	317
Fourth	94.7	39.5	51.2	24.7	96.6	9.5	334
Richest	98.1	52.7	55.8	29.9	99.1	17.5	367
Total	94.0	39.5	44.4	27.5	96.2	10.4	1575

In total, 96 percent of women who have heard of AIDS have an accepting attitude on at least one of these four statements. The most common discriminative attitude is that women would want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret and they will not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has AIDS (in 67 percent of cases). More educated women and those living in the household within the richest quintile have more accepting attitudes, than the ones with lower education and lower socio-economic status.

Similar patterns are observed for men aged 15–29 years. The most common discriminative attitude is that 7 out of 10 men interviewed would want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret. More educated young men and those living in households within the richest quintile have more accepting attitudes than those with lower education and a lower socio/economic status.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS in Roma Settlements

In total, 91 percent of women who have heard of AIDS have an accepting attitude on at least one of the four questions. The two most common discriminative attitudes are that women would **not** buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with AIDS and that women believe that a female teacher with AIDS (but not sick) should not be allowed to keep teaching (about 85 percent).

Table HA.4R: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	
Area							
Urban	87.6	15.5	16.9	46.2	92.7	4.0	1105
Rural	78.3	10.4	10.7	53.2	86.9	2.6	415
Age							
15–24	82.9	15.3	15.4	51.0	88.6	5.4	567
25+	86.3	13.4	15.0	46.4	92.6	2.5	954
Age							
15–19	85.0	21.2	17.3	46.8	91.4	7.5	282
20–24	80.8	9.4	13.6	55.2	85.9	3.4	285
25–29	89.9	17.7	16.3	45.5	93.7	1.7	286
15–29	*85.2*	*16.1*	*15.7*	*49.1*	*90.3*	*4.2*	*853*
30–39	82.2	9.7	13.6	45.5	91.2	3.5	415
40–49	88.9	14.6	16.1	48.9	93.6	1.8	253
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	84.9	12.0	13.6	49.4	91.0	2.9	1291
Never married/in union	85.8	26.2	24.1	40.9	91.7	7.7	230
Education							
None	84.1	6.2	7.9	47.1	89.3	1.1	154
Primary	83.8	11.7	13.4	50.0	89.5	3.0	1067
Secondary	91.2	25.6	23.6	43.3	97.7	7.3	276
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	71.4	10.5	11.7	45.4	83.9	5.5	200
Second	85.6	9.6	9.0	51.9	89.6	1.7	265
Middle	85.7	13.9	17.0	54.1	92.2	5.1	278
Fourth	90.4	11.5	9.2	53.4	92.9	1.9	384
Richest	85.8	21.8	25.6	37.5	93.3	4.6	394
Total	85.0	14.1	15.2	48.1	91.1	3.6	1520

[1] MICS indicator 9.4

Men aged between 15–29 years seem to share the same
attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS as women.

Table HA.4R.M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who have heard of AIDS who express
an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	
Area							
Urban	79.8	11.7	16.1	46.9	91.0	5.0	538
Rural	82.6	11.0	12.5	59.4	87.7	5.0	225
Age							
15–24	78.5	11.0	15.8	47.1	88.7	4.3	504
25+	84.7	12.5	13.5	57.6	92.6	6.3	258
Age							
15–19	72.0	8.4	13.3	44.7	85.1	2.1	250
20–24	85.0	13.5	18.2	49.4	92.3	6.5	254
25–29	84.7	12.5	13.5	57.6	92.6	6.3	258
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	87.1	9.6	10.3	54.0	91.9	4.0	460
Never married/ in union	70.7	14.3	22.2	45.4	87.3	6.6	302
Education							
None	83.7	1.0	3.9	60.1	95.2	.0	43
Primary	81.9	9.5	8.9	52.9	88.2	3.5	509
Secondary	75.8	16.5	30.6	43.5	93.1	9.4	202
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	76.2	1.5	4.4	55.5	86.9	.6	145
Second	87.1	11.1	11.7	55.9	91.7	3.3	136
Middle	79.0	17.1	19.7	54.4	88.5	11.1	152
Fourth	88.8	11.6	11.4	55.5	92.9	4.3	170
Richest	71.7	15.5	27.0	32.7	89.9	5.6	159
Total	80.6	11.5	15.0	50.6	90.0	5.0	763

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent them infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5. In total, 74 percent of women knew where to be tested, while only 10 percent have ever been tested. Women living in urban areas, more educated women and those living in households within the richest quintile have more knowledge and have been tested in a larger proportion.

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[2]	
Region					
Belgrade	85.0	13.1	2.7	1.9	1142
Vojvodina	70.0	10.4	2.6	2.1	1376
Sumadija and Western Serbia	70.5	7.1	1.1	.7	1517
Southern and Eastern Serbia	73.3	10.1	2.3	1.2	1351
Area					
Urban	80.8	12.2	2.6	2.0	3155
Rural	64.6	6.8	1.5	.6	2230
Age					
15–24	69.6	4.9	2.3	1.7	1364
25–29	79.9	14.2	3.1	1.5	846
15–29	*73.6*	*8.5*	*2.6*	*1.6*	*2210*
30–39	76.7	15.3	2.6	1.6	1566
40–49	72.3	6.8	1.0	.9	1609
Marital status					
Ever married/ in union	71.9	11.7	2.0	1.0	3730
Never married/ in union	79.0	6.1	2.4	2.3	1655
Education					
Primary	38.8	3.1	.8	.1	704
Secondary	74.2	8.8	1.5	.9	3067
Higher	90.9	15.3	3.9	2.9	1587
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	46.0	4.4	1.5	.9	750
Second	68.5	5.8	1.4	1.0	1066
Middle	76.5	8.9	1.9	1.1	1080
Fourth	79.8	12.1	1.4	.8	1217
Richest	88.0	15.6	4.0	2.9	1273
Total	74.1	10.0	2.1	1.4	5385

[1] MICS indicator 9.5
[2] MICS indicator 9.6

Similar patterns are observed for men 15–29 years old.
The results are shown in the Table HA.5M.

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result	
Region					
Belgrade	81.7	19.2	5.5	5.5	319
Vojvodina	62.1	8.9	4.0	3.0	408
Sumadija and Western Serbia	76.4	5.4	3.7	2.8	448
Southern and Eastern Serbia	76.9	8.0	1.2	1.2	408
Area					
Urban	79.5	12.5	4.3	3.4	908
Rural	66.3	6.1	2.4	2.4	675
Age					
15–24	69.1	6.2	2.6	2.2	977
25–29	81.7	15.5	4.9	4.3	606
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	70.9	11.0	1.2	1.2	309
Never married/in union	74.6	9.5	4.0	3.4	1274
Education					
Primary	49.3	8.9	1.1	1.1	120
Secondary	70.2	7.8	3.3	2.7	1032
Higher	89.8	14.8	4.7	4.2	429
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	58.8	6.6	2.3	2.3	235
Second	68.8	6.2	1.3	.7	326
Middle	71.6	9.1	5.0	5.0	321
Fourth	77.7	13.0	4.3	2.6	334
Richest	86.6	12.5	4.1	4.1	367
Total	73.9	9.8	3.5	3.0	1583

Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the same results for sexually active young women and men. The proportion of young women and men who have been tested and have been told the result provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[1]	
Region							
Belgrade	70.9	321	82.7	12.1	4.4	4.3	228
Vojvodina	60.5	317	68.1	8.1	5.3	3.2	192
Sumadija and Western Serbia	50.2	392	69.7	6.2	2.5	1.2	197
Southern and Eastern Serbia	55.5	333	65.9	3.9	1.7	1.1	185
Area							
Urban	61.4	814	80.1	9.7	4.7	3.9	500
Rural	54.9	549	58.9	4.7	1.6	.3	302
Age							
15–19	26.4	659	62.8	4.1	2.9	2.7	174
20–24	89.1	705	74.7	8.9	3.7	2.5	628
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.3	255	52.7	11.1	3.6	.4	253
Never married/in union	49.4	1109	81.1	6.3	3.5	3.5	548
Education							
Primary	67.1	112	40.2	6.0	2.7	.9	75
Secondary	46.0	789	62.7	8.4	2.4	.9	363
Higher	78.3	457	89.6	7.7	4.9	4.6	358
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	58.4	199	35.3	6.7	2.9	.8	116
Second	64.0	276	61.8	7.0	2.7	1.6	177
Middle	51.1	267	85.1	5.4	3.3	1.3	136
Fourth	57.2	287	81.1	4.5	.0	.0	164
Richest	62.2	334	85.8	13.4	7.6	7.0	208
Total	58.8	1364	72.1	7.8	3.5	2.5	802

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result

| | Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months | Number of men age 15–24 years | Percentage of men who: | | | | Number of men age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months |
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[1]	
Region							
Belgrade	80.6	192	78.0	16.8	8.2	8.2	155
Vojvodina	67.9	263	68.0	8.0	2.2	2.2	179
Sumadija and Western Serbia	61.2	280	75.8	4.6	3.9	1.8	171
Southern and Eastern Serbia	62.6	242	77.4	7.6	1.3	1.3	152
Area							
Urban	67.0	556	79.9	12.0	5.2	4.2	372
Rural	67.3	422	67.5	5.3	2.1	2.1	284
Age							
15–19	38.5	465	70.5	8.9	5.4	3.4	179
20–24	93.2	512	76.1	9.2	3.3	3.3	477
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.7	77	64.7	9.0	1.0	1.0	77
Never married/in union	64.4	900	75.9	9.1	4.2	3.6	580
Education							
Primary	69.4	72	47.8	9.0	.8	.8	50
Secondary	59.2	680	71.3	8.0	3.8	2.9	403
Higher	90.2	224	87.7	11.2	4.8	4.8	202
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	57.4	145	57.8	6.8	.6	.6	83
Second	74.9	186	69.5	3.5	1.4	1.4	140
Middle	72.4	214	67.6	4.4	3.3	3.3	155
Fourth	58.0	217	84.7	19.0	7.0	4.1	126
Richest	71.1	215	87.0	12.1	5.9	5.9	153
Total	67.2	977	74.6	9.1	3.9	3.3	656

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentages who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care are presented in Table HA.7. One in five women (19 percent) had received HIV counselling during antenatal care. The proportion of women that were offered a HIV test and were tested increases with education level.

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care, Serbia, 2010

Among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Region						
Belgrade	99.6	32.9	13.9	13.6	13.0	91
Vojvodina	99.8	15.5	9.7	9.7	6.3	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.1	15.1	13.6	12.9	5.2	144
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	17.8	19.6	19.6	9.0	146
Area						
Urban	99.7	21.1	14.6	14.4	8.6	281
Rural	98.2	16.6	13.5	13.3	7.1	262
Young women						
15–24	97.9	11.4	8.3	8.3	3.2	124
Age						
15–19	(85.6)	(4.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	18
20–24	100.0	12.6	9.8	9.8	3.7	105
25–29	99.2	19.3	15.5	15.1	8.6	194
30–34	99.3	22.2	15.3	15.3	9.7	148
35–49	99.7	23.7	17.5	17.0	10.1	78
Marital status						
Ever married/ in union	99.3	18.9	14.1	13.9	7.9	539
Never married/ in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education						
Primary	97.8	9.9	5.8	5.8	2.0	79
Secondary	99.2	18.1	14.2	13.9	7.3	307
Higher	100.0	26.4	19.0	18.8	12.6	148
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	95.4	7.2	7.2	6.8	3.4	112
Second	100.0	26.9	15.1	14.8	8.0	97
Middle	100.0	11.9	16.1	16.1	6.6	87
Fourth	100.0	18.9	15.1	15.1	7.5	106
Richest	99.8	27.1	16.8	16.5	12.4	141
Total	99.0	18.9	14.1	13.9	7.9	543

[1] MICS indicator 9.8
[2] MICS indicator 9.9
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care in Roma Settlements

In total, 29 percent of women from Roma settlements knew where to be tested, while only 4 percent have ever been tested. Women living in urban areas and more educated women have more knowledge and have been tested in a larger proportion.

Table HA.5R: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[2]	
Area					
Urban	32.6	4.6	.7	.3	1461
Rural	22.1	1.1	.3	.2	657
Age					
15–24	27.3	2.2	.8	.5	783
25–29	33.4	8.0	1.1	.1	363
15–29	*29.2*	*4.1*	*.9*	*.4*	*1145*
30–39	33.3	3.0	.2	.1	571
40–49	24.3	2.8	.1	.1	402
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	27.9	3.9	.6	.2	1827
Never married/in union	38.8	1.6	.5	.5	291
Education					
None	3.8	.5	.0	.0	363
Primary	27.6	3.4	.6	.3	1437
Secondary	64.3	5.7	.9	.2	295
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	12.2	1.0	.8	.6	396
Second	21.4	4.7	.0	.0	404
Middle	23.6	2.4	.5	.1	404
Fourth	30.1	2.2	.7	.3	468
Richest	56.3	7.2	.8	.3	447
Total	29.4	3.5	.6	.3	2118

[1] MICS indicator 9.5
[2] MICS indicator 9.6

Similar patterns are observed for men 15–29 years old. Men living in urban areas and more educated men have more knowledge and have been tested in a larger proportion.

Table HA.5R.M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result	
Area					
Urban	40.7	4.8	2.8	2.8	598
Rural	24.3	1.4	.3	.1	279
Age					
15–24	32.2	3.7	2.9	2.8	588
25–29	42.1	3.6	.1	.1	289
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	35.8	4.1	1.6	1.5	535
Never married/in union	35.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	342
Education					
None	14.6	6.1	2.2	2.2	66
Primary	28.5	2.1	.7	.6	599
Secondary	60.6	6.4	4.3	4.3	202
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	19.9	3.3	.9	.8	191
Second	29.2	5.1	2.2	2.0	166
Middle	33.5	6.3	5.3	5.3	172
Fourth	45.1	1.8	.0	.0	185
Richest	51.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	163
Total	35.5	3.7	2.0	1.9	877

The results for sexually active young women and men are presented in tables HA.6R and HA.6R.M. The proportion of young women and men who have been tested and have been told the result provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

Table HA.6R: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[1]	
Area							
Urban	68.2	526	26.9	3.5	1.3	.6	359
Rural	76.1	256	23.9	2.5	.9	.8	195
Age							
15–19	53.3	429	24.0	2.5	.7	.0	229
20–24	92.1	354	27.1	3.6	1.5	1.2	326
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	97.3	527	23.4	3.1	1.1	.6	512
Never married/in union	16.4	256	(55.0)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	42
Education							
None	79.3	115	2.4	.0	.0	.0	91
Primary	73.1	550	23.1	3.5	1.2	1.0	402
Secondary	48.6	110	75.4	6.3	3.1	.0	53
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	73.7	157	12.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	116
Second	75.7	162	26.1	5.4	.0	.0	123
Middle	73.0	158	15.0	2.8	1.3	.0	115
Fourth	68.3	165	27.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	113
Richest	62.5	142	54.5	1.8	.3	.0	89
Total	70.8	783	25.8	3.1	1.2	.7	554

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

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

Table HA.6R.M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested and have been told result[1]	
Area							
Urban	71.4	399	41.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	285
Rural	62.3	189	22.4	.9	.5	.0	118
Age							
15–19	44.7	295	31.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	132
20–24	92.5	293	37.6	4.2	2.4	2.2	271
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.3	274	29.8	4.6	3.0	2.8	272
Never married/in union	41.7	315	47.6	7.2	6.9	6.9	131
Education							
None	(66.3)	38	(24.0)	(11.7)	(5.9)	(5.9)	25
Primary	71.0	400	27.2	2.4	1.4	1.2	284
Secondary	61.5	146	62.1	10.3	9.8	9.8	89
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	54.4	130	21.6	5.6	2.5	2.1	71
Second	68.6	126	29.9	6.8	4.2	3.8	86
Middle	75.6	121	31.0	9.6	9.6	9.6	92
Fourth	71.3	113	35.4	.5	.0	.0	81
Richest	75.2	98	61.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	74
Total	68.5	588	35.6	5.4	4.2	4.1	403

[1] MICS indicator 9.7
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7R. In total, only 6 percent of all interviewed women had received HIV counselling during antenatal care.

Table HA.7R: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care, Roma Settlements, 2010

Among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Area						
Urban	94.5	6.3	2.4	2.4	.5	294
Rural	94.7	4.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	146
Young women						
15–24	95.2	3.9	1.4	1.4	.5	290
Age						
15–19	95.3	2.5	1.5	1.5	.0	114
20–24	95.1	4.7	1.4	1.3	.9	176
25–29	96.1	5.1	3.6	3.6	1.8	87
30–34	87.8	5.6	.0	.0	.0	39
35–49	(92.4)	(29.5)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(.0)	24
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	94.5	5.7	2.1	2.0	.7	435
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Education						
None	86.2	1.8	.0	.0	.0	89
Primary	96.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.1	291
Secondary	98.5	21.9	3.6	3.6	.0	59
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	89.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	106
Second	96.7	5.1	2.0	2.0	.0	99
Middle	89.0	4.3	2.1	2.1	.0	80
Fourth	99.4	13.3	5.1	5.1	2.7	81
Richest	100.0	7.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	75
Total	94.5	5.7	2.0	2.0	.7	440

[1] MICS indicator 9.8
[2] MICS indicator 9.9
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people aged between 15–24 years, thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women and men between 15–24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with an older person, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of never-married young women age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15–24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months

	Percentage of never-married women age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older[3]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Belgrade	29.2	279	2.9	321	2.4	228
Vojvodina	46.2	248	2.5	317	6.2	192
Sumadija and Western Serbia	59.9	325	.7	392	6.6	197
Southern and Eastern Serbia	53.2	256	1.1	333	2.3	185
Area						
Urban	42.1	703	2.1	814	2.5	500
Rural	56.9	406	1.3	549	7.3	302
Age						
15–19	76.6	622	1.4	659	4.9	174
20–24	10.3	486	2.1	705	4.2	628
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	6.0	255	11.3	253
Never married/in union	47.5	1109	.8	1109	1.1	548
Education						
Primary	(72.5)	48	10.5	112	13.2	75
Secondary	65.2	634	.8	789	5.6	363
Higher	18.5	426	.7	457	1.2	358
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	69.0	117	6.8	199	7.4	116
Second	43.6	211	1.9	276	4.3	177
Middle	56.6	223	.7	267	4.5	136
Fourth	44.4	261	.9	287	3.3	164
Richest	37.8	298	.2	334	3.3	208
Total	47.5	1109	1.7	1364	4.3	802

[1] MICS indicator 9.10
[2] MICS indicator 9.11
[3] MICS indicator 9.12
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table HA.8M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of never-married young men age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15–24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months

	Percentage of never-married men age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older[3]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Belgrade	19.1	179	7.2	192	1.2	155
Vojvodina	29.7	246	6.2	263	.2	179
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.1	259	2.2	280	.0	171
Southern and Eastern Serbia	37.5	217	2.1	242	.0	152
Area						
Urban	32.1	526	2.6	556	.6	372
Rural	32.9	374	6.3	422	.0	284
Age						
15–19	58.7	460	3.8	465	.2	179
20–24	5.0	440	4.6	512	.4	477
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	15.5	77	.4	77
Never married/in union	32.4	900	3.3	900	.3	580
Education						
Primary	(35.5)	50	10.7	72	.0	50
Secondary	41.2	634	4.2	680	.1	403
Higher	5.9	215	1.9	224	.9	202
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	44.7	122	7.2	145	.4	83
Second	26.1	170	1.6	186	.0	140
Middle	29.4	191	8.5	214	.0	155
Fourth	38.1	212	1.4	217	.0	126
Richest	27.4	205	3.1	215	1.2	153
Total	32.4	900	4.2	977	.3	656

[1] MICS indicator 9.10

[2] MICS indicator 9.11

[3] MICS indicator 9.12

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

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among young women and men is presented in Tables HA.8 and HA.8M and Figure HA.2. About 2 percent of women and 4 percent of men had sex before the age of 15. A higher percentage of young men in rural than in urban areas were reported to have had sex before the age of 15 (6 percent vs. 3 percent).

Sexual behaviour and condom use among women (15–49) and men (15–29) who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months was assessed. About 2 percent of women aged 15–49 years reported having sex with more than one partner within the previous 12 months (Table HA.9). Of those women, more than half (57 percent) reported using a condom the last time they had sex.

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15—49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of women who:				Percent of women age 15—49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15—49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15—49 years		
Region						
Belgrade	92.6	86.6	3.5	1142	(48.4)	40
Vojvodina	90.9	83.4	1.8	1376	(*)	25
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.3	82.6	1.7	1517	(*)	26
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.7	83.5	.3	1351	(*)	4
Area						
Urban	89.6	83.9	2.3	3155	56.5	72
Rural	89.1	83.8	1.0	2230	(*)	21
Age						
15—24	61.4	58.8	4.3	1364	(64.5)	59
25—29	98.5	93.0	1.5	846	(*)	13
15—29	*75.6*	*71.9*	*3.2*	*2210*	*63.5*	*72*
30—39	98.8	94.5	1.0	1566	(*)	16
40—49	99.4	90.0	.4	1609	(*)	6
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.8	94.9	.5	3730	(13.5)	20
Never married/in union	66.0	59.0	4.5	1655	(68.7)	74
Education						
Primary	94.3	86.1	1.2	704	(*)	8
Secondary	86.0	81.2	1.3	3067	(53.9)	40
Higher	93.8	88.0	2.8	1587	(60.5)	45
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	88.1	82.5	1.7	750	(*)	13
Second	90.7	84.6	.8	1066	(*)	8
Middle	87.3	81.6	2.5	1080	(*)	27
Fourth	90.2	84.0	1.6	1217	(*)	19
Richest	90.2	85.8	2.0	1273	(*)	26
Total	89.4	83.9	1.7	5385	57.1	94

[1] MICS indicator 9.13
[2] MICS indicator 9.14
( ) Figures that are based on 25—49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Some 54 percent of women with secondary education used a condom during higher risk sex in the year preceding the survey, and 61 percent of women with higher or high education used a condom with such a partner.

As for young women (15—24), 4 percent reported having sex with more than one partner within the last 12 months and 65 percent of them used a condom the last time they had sex (Table HA.10).

Figure HA.2: Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection, Serbia, 2010

Percent

Legend:
- ■ Women 15–19 who had sex before age 15
- ■ Women 20–24 who had sex in last 12 months with a man 10 years or more older

(Urban: 1, 3; Rural: 1, 6; Serbia: 1, 4)

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners among young women, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:				Percent of women age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years		
Region						
Belgrade	74.6	70.9	10.4	321	(*)	33
Vojvodina	63.9	60.5	2.4	317	(*)	8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	50.4	50.2	3.7	392	(*)	15
Southern and Eastern Serbia	59.1	55.5	1.0	333	(*)	3
Area						
Urban	63.7	61.4	5.8	814	(62.1)	47
Rural	57.9	54.9	2.1	549	(*)	11
Age						
15–19	27.6	26.4	3.0	659	(*)	20
20–24	92.9	89.1	5.5	705	(70.9)	39
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	99.3	3.4	255	(*)	9
Never married/in union	52.5	49.4	4.5	1109	(72.3)	50
Education						
Primary	68.9	67.1	2.5	112	(*)	3
Secondary	47.6	46.0	3.5	789	(*)	28
Higher	82.8	78.3	6.1	457	(*)	28
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	59.5	58.4	2.7	199	(*)	5
Second	66.8	64.0	2.5	276	(*)	7
Middle	52.8	51.1	6.8	267	(*)	18
Fourth	59.7	57.2	2.8	287	(*)	8
Richest	66.3	62.2	6.1	334	(*)	20
Total	61.4	58.8	4.3	1364	(64.5)	59

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

Overall, 22 percent of men between 15–29 years of age reported having sex with more than one partner (Table HA.9M). Of those men, 60 percent reported using a condom the last time they had sex (59 percent with secondary education and 72 percent with higher or high education). Similar patterns are observed for young men aged 15–24 years (Table HA.10M).

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of men who:				Percent of men age 15–29 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–29 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15–29 years		
Region						
Belgrade	89.3	88.3	30.7	319	71.3	98
Vojvodina	82.2	78.4	19.0	408	64.0	77
Sumadija and Western Serbia	76.5	73.9	26.7	448	54.3	120
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.1	75.8	14.1	408	(47.1)	57
Area						
Urban	81.4	78.3	23.3	908	61.5	211
Rural	81.5	78.6	20.9	675	57.7	141
Age						
15–24	70.1	67.2	22.0	977	63.3	216
25–29	99.8	96.7	22.6	606	54.6	137
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	99.1	11.1	309	(16.3)	34
Never married/in union	76.9	73.5	25.0	1274	64.7	318
Education						
Primary	85.2	79.1	22.0	120	(19.4)	27
Secondary	74.5	72.3	20.5	1032	58.5	211
Higher	97.0	93.1	26.6	429	72.2	114
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	76.7	73.4	20.2	235	(42.5)	47
Second	86.4	82.5	20.9	326	(58.1)	68
Middle	82.1	80.4	26.2	321	50.9	84
Fourth	75.8	71.6	18.8	334	68.5	63
Richest	84.7	82.7	24.5	367	73.1	90
Total	81.4	78.5	22.3	1583	60.0	352

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

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners among young men, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:				Percent of men age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15–24 years		
Region						
Belgrade	82.2	80.6	32.0	192	70.3	61
Vojvodina	72.3	67.9	22.6	263	(65.8)	59
Sumadija and Western Serbia	62.9	61.2	25.4	280	(50.1)	71
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.4	62.6	9.7	242	(*)	24
Area						
Urban	69.6	67.0	23.3	556	68.2	129
Rural	70.8	67.3	20.4	422	56.0	86
Age						
15–19	42.0	38.5	14.7	465	62.8	68
20–24	95.7	93.2	28.8	512	63.6	147
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	99.7	15.5	77	(*)	12
Never married/in union	67.6	64.4	22.6	900	67.1	204
Education						
Primary	75.2	69.4	27.4	72	(*)	20
Secondary	61.5	59.2	19.8	680	58.7	135
Higher	94.3	90.2	27.0	224	(87.6)	61
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	62.2	57.4	17.6	145	(44.1)	25
Second	76.3	74.9	21.8	186	(59.4)	41
Middle	73.8	72.4	28.8	214	(48.9)	62
Fourth	62.8	58.0	16.7	217	(89.1)	36
Richest	73.9	71.1	23.9	215	(75.1)	51
Total	70.1	67.2	22.0	977	63.3	216

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

Tables HA.11 and HA.11M present the percentage of women and men aged 15–24 who ever had sex, who had sex in the last 12 months, who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. The percentage of young women and men who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner increases with the respondent's education level.

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner

	Percentage of women 15–24 who:		Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
Belgrade	74.6	70.9	321	59.1	228	75.9	190
Vojvodina	63.9	60.5	317	40.9	192	73.5	130
Sumadija and Western Serbia	50.4	50.2	392	33.9	197	85.7	133
Southern and Eastern Serbia	59.1	55.5	333	32.6	185	72.9	109
Area							
Urban	63.7	61.4	814	48.9	500	78.9	398
Rural	57.9	54.9	549	29.7	302	72.7	163
Age							
15–19	27.6	26.4	659	21.7	174	84.0	143
20–24	92.9	89.1	705	59.4	628	74.7	418
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	99.3	255	5.1	253	(*)	13
Never married/in union	52.5	49.4	1109	49.4	548	77.6	548
Education							
Primary	68.9	67.1	112	14.2	75	(*)	16
Secondary	47.6	46.0	789	27.1	363	79.3	214
Higher	82.8	78.3	457	72.5	358	77.1	331
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	59.5	58.4	199	19.7	116	(60.1)	39
Second	66.8	64.0	276	41.1	177	71.9	114
Middle	52.8	51.1	267	35.3	136	80.9	94
Fourth	59.7	57.2	287	48.4	164	79.8	139
Richest	66.3	62.2	334	52.4	208	80.1	175
Total	61.4	58.8	1364	41.2	802	77.1	561

[1] MICS indicator 9.15
[2] MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner

	Percentage of men 15–24 who:		Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
Belgrade	82.2	80.6	192	75.9	155	86.7	146
Vojvodina	72.3	67.9	263	62.1	179	76.5	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	62.9	61.2	280	56.4	171	74.3	158
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.4	62.6	242	52.3	152	84.0	127
Area							
Urban	69.6	67.0	556	62.7	372	81.1	349
Rural	70.8	67.3	422	58.1	284	78.6	245
Age							
15–19	42.0	38.5	465	37.4	179	85.9	174
20–24	95.7	93.2	512	82.0	477	77.6	420
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	100.0	99.7	77	18.3	77	(*)	14
Never married/ in union	67.6	64.4	900	64.4	580	80.4	580
Education							
Primary	75.2	69.4	72	45.4	50	(52.3)	33
Secondary	61.5	59.2	680	54.0	403	79.2	367
Higher	94.3	90.2	224	86.2	202	86.4	193
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	62.2	57.4	145	42.8	83	62.6	62
Second	76.3	74.9	186	66.7	140	80.1	124
Middle	73.8	72.4	214	66.5	155	83.9	142
Fourth	62.8	58.0	217	55.8	126	84.7	121
Richest	73.9	71.1	215	67.0	153	79.8	144
Total	70.1	67.2	977	60.7	656	80.0	594

[1] MICS indicator 9.15

[2] MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

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

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

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission in Roma Settlements

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among young women and men (15–24) in Roma settlements is presented in Tables HA.8R and HA.8R.M and Figure HA.2R. In total, 14 percent of

women and 13 percent of men had sex before 15. Overall, 6 percent of young women and 1 percent of men who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey had sex with a partner who is ten or more years older.

Table HA.8R: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of never-married young women age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15–24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months

	Percentage of never-married women age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older[3]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Area						
Urban	83.6	191	12.0	526	4.1	359
Rural	81.2	65	19.3	256	8.8	195
Age						
15–19	91.1	211	14.6	429	5.6	229
20–24	(45.0)	45	14.3	354	5.9	326
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	21.3	527	6.2	512
Never married/in union	83.0	256	.4	256	(.8)	42
Education						
None	(*)	23	24.3	115	11.7	91
Primary	85.1	159	15.3	550	5.1	402
Secondary	84.8	66	.8	110	1.5	53
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(82.3)	39	23.1	157	10.5	116
Second	(90.9)	42	20.6	162	7.0	123
Middle	(96.7)	44	12.5	158	4.9	115
Fourth	(76.8)	65	10.4	165	4.1	113
Richest	(75.4)	66	4.6	142	1.0	89
Total	83.0	256	14.4	783	5.8	554

[1] MICS indicator 9.10

[2] MICS indicator 9.11

[3] MICS indicator 9.12

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

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

Table HA.8R.M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk
of HIV infection, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of never-married young men age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15–24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months

	Percentage of never-married men age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older[3]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Area						
Urban	47.8	222	13.8	399	.4	285
Rural	71.2	92	12.2	189	1.1	118
Age						
15–19	67.6	231	10.0	295	.8	132
20–24	18.7	83	16.7	293	.5	271
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	18.0	274	.5	272
Never married/in union	54.7	315	9.2	315	.8	131
Education						
None	(*)	13	(21.8)	38	(.0)	25
Primary	60.9	178	13.5	400	.8	284
Secondary	42.2	122	11.2	146	.0	89
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	73.9	76	17.3	130	.0	71
Second	(67.1)	55	13.7	126	1.5	86
Middle	(41.8)	68	21.9	121	.0	92
Fourth	(54.6)	48	8.6	113	.0	81
Richest	(36.0)	67	2.4	98	1.4	74
Total	54.7	315	13.3	588	.6	403

[1] MICS indicator 9.10
[2] MICS indicator 9.11
[3] MICS indicator 9.12
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure HA.2R: Sexual behaviour that increases risk
of HIV infection, Roma settlements, 2010

Percent

Women 15–19 who had sex before age 15

Women 20–24 who had sex in last 12 months
with a man 10 years or more older
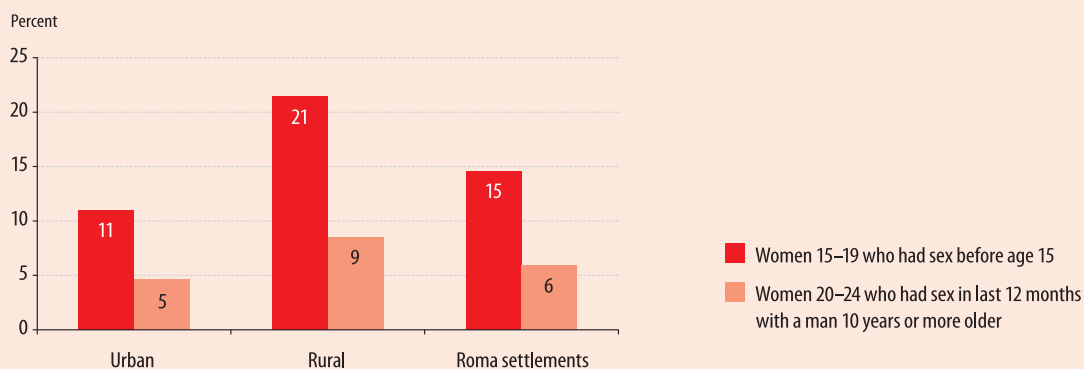
Overall, 2 percent of women aged between 15—49 years reported having sex with more than one partner within the last 12 months. Of those women, 26 percent reported using a condom the last time they had sex. In a group of young women (15—24), some 3 percent reported having sex with more than one partner within the last year.

Table HA.9R: Sex with multiple partners, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15—49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of women who:				Percent of women age 15—49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women age 15—49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15—49 years		
Area						
Urban	88.9	83.1	2.7	1461	(29.6)	39
Rural	91.7	85.1	.8	657	(*)	5
Age						
15—24	72.8	70.8	3.0	783	(*)	24
25—29	99.6	93.7	4.3	363	(*)	15
15—29	*81.3*	*78.1*	*3.4*	*1145*	*26.3*	*39*
30—39	99.7	91.5	.6	571	(*)	3
40—49	99.9	88.8	.5	402	(*)	2
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	93.5	1.2	1827	(16.6)	22
Never married/in union	25.8	22.3	7.7	291	(*)	22
Education						
None	93.9	85.6	3.2	363	(*)	11
Primary	90.4	84.9	1.8	1437	(29.7)	26
Secondary	81.1	74.8	1.2	295	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	91.7	81.6	1.7	396	(*)	7
Second	90.0	85.3	1.8	404	(*)	7
Middle	89.5	85.5	3.7	404	(*)	15
Fourth	89.2	83.1	1.3	468	(*)	6
Richest	88.8	83.3	2.2	447	(*)	10
Total	89.8	83.7	2.1	2118	26.2	44

[1] MICS indicator 9.13
[2] MICS indicator 9.14
( ) Figures that are based on 25—49 unweighted cases
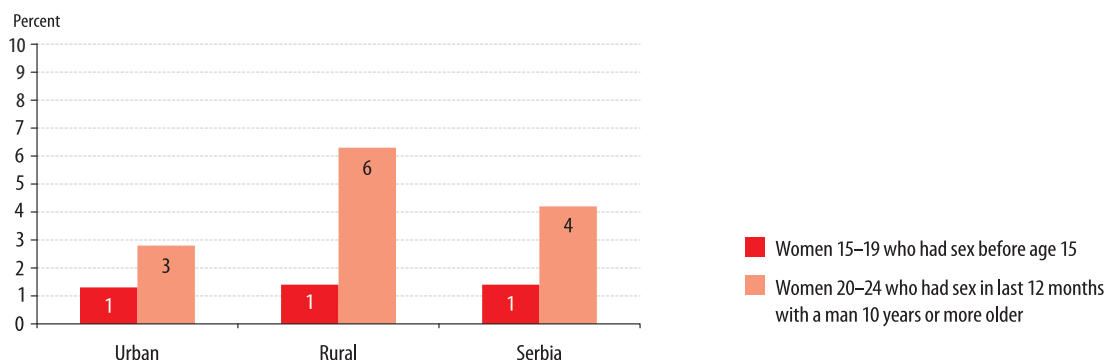(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.10R: Sex with multiple partners among young women, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years
Area				
Urban	69.6	68.2	3.7	526
Rural	79.4	76.1	1.6	256
Age				
15–19	55.1	53.3	1.8	429
20–24	94.3	92.1	4.5	354
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.9	97.3	2.2	527
Never married/in union	17.0	16.4	4.7	256
Education				
None	81.6	79.3	1.2	115
Primary	75.4	73.1	3.1	550
Secondary	49.1	48.6	3.3	110
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	79.0	73.7	2.8	157
Second	76.7	75.7	4.1	162
Middle	73.3	73.0	2.3	158
Fourth	69.6	68.3	2.4	165
Richest	64.8	62.5	3.5	142
Total	72.8	70.8	3.0	783

(*) The column "Number of women age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months" is excluded due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

As for men, 21 percent of men aged 15–29 reported having sex with more than one partner. Of those men, 27 percent reported using a condom the last time they had sex.

Within the younger age group of men (15–24) condom-use among those who had sex with more than one partner is a bit higher (35 percent).

Table HA.9R.M: Sex with multiple partners, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of men who:				Percent of men age 15–29 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months. who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–29 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15–29 years		
Area						
Urban	81.8	78.8	24.9	598	24.4	149
Rural	76.5	73.3	12.2	279	35.8	34
Age						
15–24	70.8	68.5	21.1	588	34.5	124
25–29	99.1	94.5	20.4	289	9.6	59
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.5	17.3	535	6.1	93
Never married/in union	48.9	43.4	26.4	342	47.6	90
Education						
None	82.1	68.8	3.3	66	(*)	2
Primary	81.9	79.7	20.4	599	19.8	122
Secondary	73.3	71.0	26.2	202	(42.7)	53
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	70.7	64.8	11.7	191	(20.1)	22
Second	77.8	76.2	15.6	166	(*)	26
Middle	81.8	81.2	26.9	172	(53.8)	46
Fourth	85.8	79.5	16.4	185	(*)	30
Richest	85.1	85.1	35.6	163	(15.1)	58
Total	80.1	77.0	20.9	877	26.5	183

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

Table HA.10R.M: Sex with multiple partners among young men, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:				Percent of men age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15–24 years		
Area						
Urban	73.4	71.4	25.9	399	32.6	103
Rural	65.3	62.3	11.0	189	(44.0)	21
Age						
15–19	47.0	44.7	14.0	295	(45.6)	41
20–24	94.7	92.5	28.3	293	29.0	83
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	99.3	14.8	274	(.0)	41
Never married/in union	45.3	41.7	26.6	315	51.2	84
Education						
None	(68.9)	(66.3)	(.0)	38	(*)	0
Primary	72.9	71.0	19.2	400	24.5	77
Secondary	64.7	61.5	29.3	146	(*)	43
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	57.0	54.4	9.5	130	(*)	12
Second	70.7	68.6	16.9	126	(*)	21
Middle	76.4	75.6	33.7	121	(*)	41
Fourth	76.8	71.3	11.8	113	(*)	13
Richest	75.2	75.2	37.1	98	(*)	36
Total	70.8	68.5	21.1	588	34.5	124

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

Tables HA.11R and HA.11R.M present the percentages of young women and men who have ever had sex, who had sex in the last 12 months, who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner. The percentage of young men who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner is much higher (32 percent) compared to young women (9 percent).

Table HA.11R: Sex with non-regular partners, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner

	Percentage of women 15–24 who:		Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Area							
Urban	69.6	68.2	526	8.4	359	(32.0)	44
Rural	79.4	76.1	256	9.8	195	(45.7)	25
Age							
15–19	55.1	53.3	429	7.9	229	(40.1)	34
20–24	94.3	92.1	354	10.1	326	(34.0)	36
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.9	97.3	527	5.4	512	(20.9)	28
Never married/in union	17.0	16.4	256	16.0	42	(48.1)	41
Education							
None	81.6	79.3	115	3.3	91	(*)	4
Primary	75.4	73.1	550	8.2	402	(21.1)	45
Secondary	49.1	48.6	110	11.4	53	(*)	13
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	79.0	73.7	157	6.5	116	(*)	10
Second	76.7	75.7	162	7.3	123	(*)	12
Middle	73.3	73.0	158	5.7	115	(*)	9
Fourth	69.6	68.3	165	12.3	113	(*)	20
Richest	64.8	62.5	142	12.9	89	(*)	18
Total	72.8	70.8	783	8.9	554	37.0	70

[1] MICS indicator 9.15
[2] MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.11R.M: Sex with non-regular partners, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner

	Percentage of men 15–24 who:		Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Area							
Urban	73.4	71.4	399	38.3	285	52.2	153
Rural	65.3	62.3	189	19.7	118	47.0	37
Age							
15–19	47.0	44.7	295	27.3	132	44.5	81
20–24	94.7	92.5	293	37.3	271	56.1	109
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	100.0	99.3	274	21.5	272	25.8	59
Never married/in union	45.3	41.7	315	41.7	131	62.5	131
Education							
None	(68.9)	(66.3)	38	(13.4)	25	(*)	5
Primary	72.9	71.0	400	27.4	284	39.0	109
Secondary	64.7	61.5	146	48.8	89	(70.4)	71
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	57.0	54.4	130	23.3	71	(17.1)	30
Second	70.7	68.6	126	24.2	86	(39.5)	30
Middle	76.4	75.6	121	44.7	92	(63.4)	54
Fourth	76.8	71.3	113	20.3	81	(*)	23
Richest	75.2	75.2	98	53.4	74	(66.3)	52
Total	70.8	68.5	588	32.3	403	51.2	190

[1] MICS indicator 9.15

[2] MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

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

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

XIII ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The 2010 Serbia MICS collected information on the exposure of women aged between 15–49 and men aged between 15–29 to the mass media and their use of computers and the internet.

This information will help to understand:

- whether respondents are exposed to newspapers/magazines, radio and television
- ever use and current/recent use of computers
- ever use and current/recent use of the internet.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1.

At least once a week, 75 percent of women in Serbia read a newspaper, 72 percent listen to the radio and 98 percent watch television. Overall, 0.5 percent does not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 58 percent are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Women under the age of 25 are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media combined. Differentials by residence, education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media. It seems that access to the printed media is connected to higher living standards.

Women with higher education are almost twice as likely to have been exposed to all types of media than women with primary education. Similarly, 65 percent of women in the highest wealth index quintile have been exposed to all three media forms, while the corresponding proportion of women in the lowest wealth index quintile is only 35 percent. Larger proportions of women are exposed to all media types in urban areas (60 percent) than in rural areas (54 percent). Exposure of women to all three mass media is greatest in Belgrade (69 percent) and lowest in Southern and Eastern Serbia (48 percent).

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15−49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis

	Percentage of women age 15−49 who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	No media at least once a week	Number of women age 15−49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15−19	76.3	78.6	97.9	63.6	.5	659
20−24	79.4	79.8	97.5	65.2	.3	705
25−29	75.4	73.6	97.3	58.2	.9	846
15−29	*76.9*	*77.1*	*97.5*	*62.0*	*.6*	*2210*
30−34	74.2	69.5	98.0	57.2	1.0	775
35−39	76.1	73.0	98.3	58.9	.7	791
40−44	69.4	69.9	99.3	52.6	.3	703
45−49	71.9	65.3	99.0	49.8	.0	905
Region						
Belgrade	87.2	75.6	97.0	68.9	.7	1142
Vojvodina	70.4	73.6	97.2	55.7	.9	1376
Sumadija and Western Serbia	72.4	77.6	99.0	59.5	.3	1517
Southern and Eastern Serbia	70.6	62.9	99.2	47.8	.3	1351
Area						
Urban	79.8	70.7	98.1	60.4	.6	3155
Rural	67.2	74.9	98.3	53.6	.5	2230
Education						
Primary	44.2	63.7	97.5	34.4	1.9	704
Secondary	76.2	72.3	99.0	58.4	.3	3067
Higher	86.2	76.9	97.0	67.3	.4	1587
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	44.7	66.2	97.0	35.2	1.9	750
Second	71.0	76.9	99.1	57.2	.2	1066
Middle	79.2	72.4	99.0	62.0	.0	1080
Fourth	80.6	71.5	97.2	60.3	1.0	1217
Richest	85.5	73.4	98.4	64.8	.1	1273
Total	74.6	72.4	98.2	57.6	.5	5385

[1] MICS indicator MT.1

The data for men aged 15–29 are shown in table MT.1M. The percentage of men who read a newspaper and listen to the radio at least once a week are both 75 percent, and 98 percent watch television. About 1 percent has no regular exposure to any of the three media. Overall, 60 percent are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

The table shows that, for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. However, interestingly, men have a somewhat different pattern of media exposure by age than women. While women aged 15–19 are more likely than women aged 25–29 to report exposure to all three types of media on

a weekly basis, men aged 15–19 are generally less likely than men aged 25–29 to be exposed to all three media because they are less likely to read a newspaper or listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis

	Percentage of men age 15–29 who:			All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men age 15–29 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15–19	63.2	68.5	99.0	45.9	.8	465
20–24	79.3	75.1	96.8	63.1	.7	512
25–29	80.1	78.9	98.2	66.9	.8	606
Region						
Belgrade	87.4	74.7	96.6	68.1	.7	319
Vojvodina	71.4	69.5	97.4	56.3	.7	408
Sumadija and Western Serbia	77.3	82.3	98.5	64.8	.9	448
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.0	71.3	99.2	50.3	.8	408
Area						
Urban	79.9	72.0	98.1	61.5	.5	908
Rural	68.2	78.2	97.8	56.8	1.1	675
Education						
Primary	36.8	70.8	95.6	27.5	1.7	120
Secondary	74.8	75.2	98.7	59.9	.8	1032
Higher	86.0	74.3	97.0	68.0	.4	429
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	48.0	73.3	96.9	40.6	1.6	235
Second	71.1	82.3	98.6	61.2	.7	326
Middle	76.3	74.6	96.7	60.8	1.1	321
Fourth	82.2	71.2	98.5	63.7	.8	334
Richest	87.5	71.8	99.0	65.2	.0	367
Total	74.9	74.6	98.0	59.5	.8	1583

Access to Mass Media in Roma Settlements

At least once a week, 23 percent of women in Roma settlements in Serbia read a newspaper, 72 percent listen to the radio and 96 percent watch television. Overall, 1 percent has no regular exposure to any of the three

media, while 19 percent are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis due to the low percentage of women reading newspapers.

Table MT.1R: Exposure to mass media, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis

	Percentage of women age 15–49 who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	No media at least once a week	Number of women age 15–49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15–19	30.8	80.6	97.1	28.4	2.0	429
20–24	20.0	78.9	95.9	18.0	.8	354
25–29	22.0	68.2	95.9	17.4	2.1	363
15–29	*24.7*	*76.1*	*96.4*	*21.7*	*1.7*	*1145*
30–34	17.3	69.6	97.0	12.2	1.4	320
35–39	25.2	68.3	94.8	20.8	2.2	251
40–44	18.2	65.0	96.8	14.0	.2	193
45–49	18.8	65.7	97.3	16.6	.6	208
Area						
Urban	25.6	70.3	96.9	21.4	1.2	1461
Rural	15.5	76.3	95.4	13.6	1.9	657
Education						
None	3.0	60.9	91.2	3.0	.7	363
Primary	20.5	74.9	97.3	17.2	1.8	1437
Secondary	50.8	72.7	98.5	43.3	.6	295
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.5	55.9	84.9	5.8	5.5	396
Second	13.8	70.3	97.7	10.8	1.8	404
Middle	15.1	77.2	100.0	12.3	.0	404
Fourth	23.6	73.8	99.0	19.4	.4	468
Richest	48.9	82.1	99.4	43.6	.0	447
Total	22.5	72.2	96.4	19.0	1.4	2118

[1] MICS indicator MT.1

Women under the age of 25 are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to

print media. As is the case for the overall population in Serbia, access to print media is connected to higher living standards among Roma women. It seems that Roma women living in households within the poorest quintile have very low access to printed media.

Women with secondary education are much more likely to have been exposed to all types of media than women with no education, 43 percent compared to 3 percent, respectively. Similarly, 44 percent of women in the highest wealth index quintile have been exposed to all three media forms, while the corresponding proportion of women in the lowest wealth index quintile is only 6 percent. Larger proportions of women are exposed to all types of media in urban areas (21 percent) than in rural areas (14 percent).

The data for men aged 15–29 living in Roma settlements is shown in table MT.1R.M. Some 31 percent of men read a newspaper at least once a week, 77 percent listened to the radio and 96 percent watched television. About 2 percent had no regular exposure to any of the three media while 25 percent are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

In total, 5 percent of men aged 15–19 from Roma settlements have no regular exposure to any of the three media, while only 20 percent are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis. As with women, the men living in households within the poorest quintile seem to have very low access to the printed media.

Table MT.1R.M: Exposure to mass media, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–29 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis

	Percentage of men age 15–49 who:			All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men age 15–29 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age						
15–19	25.4	77.1	93.6	19.7	4.9	295
20–24	34.9	79.3	97.2	30.3	.5	293
25–29	33.6	75.5	97.5	25.4	.8	289
Area						
Urban	37.3	77.9	97.3	30.4	1.1	598
Rural	18.4	76.0	93.6	14.0	4.1	279
Education						
None	6.0	59.6	94.9	6.0	1.3	66
Primary	26.5	77.2	95.3	21.0	2.7	599
Secondary	51.4	82.5	98.6	41.2	.6	202
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.7	62.8	84.2	10.7	8.8	191
Second	17.8	76.4	98.5	12.4	.8	166
Middle	25.8	83.7	99.1	21.6	.0	172
Fourth	39.8	82.4	100.0	30.6	.0	185
Richest	62.8	82.6	100.0	52.5	.0	163
Total	31.3	77.3	96.1	25.1	2.1	877

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were only put to 15–24 year old women and men.

As displayed in Table MT.2, 94 percent of young women had ever used a computer, 91 percent had used a computer during the last year and 82 percent used one at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 87 percent of young women had ever used the internet, while 85 percent had used the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women, who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, was smaller — 76 percent.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of young women age 15–24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who have:			Percentage of women age 15–24 who have:			Number of women age 15–24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15–19	95.9	94.0	86.5	89.0	86.9	79.0	659
20–24	92.7	89.0	77.7	85.4	83.2	73.1	705
Region							
Belgrade	97.5	95.3	91.8	95.4	94.3	91.6	321
Vojvodina	93.9	90.5	81.6	89.4	87.4	77.5	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.7	88.7	78.6	83.2	80.3	67.1	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.2	91.7	76.7	81.7	79.2	69.8	333
Area							
Urban	97.2	96.2	90.0	94.0	92.6	87.1	814
Rural	89.9	84.3	70.0	77.0	73.7	59.4	549
Education							
Primary	60.8	50.9	27.8	39.1	32.9	15.5	112
Secondary	96.3	93.6	82.1	87.7	85.5	74.5	789
Higher	100.0	98.7	96.1	99.0	97.9	94.2	457
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.4	65.3	41.7	51.8	47.5	28.9	199
Second	92.8	87.5	72.6	82.1	79.4	64.8	276
Middle	98.5	97.4	89.5	92.6	89.1	82.5	267
Fourth	98.8	98.7	94.1	96.7	96.5	89.8	287
Richest	99.9	99.1	97.2	99.7	98.7	96.1	334
Total	94.2	91.4	82.0	87.1	85.0	76.0	1364

[1] MICS indicator MT.2
[2] MICS indicator MT.3

As expected, both computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among 15–19 year old women. Use of a computer and the internet is strongly associated with residence, education and wealth.

Only about half of the women with primary education reported using a computer during the last year, while almost all of the women with higher education used a computer. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet during the last year is observed among young women in urban areas (93 percent) compared to those in rural areas (74 percent). Use of the internet during the last year is highest in Belgrade (94 percent) and lowest in Southern and Eastern Serbia (79 percent), while the proportion is 99 percent for young women in the richest quintile, as opposed to those living in the poorest quintile (48 percent).

Almost the same proportion of young men as young women had used a computer and the internet during the last year as shown in Table MT.2M. Overall, 93 percent of 15–24 year old men had used a computer while 86 percent had used the internet at least once during the last year.

As displayed in the table MT.2M, for young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. In total, 52 percent of young men in the poorest quintile had used the internet during the last year compared to nearly universal access among young men in the richest quintile (99 percent). Those differentials become even more marked, both for men and women, when the use of a computer or the internet during the last month is considered. Computer and internet use is connected to higher education, living standards and living in urban areas.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of young men age 15–24 who have ever used a computer. percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months. and frequency of use during the last one month

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who have:			Percentage of men age 15–24 who have:			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15–19	96.8	94.9	87.9	90.3	88.7	80.7	465
20–24	93.2	90.6	85.3	85.7	83.9	79.5	512
Region							
Belgrade	97.4	95.2	93.6	95.4	95.0	93.4	192
Vojvodina	97.0	95.3	89.1	87.1	85.9	79.1	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.7	89.6	82.0	87.3	83.5	77.1	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.3	91.3	83.5	83.3	82.6	74.0	242
Area							
Urban	97.5	96.4	92.2	93.7	92.1	87.3	556
Rural	91.6	87.7	79.1	80.2	78.3	70.6	422
Education							
Primary	64.1	49.6	30.7	49.2	42.6	25.3	72
Secondary	96.6	94.9	88.4	88.2	86.4	79.8	680
Higher	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	224
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.3	69.6	48.7	55.7	52.2	34.8	145
Second	93.4	91.5	85.1	84.1	82.4	75.1	186
Middle	97.0	95.3	92.1	92.0	89.9	84.0	214
Fourth	99.6	99.5	96.1	96.6	95.8	92.8	217
Richest	100.0	99.7	98.2	100.0	98.9	98.2	215
Total	94.9	92.6	86.6	87.9	86.2	80.1	977

[1] MICS indicator MT.2
[2] MICS indicator MT.3

Use of Information/Communication Technology in Roma Settlements

As displayed in Table MT.2R, 46 percent of 15–24 year old women from Roma settlements had ever used a computer, 39 percent had used a computer during the last year and 30 percent had used one at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 30 percent of women aged 15–24 had ever used the internet, while 25 percent had used the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women who had used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller at 22 percent.

One very positive finding is that both computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among 15–19 year old women than for

among women aged between 20–24. Use of a computer and the internet is strongly associated with education and wealth.

Only 13 percent of women with no education reported using a computer during the last year, while 86 percent of women with secondary education had used a computer. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet is observed among young women in urban areas (31 percent) compared to those in rural areas (13 percent). The proportion who had used the internet during the last year is 65 percent for young women in the richest quintile, as opposed to those living in the poorest quintile (only 3 percent).

Table MT.2R: Use of computers and internet, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of young women age 15–24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who have:			Percentage of women age 15–24 who have:			Number of women age 15–24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15–19	51.6	44.1	35.8	33.1	28.9	26.5	429
20–24	39.1	33.0	23.0	26.7	20.6	16.1	354
Area							
Urban	55.0	47.3	35.7	38.1	31.2	27.2	526
Rural	27.5	22.1	18.5	14.1	12.8	10.7	256
Education							
None	14.3	13.2	8.9	9.8	8.4	6.7	115
Primary	43.2	34.3	26.1	26.6	20.1	17.1	550
Secondary	89.2	85.5	66.7	64.4	62.0	55.2	110
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.1	8.8	4.3	5.9	3.0	.2	157
Second	29.0	21.0	15.7	11.9	9.9	7.3	162
Middle	37.8	30.5	19.4	24.1	20.5	15.6	158
Fourth	67.5	60.7	44.2	43.6	31.5	29.1	165
Richest	83.7	77.7	70.4	69.4	65.0	60.6	142
Total	46.0	39.1	30.0	30.2	25.2	21.8	783

[1] MICS indicator MT.2
[2] MICS indicator MT.3

Usage of computer and internet during the last year among young men is much higher than among young women as shown in Table MT.2R.M. Some 63 percent of 15–24 year old men had used a computer, while 52 percent had used the internet during the last year.

As displayed in the Table MT.2R.M, the differentials in terms of background characteristics for young men are generally similar to those observed among young women. Some 15 percent of young men in the poorest quintile had used the internet during the last year compared to 84 percent among young men in the richest quintile. Those differentials become even more marked, both for men and women, when the use of a computer or the internet during the last month is considered.

Table MT.2R.M: Use of computers and internet, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of young men age 15–24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who have:			Percentage of men age 15–24 who have:			
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of men age 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	71.5	68.0	52.5	58.6	58.4	42.8	295
20–24	62.7	58.1	42.1	50.2	46.4	35.3	293
Area							
Urban	74.6	70.9	54.9	63.8	61.4	46.7	399
Rural	51.3	46.5	31.3	34.5	33.6	23.0	189
Education							
None	(27.1)	(27.1)	(15.6)	(25.4)	(21.7)	(14.6)	38
Primary	60.5	54.8	38.2	44.6	42.4	29.0	400
Secondary	94.8	93.9	78.9	87.4	87.4	71.8	146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	27.9	23.2	11.8	16.1	14.9	9.0	130
Second	60.7	57.2	35.7	43.9	43.5	19.1	126
Middle	79.1	73.1	55.3	67.4	63.9	48.3	121
Fourth	80.1	76.1	68.4	71.0	66.5	52.7	113
Richest	97.9	96.4	75.5	83.5	83.5	77.6	98
Total	67.1	63.1	47.3	54.4	52.4	39.1	588

[1] MICS indicator MT.2

[2] MICS indicator MT.3

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

XIV SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

It is well-known that individuals' subjective perceptions of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact on their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.

In the 2010 Serbia MICS a set of questions were asked of women and men between 15–24 years of age, to understand how satisfied these young people are in different areas of their lives, such as their school, job, income, friendships and living environment. Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.

A distinction can be made between life satisfaction and happiness. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the respondents in the 2010 Serbia MICS were also asked a few simple questions about happiness and their perceptions of a better life. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors like the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with his/her job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of his/her life, but still be unhappy.

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).

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- Life satisfaction — the proportion of women and men aged between 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look

- Happiness — the proportion of women and men aged between 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy

- Perception of a better life — the proportion of women and men aged between 15–24 years whose life improved during the last year, and who expect that their lives will be better after one year

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and men who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women are most satisfied with their health (98 percent), their friendships (96 percent) and their family life (95 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are most satisfied with their health (99 percent), their family life (97 percent) and their friendships (96 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are least satisfied with their current income, with 71 percent of young men and 78 percent of young women not having any income at all.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of women age 15–24 who:			Number of women age 15–24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15–19	94.3	97.1	88.4	69.7	98.3	84.0	90.6	91.6	83.6	16.7	96.9	88.2	659
20–24	94.8	95.8	90.1	79.2	98.2	81.0	92.0	92.7	64.4	55.7	77.4	67.7	705
Region													
Belgrade	94.2	98.1	89.4	75.0	97.7	87.0	93.3	94.8	62.7	29.2	82.1	78.4	321
Vojvodina	89.6	94.9	85.5	83.0	97.3	75.1	86.4	85.6	62.5	40.4	86.2	78.8	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.8	97.6	91.9	76.5	99.3	85.1	93.2	95.0	81.2	35.9	87.3	78.2	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.8	94.9	88.3	79.5	98.6	81.9	91.8	92.5	68.2	42.0	91.2	75.1	333
Area													
Urban	94.9	97.5	91.3	78.6	98.4	87.7	92.3	92.9	71.8	28.0	86.8	79.2	814
Rural	94.1	94.8	84.2	77.3	98.2	74.7	89.8	91.1	66.3	49.9	86.8	75.2	549
Marital Status*													
Currently married/in union	95.1	91.2	88.7	69.9	97.1	81.3	91.3	91.1	59.6	92.5	75.7	62.5	243
Never married/in union	94.6	97.7	89.0	82.4	98.6	83.1	91.4	92.5	73.6	24.3	89.3	80.9	1109
Education													
Primary	92.2	89.9	63.2	71.6	96.7	76.1	85.4	89.6	81.1	89.9	83.4	75.0	112
Secondary	94.7	95.7	88.2	76.7	98.2	81.2	90.3	91.8	67.7	41.6	84.3	74.5	789
Higher	95.6	99.2	90.8	85.9	98.8	86.0	94.5	93.5	69.2	14.8	91.8	83.4	457
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	89.0	92.2	67.8	78.9	98.1	70.2	83.4	88.0	60.8	69.5	86.3	77.9	199
Second	94.4	96.7	93.6	77.6	98.8	76.0	92.5	95.0	74.8	50.2	79.8	65.1	276
Middle	95.2	96.5	89.0	72.0	97.0	82.5	94.8	89.3	69.3	35.2	88.5	79.1	267
Fourth	95.0	96.9	88.4	76.0	98.0	87.5	90.7	93.9	67.0	27.6	85.4	81.2	287
Richest	97.3	98.3	91.8	89.4	99.1	90.7	92.7	93.1	68.7	15.7	92.7	83.5	334
Total	94.6	96.4	89.0	78.1	98.3	82.5	91.3	92.2	69.3	36.8	86.8	77.6	1364

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of men age 15–24 who:			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15–19	97.4	97.0	87.3	74.4	99.1	88.5	93.9	91.3	57.5	22.1	92.5	88.1	465
20–24	96.6	94.1	92.9	77.7	98.6	83.3	91.5	94.2	61.1	70.5	58.3	55.8	512
Region													
Belgrade	97.9	94.0	80.0	77.6	99.1	89.6	94.1	93.8	59.8	42.1	70.0	67.1	192
Vojvodina	93.2	93.9	88.2	72.2	97.9	75.8	87.2	87.4	57.7	49.6	71.9	68.7	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.6	96.7	95.8	77.7	99.0	86.7	96.9	95.8	60.4	55.4	74.5	70.2	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	96.9	90.8	84.2	99.4	92.5	92.5	94.6	65.2	40.3	81.3	78.2	242
Area													
Urban	96.5	95.7	89.8	87.9	99.6	87.5	94.4	93.5	70.0	39.2	77.2	72.1	556
Rural	97.5	95.2	87.4	66.1	97.8	83.5	90.3	92.0	48.6	58.4	71.2	70.0	422
Marital Status*													
Currently married/in union	94.7	91.1	95.7	69.5	98.8	84.7	84.4	96.6	60.2	90.3	30.8	31.0	75
Never married/in union	97.4	95.8	88.9	80.0	98.8	85.8	93.5	92.5	60.9	43.8	78.4	74.7	900
Education													
Primary	93.3	88.5	50.8	62.0	99.7	80.5	83.2	94.8	26.0	94.2	67.6	62.1	72
Secondary	96.5	97.0	87.1	76.7	98.7	85.8	92.7	92.9	61.6	52.0	71.5	68.0	680
Higher	99.6	93.1	93.2	94.2	98.8	87.9	95.4	92.0	78.7	18.3	86.5	83.7	224
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	92.5	92.6	93.1	60.0	99.2	83.6	85.1	92.1	31.2	69.6	75.7	75.2	145
Second	98.5	97.1	92.7	70.6	99.3	85.1	90.6	93.6	50.3	62.6	64.9	64.7	186
Middle	95.9	99.3	82.2	75.7	98.7	84.8	91.4	93.3	75.3	50.3	75.1	70.8	214
Fourth	97.4	94.2	88.6	79.6	98.7	85.9	97.5	93.6	73.9	33.8	79.1	74.0	217
Richest	99.2	93.3	91.3	98.0	98.3	88.7	95.9	91.5	60.7	30.4	77.3	71.5	215
Total	97.0	95.5	89.0	77.2	98.8	85.8	92.6	92.9	60.4	47.5	74.6	71.2	977

* Disaggregation category "Separated" is not shown in the table due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

Tables SW.2 and SW.2M show the proportion of young women and men with "life satisfaction". "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look. In total, 67 percent of 15–24 year old women are satisfied with life. Overall, 77 percent of women living in the households within the richest quintile are satisfied with their life, as opposed to only 48 percent of those from the poorest quintile. The proportion of women that are satisfied with life is somewhat higher in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (61 percent).

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. As Table SW.2 indicates, there is a strong relationship between the average life satisfaction score and women's socioeconomic status.

According to the same table (SW.2), 93 percent of young women are very or somewhat happy. Women from the poorest households seem to be less happy. Comparing 15–19 year old women to 20–24 year old women, the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is roughly the same, 94 and 93 percent, respectively.

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	67.4	1.5	.0	59.3	88.2	93.9	659
20–24	66.2	1.5	.2	48.3	67.9	92.6	705
Region							
Belgrade	71.4	1.5	.4	47.3	78.8	93.2	321
Vojvodina	56.3	1.6	.1	43.2	78.9	88.4	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.2	1.5	.0	60.1	78.2	96.7	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	64.8	1.5	.0	51.4	75.1	93.8	333
Area							
Urban	70.4	1.5	.0	52.3	79.2	93.3	814
Rural	61.4	1.6	.3	49.7	75.5	93.1	549
Marital Status*							
Currently married/in union	63.6	1.6	.7	46.8	63.1	91.4	243
Never married/in union	67.8	1.5	.0	53.5	80.9	93.8	1109
Education							
Primary	51.5	1.7	.0	52.1	75.0	83.2	112
Secondary	65.2	1.5	.2	48.5	74.7	92.6	789
Higher	73.5	1.4	.0	57.8	83.4	97.4	457
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.0	1.7	.0	22.3	77.9	80.4	199
Second	66.1	1.5	.1	56.2	65.3	95.6	276
Middle	64.6	1.5	.0	61.3	79.1	94.3	267
Fourth	70.9	1.5	.4	47.0	81.7	94.7	287
Richest	76.8	1.4	.0	58.9	83.5	96.9	334
Total	66.8	1.5	.1	51.1	77.7	93.3	1364

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1

[2] MICS indicator SW.2

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

As shown in table SW.2M, 68 percent of young men are satisfied with life. The differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed in young women. Among men living in households within the richest quintile, 75 percent are satisfied with life, as opposed to 60 percent from the poorest quintile. Among young men, the proportion that is satisfied with life is higher in urban areas (73 percent) than in rural areas (62 percent). Differentials can also be observed by region.

The lowest proportion of life satisfaction among both women and men is found in Vojvodina.

The proportion of young men who are very or somewhat happy is similar to that of young women (92 percent, compared to 93 percent for women). The lowest percentage of young men who are very or somewhat happy is within the poorest quintile, among those with low level of education and among those who live in Vojvodina.

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	70.6	1.5	.0	46.3	88.1	94.0	465
20–24	66.0	1.5	.0	51.5	55.8	90.7	512
Region							
Belgrade	69.5	1.4	.0	49.5	67.1	94.5	192
Vojvodina	55.8	1.6	.0	43.9	68.7	83.0	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	72.0	1.5	.0	50.5	70.2	96.6	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	76.3	1.4	.0	62.0	78.2	95.9	242
Area							
Urban	73.0	1.4	.0	62.4	72.1	93.1	556
Rural	61.9	1.5	.0	35.9	70.0	91.3	422
Marital Status*							
Currently married/in union	55.8	1.6	.0	45.8	31.0	92.0	75
Never married/in union	69.4	1.5	.0	52.0	74.7	92.3	900
Education							
Primary	52.7	1.6	.0	17.5	62.1	84.6	72
Secondary	68.9	1.5	.0	50.8	68.0	92.6	680
Higher	71.5	1.4	.0	73.5	83.7	94.2	224
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.8	1.6	.0	20.7	75.2	84.0	145
Second	68.9	1.5	.0	46.3	64.7	93.3	186
Middle	66.9	1.5	.0	54.7	70.8	93.2	214
Fourth	67.4	1.5	.0	61.8	74.0	95.2	217
Richest	75.3	1.4	.0	57.7	71.5	93.3	215
Total	68.2	1.5	.0	50.5	71.2	92.3	977

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1
[2] MICS indicator SW.2
* Disaggregation category "Separated" is not shown in the table due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

In table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of young women who think that their lives improved during the previous one year <u>and</u> believe that it will get better after one year is 43 percent. The corresponding indicator for young men, presented in table SW.3M, is lower than that of young women (36 percent).

Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: young women (poorest quintile) and men (poorest and second quintile) are less likely to think that their lives improved during the last one year <u>and</u> that it will get better after one year, than young women and men that live in households in the richest quintile.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life, Serbia, 2010

Percentage 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

	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]	
Age				
15–19	48.1	84.8	44.9	659
20–24	45.2	81.7	41.7	705
Region				
Belgrade	46.7	82.5	45.5	321
Vojvodina	47.6	75.4	41.7	317
Sumadija and Western Serbia	45.8	83.4	41.3	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	46.4	91.1	44.9	333
Area				
Urban	49.2	84.8	45.5	814
Rural	42.7	80.8	40.0	549
Marital Status*				
Currently married/in union	45.3	74.0	40.6	243
Never married/in union	47.1	85.4	44.1	1109
Education				
Primary	32.3	68.9	27.5	112
Secondary	48.3	84.0	45.0	789
Higher	47.2	85.3	44.1	457
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	30.6	75.9	28.4	199
Second	49.9	81.7	47.5	276
Middle	47.6	84.3	42.5	267
Fourth	46.0	84.9	42.9	287
Richest	52.9	86.5	49.4	334
Total	46.6	83.2	43.2	1364

[1] MICS indicator SW.3

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of men 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

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Age				
15–19	39.1	78.4	36.6	465
20–24	41.7	73.4	35.8	512
Region				
Belgrade	47.3	74.9	42.1	192
Vojvodina	46.3	72.7	39.9	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	34.7	76.3	30.6	280
Southern and Eastern Serbia	35.1	79.3	33.9	242
Area				
Urban	44.7	76.2	40.1	556
Rural	34.9	75.3	30.9	422
Marital Status*				
Currently married/in union	49.4	64.6	42.1	75
Never married/in union	39.6	76.6	35.6	900
Education				
Primary	25.8	62.4	21.1	72
Secondary	40.8	75.6	36.0	680
Higher	44.2	81.0	41.6	224
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	29.9	66.8	26.1	145
Second	33.4	80.7	31.4	186
Middle	43.3	75.1	37.8	214
Fourth	41.9	79.2	38.1	217
Richest	49.3	74.7	43.5	215
Total	40.4	75.8	36.2	977

[1] MICS indicator SW.3

* Disaggregation category "Separated" is not shown in the table due to a small number of occurences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

Subjective well-being in Roma Settlements

Respectively, Tables SW.1R and SW.1R.M show the proportion of young women and young men from Roma settlements who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Of the different domains, young women from Roma settlements are most satisfied with their family life and with the way they look (93 percent) and then with their health (92 percent). The results for young men are similar; they are most satisfied with the way they look (95 percent), their health (94 percent) and their family life (91 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are least satisfied with their current income and current job, with 57 percent of young men and 59 percent of young women not having any income at all.

Table SW.1R: Domains of life satisfaction, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of women age 15–24 who:			Number of women age 15–24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15–19	93.3	85.1	83.5	45.6	90.4	73.3	84.5	96.4	36.2	76.7	96.5	65.0	429
20–24	93.6	89.1	50.4	59.0	93.3	75.2	84.0	89.6	32.2	99.0	90.7	51.8	354
Area													
Urban	94.2	87.4	80.3	51.9	91.4	73.9	83.1	92.7	30.5	85.8	92.7	62.3	526
Rural	91.8	85.9	87.5	66.4	92.4	74.5	86.7	94.7	39.8	88.8	96.3	52.4	256
Marital Status*													
Currently married/in union	96.0	88.1	100.0	50.9	91.3	77.1	84.2	92.2	33.8	99.5	95.1	53.0	472
Separated	(72.8)	(78.4)	(80.9)	(30.1)	(93.4)	(62.6)	(77.7)	(93.6)	(42.8)	(87.2)	(91.1)	(47.3)	41
Never married/in union	93.3	87.1	81.9	59.8	92.7	70.9	85.7	96.6	33.4	62.6	92.3	72.2	256
Education													
None	94.7	83.6	.	69.9	95.4	67.2	77.1	92.2	24.1	100.0	96.9	61.4	115
Primary	92.7	87.2	76.7	43.9	90.2	75.7	84.6	92.5	31.1	92.9	94.5	59.6	550
Secondary	95.4	87.9	86.7	74.1	94.8	73.3	88.6	97.9	48.6	48.8	87.1	56.2	110
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	89.0	80.7	66.5	36.6	90.6	52.2	74.3	88.7	18.9	91.7	93.7	64.0	157
Second	93.4	88.5	96.4	53.3	92.2	69.2	78.8	94.3	28.6	95.4	96.6	51.7	162
Middle	94.6	89.7	82.3	43.6	89.3	86.2	88.0	96.7	15.5	88.6	96.3	63.0	158
Fourth	95.5	87.3	100.0	56.9	95.8	77.6	90.1	95.3	50.4	84.3	92.1	53.1	165
Richest	94.5	88.4	73.2	71.0	90.2	86.7	90.7	91.2	56.0	72.4	90.3	64.4	142
Total	93.4	86.9	82.3	54.7	91.7	74.1	84.3	93.3	34.1	86.8	93.9	59.0	783

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

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed" and "Divorced" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

Table SW.1R.M: Domains of life satisfaction, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of men age 15–24 who:			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15–19	88.6	88.8	68.6	75.1	94.2	71.5	86.5	94.9	47.2	70.7	80.4	66.3	295
20–24	93.1	90.8	81.4	50.5	93.8	66.0	87.9	95.9	32.4	95.0	65.3	47.9	293
Area													
Urban	90.7	88.8	72.4	61.4	92.1	69.5	86.3	94.0	36.2	80.0	70.0	55.7	399
Rural	91.0	91.8	63.2	53.4	97.9	67.1	89.1	98.3	43.2	88.8	79.0	60.2	189
Marital Status*													
Currently married/ in union	95.8	89.4	100.0	56.7	93.1	71.8	88.8	96.2	38.6	98.6	64.5	47.5	246
Never married/ in union	87.3	92.2	72.2	66.8	94.3	66.8	86.3	94.4	39.4	70.2	79.4	65.4	315
Education													
None	(96.7)	(76.0)	na	(73.8)	(90.5)	(55.0)	(86.8)	(97.0)	(19.0)	(100.0)	(82.2)	(54.3)	38
Primary	90.2	89.6	61.0	59.9	93.8	69.8	87.5	94.5	39.7	94.1	71.0	53.7	400
Secondary	90.6	96.1	75.2	55.0	95.3	69.1	86.9	97.3	39.5	50.2	74.9	65.9	146
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	83.6	84.1	44.8	45.7	92.1	43.5	78.5	91.3	25.7	89.0	76.8	60.2	130
Second	93.4	90.0	100.0	43.3	90.1	63.4	77.7	96.8	23.7	89.1	74.7	65.7	126
Middle	87.5	90.8	60.8	61.1	95.0	75.1	91.1	96.6	43.9	74.4	76.8	61.0	121
Fourth	94.6	91.2	95.3	77.9	94.6	81.0	94.0	93.4	47.5	85.3	67.8	41.4	113
Richest	97.0	94.1	64.5	65.7	99.5	87.2	98.4	100.0	47.4	74.2	66.3	55.6	98
Total	90.8	89.8	70.5	59.4	94.0	68.8	87.2	95.4	38.3	82.8	72.9	57.1	588

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

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

According to the Table SW.2R, 59 percent of young women are satisfied with life. Overall, 61 percent of women living in the households within the richest quintile are satisfied with life which is almost double the rate of the poorest quintile, where only 37 percent are satisfied with life. The proportion of women satisfied with life in rural areas is 61 percent.

According to the same table (SW.2R), 87 percent of young women from Roma settlements are very or somewhat happy. For this indicator, differences by wealth quintiles can also be observed ranging from 75 percent in the poorest quintile to 93 percent in the richest quintile. Comparing 15–19 year old women to 20–24 year old women, the proportion of women who are very or somewhat happy is the same, 87 percent. Unlike the overall population in Serbia it seems that education levels do not influence the happiness of young Roma women.

Table SW.2R: Life satisfaction and happiness, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	56.5	1.6	.4	30.5	65.4	87.4	429
20–24	61.4	1.6	.1	23.0	51.9	87.2	354
Area							
Urban	57.5	1.6	.3	23.3	62.6	87.8	526
Rural	61.2	1.6	.2	31.6	52.6	86.2	256
Marital Status*							
Currently married/in union	63.3	1.6	.1	28.1	53.1	89.9	472
Separated	(40.3)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(47.3)	(66.0)	41
Never married/in union	54.6	1.6	.6	25.9	72.9	87.6	256
Education							
None	57.6	1.6	.4	21.6	61.7	88.9	115
Primary	59.0	1.6	.3	23.1	59.9	85.3	550
Secondary	56.9	1.5	.0	37.5	56.2	95.9	110
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.3	1.9	.0	9.0	64.0	75.2	157
Second	56.9	1.6	.3	21.6	52.0	86.7	162
Middle	71.4	1.5	.6	11.1	63.5	90.0	158
Fourth	66.8	1.5	.4	41.8	53.5	92.2	165
Richest	60.9	1.5	.0	48.0	64.4	92.5	142
Total	58.7	1.6	.3	26.5	59.3	87.3	783

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1

[2] MICS indicator SW.2

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

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed" and "Divorced" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

As shown in table SW.2R.M, 53 percent of young men are satisfied with life. For young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for young women. Among men from Roma settlements living in households within the richest quintile, 66 percent are satisfied with life, while only 31 percent from the poorest quintile are. Among young men, the proportion satisfied with life is higher in rural areas (56 percent) than in urban areas (52 percent).

The proportion of young men who are very or somewhat happy is equal to that of young women (87 percent).

Table SW.2R.M: Life satisfaction and happiness, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others, and the way they look, the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and percentage of men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	58.3	1.6	.0	36.3	66.3	89.1	295
20–24	47.9	1.7	.0	21.8	47.9	84.3	293
Area							
Urban	51.6	1.7	.0	25.6	55.7	84.6	399
Rural	56.3	1.5	.0	32.2	60.2	91.2	189
Marital Status*							
Currently married/in union	53.7	1.6	.0	23.1	47.5	91.2	246
Never married/in union	54.3	1.7	.0	34.1	65.4	86.1	315
Education							
None	(41.9)	(1.8)	(.0)	(16.0)	(54.3)	(67.2)	38
Primary	54.5	1.6	.0	26.8	53.7	87.1	400
Secondary	53.3	1.7	.0	34.0	65.9	90.5	146
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	31.1	1.9	.0	15.3	60.2	72.9	130
Second	51.2	1.6	.0	16.2	65.7	90.3	126
Middle	59.2	1.7	.0	28.4	61.0	88.6	121
Fourth	62.9	1.4	.0	39.1	41.4	89.0	113
Richest	66.1	1.5	.0	34.8	55.6	95.6	98
Total	53.1	1.6	.0	27.5	57.1	86.7	588

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1

[2] MICS indicator SW.2

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

* Disaggregation categories "Widowed" and "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

The same proportion (26 percent) of young women and men think that their lives improved during the last one year and think that it will get better after one year (respectively, Table SW.3R and Table SW.3R.M). Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: young women and men that live in households within the poorest quintile are less likely to think that their lives improved during the last year and that it will get better after one year, than young women and men within the richest quintile. Only 14 percent of young men (21 percent of young women) from the poorest quintile think that their lives improved during the last year and that it will get better after one year, compared to 33 percent of men (41 percent of women) from the richest quintile.

**Table SW.3R: Perception of a better life,
Roma Settlements, 2010**

Percentage 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

	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]	
Age				
15–19	28.2	79.5	25.5	429
20–24	28.1	82.1	27.0	354
Area				
Urban	27.9	80.8	25.9	526
Rural	28.8	80.3	26.7	256
Marital Status*				
Currently married/ in union	32.1	83.8	30.1	472
Separated	(15.7)	(71.7)	(12.8)	41
Never married/ in union	24.1	76.4	22.1	256
Education				
None	20.8	81.0	20.8	115
Primary	28.4	81.0	25.5	550
Secondary	37.1	84.2	37.1	110
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.1	82.4	20.9	157
Second	23.2	85.8	23.2	162
Middle	28.4	69.8	24.5	158
Fourth	27.5	79.4	22.9	165
Richest	41.2	86.4	41.2	142
Total	28.2	80.7	26.2	783

[1] MICS indicator SW.3
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
* Disaggregation categories "Widowed" and "Divorced" are not shown in the table due to a small
  number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

**Table SW.3R.M: Perception of a better life,
Roma Settlements, 2010**

Percentage of men 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

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Age				
15–19	26.6	76.2	24.4	295
20–24	27.6	78.7	26.7	293
Area				
Urban	26.5	75.6	25.4	399
Rural	28.4	81.4	25.9	189
Marital Status*				
Currently married/ in union	27.7	80.4	26.6	246
Never married/ in union	27.2	75.4	25.2	315
Education				
None	(12.4)	(77.0)	(10.2)	38
Primary	26.4	79.2	24.6	400
Secondary	32.5	72.1	31.7	146
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	16.4	69.1	13.8	130
Second	20.9	78.7	19.2	126
Middle	29.5	73.4	27.2	121
Fourth	38.5	82.0	38.0	113
Richest	33.0	86.9	33.0	98
Total	27.1	77.5	25.5	588

[1] MICS indicator SW.3
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
* Disaggregation categories "Widowed", "Divorced" and "Separated" are not shown in the table due
  to a small number of occurrences (less than 25 unweighted cases)

APPENDICES

Appendix A Sample Design for the Serbia Sample

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include the target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, and for 4 regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia, for urban and rural areas, of the country.

A stratified, two-stage random sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Serbia MICS4 was calculated as 6800 households and 400 enumeration areas, considering the proposed formula and budget available. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the percentage of children aged 0–4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.15)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

where

n is the required sample size, expressed as the 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

1.15 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 15 per cent for the expected non-response

f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)

$0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)

p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

$\bar{n}$ is the average household size (number of persons per household).

For the calculation, r (percentage of children aged 0–4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections) was assumed to be 12 percent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 0–4 years in the total population) was taken as 5.1 percent, $\bar{n}$ (average household size) was taken as 3, and the response rate is assumed to be 85%.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was about 23000 households, which is the sample size needed to provide a large number of children under 5 (about 3500) for drawing reliable conclusions. 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 needed. The required number of households in each category was obtained supposing an overall sample of 6800 households, 400 clusters and same number of households with children under 5 per cluster. Assuming one child under 5 per household and considering the required number of sample children, the total sample size was calculated as 3600 (9 per cluster) households with children under 5 and 3200 (8 per cluster) of households without children under 5. Thus, the overall number of households to be selected per cluster was determined as 17 households. The final target number of sample households with children per cluster was increased to 10 (12 for Belgrade region) in order to compensate for sample clusters with less households with children found in the listing.

Stratification of enumeration areas for Serbia was done according to type of settlement (urban and rural), and 25 Areas (Belgrade, West Bačka, South Banat, South Bačka, North Banat, North Bačka, Central Banat, Srem, Zlatibor,

Kolubara, Mačva, Moravica, Pomoravlje, Rasina, Raška, Šumadija, Bor, Braničevo, Zaječar, Jablanica, Nišava, Pirot, Danube, Pčinja, and Toplica).

A proportional allocation of the sample based on the number of households in the urban and rural domains of the 25 Areas was slightly adjusted. At the level of Serbia, the number of enumeration areas for the rural domain was reduced by 10 enumeration areas and allocated to the urban domain, where the non-response rate was expected to be higher (about 20%). 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

Area	Number of households (Census 2002)			Number of Sample Clusters		
	Total	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Belgrade	577511	481939	95572	93	77	16
West Backa	74726	38494	36232	11	6	5
South Banat	107045	61691	45354	17	10	7
South Backa	208593	143949	64644	34	24	10
North Banat	61454	37911	23543	9	6	3
North Backa	74768	46662	28106	11	7	4
Central Banat	74120	36173	37947	11	6	5
Srem	111463	48128	63335	18	8	10
Zlatibor	98884	49571	49313	17	9	8
Kolubara	63539	26499	37040	9	4	5
Macva	105181	31450	73731	16	5	11
Moravica	75244	39549	35695	12	7	5
Pomoravlje	75986	34902	41084	11	5	6
Rasina	82026	31756	50270	13	5	8
Raska	89122	45656	43466	15	8	7
Sumadija	102416	66296	36120	16	11	5
Bor	51538	28960	22578	8	5	3
Branicevo	63659	24425	39234	10	4	6
Zajecar	47564	24859	22705	7	4	3
Jablanica	74369	32232	42137	12	6	6
Nisava	131794	73801	57993	20	12	8
Pirot	38742	20811	17931	5	3	2
Danube	67989	36421	31568	11	6	5
Pcinja	65374	29570	35804	9	5	4
Toplica	35415	15701	19714	5	3	2
Total	2558522	1507406	1051116	400	246	154

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2002 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 a systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedure, based on the estimated sizes (number of households) of the enumeration areas from the 2002 Population Census. 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 rural domains separately.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2002 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 each enumeration area, 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, the list of all households in the selected cluster from the Census 2002 was provided. The interviewers' task was to go to the addresses listed and to mark any change that had happened, e.g. the dwelling didn't exist any more, the household had moved away from the dwelling and another household was living there, and to note the number of children under five living in the household. The listing process was performed during June and July 2010.

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 categories: households with children under 5 and households without children. According to the number of listed households for each category per enumeration area and the desired sample size of 3600 households with children under 5, a different number of households to be selected from each category in the sample enumeration areas was determined. The number of households with children under 5 per cluster was calculated as 10, excluding clusters from the Belgrade region, where 12 households with children under 5 were assigned. In the case of clusters with less than 10 (12 for Belgrade region) 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 (17) 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 85 households (50 with children under-5 and 35 households without children under-5) were included in the sample, in the case when interviewers identified that two households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting, due to 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):

$$W_{hic} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

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, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by second stage stratum (with/without children) were calculated. 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 that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability (p_{2hic}) of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster) and second stage stratum.

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 sample occupied households in stratum hc*

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, under-5 children and men) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = *Completed women's (or under-5's, or men's) questionnaires in stratum hc / Eligible sample women (or under-5s, or men's) in stratum hc*

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, under-5's and men's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, under-5 children and men were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area and second stage stratum (with/without children). These weights were then standardized (or 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 standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's, under-5's and men's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.08 and 9.43 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, under-5 and men with these sample weights.

Appendix A Sample Design for the Roma Settlements Sample

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include the target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Roma settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the level of Serbia, and for urban and rural areas.

A stratified, two-stage random sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Roma settlements was calculated as 1800 households and 100 enumeration areas, considering the proposed formula and budget available. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the percentage of children aged 0–4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.15)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\tilde{n})]}$$

where

n is the required sample size, expressed as the 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

1.15 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 15 per cent for the expected non-response

f is the shortened symbol for deff (design effect)

$0.2r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 20 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)

p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

$\tilde{n}$ is the average household size (number of persons per household).

For the calculation, r (percentage of children aged 0–4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections) was assumed to be 12 percent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 0–4 years in the total population) was taken as 11 percent, $\tilde{n}$ (average household size) was taken as 4.3, and the response rate is assumed to be 85%.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was about 2700 households, which is the sample size needed to provide a large number of children under 5 (about 1300) for drawing reliable conclusions. 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 needed. The required number of households in each category was obtained supposing an overall sample of 1800 households, 100 clusters and same number of households with children under 5 per cluster. Assuming one child under 5 per household and considering the required number of sample children, the total sample size was calculated as 1300 (13 per cluster) households with children under 5 and 500 (5 per cluster) of households without children under 5. Thus, the overall number of households to be selected per cluster was determined as 18 households.

Stratification of enumeration areas for Roma settlements was done according to type of settlement (urban and rural), and territory, to the three strata: Vojvodina, Belgrade and Central Serbia without Belgrade.

Sample allocation of enumeration areas according to territory and type of settlement was not proportional to the number of Roma households. In order to produce estimates with better precision for territories and urban/rural domains, the number of enumeration areas for Vojvodina and rural domains was increased. 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 (Census 2002)			Number of Sample Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Belgrade	2723	2469	254	22	17	5
Central Serbia without Belgrade	9152	6795	2357	55	35	20
Vojvodina	1670	759	911	23	11	12
Total	13545	10023	3522	100	63	37

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The frame for Roma settlements was based on information from the 2002 Serbian Population Census. It was formed by excluding all enumeration areas with 17 or less Roma households. In this way 46% of the Roma households were included. The resulting frame with the number of Roma households from the Census data for each enumeration area was used for the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs). The primary sampling units (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 three territories, by urban and rural areas separately.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2002 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 each enumeration area, 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, the list of all households in the selected cluster from the Census 2002 was provided. 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 June and July 2010.

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 categories: households with children under 5 and households without children. According to the number of listed households for each category per enumeration area and the desired sample size of 1300 households with children under 5, a different number of households to be selected from each category in enumeration areas was determined. The number of households with children under 5 per cluster was calculated as 13, excluding clusters from Belgrade region where 14 households with children under 5 were assigned. In the case of clusters with less than 13 (14 for Belgrade region) 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 total number of sample households per cluster (18) 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 15 households (11 with children under-5 and 4 households without children under-5) were included in the sample, in the case when interviewers identified that two households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The sample for Roma settlements is not self-weighting, due to 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 the Roma settlements, 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):

$$W_{hic} = \frac{1}{f_{hic}}$$

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, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) by second stage stratum (with/without children) were calculated. 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 that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability (p_{2hic}) of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster) and second stage stratum.

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 sample occupied households in stratum hc*

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, under-5 children and men) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_{hc} = *Completed women's (or under-5's, or men's) questionnaires in stratum hc / Eligible sample women (or under-5s, or men's) in stratum hc*

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, under-5's and men's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, under-5 children and men were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area and second stage stratum (with/without children). These weights were then standardized (or 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 standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's, under-5's and men's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.14 and 13.0 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, under-5 and men with these sample weights.

Appendix B List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

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Appendix C Estimates of Sampling Errors for the Serbia Sample

The sample of respondents selected in the 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*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor 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 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. 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 is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the 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 ($r + 2se$ or $r - 2se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has 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. The weighted counts are based on the normalized weights, so the weighted count at the national level is equal to the unweighted count. Given that the average relative weight is 1, in comparing the weighted count for each domain to the corresponding unweighted count, it is possible to determine whether the weights for the domain are above or below average. A relative weight higher than 1 means that the domain was over-sampled in relative terms.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Five of the selected indicators are based on household members, 18 are based on women, 8 are based on men and 12 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. 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.8 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations, Serbia, 2010

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator

MICS4 INDICATOR		BASE POPULATION
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	Children age 0–17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2–14 years
WOMEN		
—	Pregnant women	Women age 15–49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20–24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	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 — at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15–24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20–49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women age 15–24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15–49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15–49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15–24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15–24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20–29 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Men age 15–24 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15–29 years who have heard of HIV
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15–24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
UNDER–5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0–23 months
—	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
—	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36–59 months
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36–59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coeffi-cient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weigh-ted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9953	.00113	.001	1.750	1.323	20874	6392	0.993	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9783	.00266	.003	2.131	1.460	20874	6392	0.973	0.984
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.8933	.00937	.010	.647	.804	901	703	0.875	0.912
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0158	.00294	.186	3.742	1.934	4015	6737	0.010	0.022
Violent discipline	8.5	.6715	.01291	.019	2.335	1.528	2861	3093	0.646	0.697
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	−	.0213	.00261	.123	1.758	1.326	5385	5385	0.016	0.027
Early childbearing	5.2	.0332	.00684	.206	.990	.995	705	679	0.019	0.047
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6084	.01202	.020	2.460	1.568	3405	4055	0.584	0.632
Unmet need	5.4	.0659	.00516	.078	1.751	1.323	3405	4055	0.056	0.076
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9900	.00387	.004	1.798	1.341	543	1187	0.982	0.998
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9415	.00823	.009	1.458	1.208	543	1187	0.925	0.958
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9973	.00085	.001	.314	.560	543	1187	0.996	0.999
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9977	.00096	.001	.475	.689	543	1187	0.996	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.2459	.01757	.071	1.974	1.405	543	1187	0.211	0.281
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9930	.00300	.003	1.437	1.199	1364	1106	0.987	0.999
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0771	.00567	.074	2.241	1.497	4726	4958	0.066	0.088
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.5413	.01852	.034	1.527	1.236	1364	1106	0.504	0.578
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.6507	.01077	.017	2.747	1.657	5385	5385	0.629	0.672
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.1257	.00701	.056	2.383	1.544	5329	5327	0.112	0.140
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0142	.00246	.173	2.319	1.523	5385	5385	0.009	0.019
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0253	.00682	.270	1.430	1.196	802	758	0.012	0.039
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0174	.00404	.232	1.053	1.026	1364	1106	0.009	0.026
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7709	.01250	.016	.310	.556	561	351	0.746	0.796
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9950	.00254	.003	1.023	1.011	977	790	0.990	1.000
Marriage before age 18	−	.0063	.00235	.370	1.082	1.040	1118	1237	0.002	0.011
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4762	.01567	.033	.777	.881	977	790	0.445	0.508
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	−	.1043	.01004	.096	1.696	1.302	1575	1572	0.084	0.124
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0422	.00622	.147	.755	.869	977	790	0.030	0.055
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.8005	.01170	.015	.392	.626	594	458	0.777	0.824
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0159	.00412	.259	3.239	1.800	3004	2991	0.008	0.024
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0658	.00659	.100	1.923	1.387	2745	2723	0.053	0.079
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0351	.00588	.168	2.730	1.652	2699	2671	0.023	0.047
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1366	.01275	.093	.338	.581	271	246	0.111	0.162
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.1931	.01477	.077	1.759	1.326	1220	1257	0.164	0.223
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	−	.0748	.00714	.095	2.484	1.576	3374	3374	0.061	0.089
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	−	.0540	.00506	.094	1.688	1.299	3374	3374	0.044	0.064
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.5972	.03702	.062	1.305	1.142	252	230	0.523	0.671
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.8159	.01076	.013	.155	.394	182	202	0.794	0.837
Support for learning	6.1	.9517	.00577	.006	1.019	1.009	1406	1407	0.940	0.963
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.4384	.01813	.041	1.877	1.370	1406	1407	0.402	0.475
Birth registration	8.1	.9892	.00451	.005	6.448	2.539	3374	3374	0.980	0.998

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9982	.00100	.001	2.088	1.445	11501	3836	0.996	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9903	.00274	.003	2.994	1.730	11501	3836	0.985	0.996
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.9266	.01068	.012	.662	.814	491	396	0.905	0.948
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0169	.00375	.223	3.223	1.795	2158	3792	0.009	0.024
Violent discipline	8.5	.6648	.01756	.026	2.497	1.580	1538	1805	0.630	0.700
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	.0169	.00287	.170	1.559	1.249	3155	3153	0.011	0.023
Early childbearing	5.2	.0301	.01086	.361	1.491	1.221	427	370	0.008	0.052
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6044	.01548	.026	2.275	1.508	1852	2271	0.573	0.635
Unmet need	5.4	.0547	.00615	.112	1.663	1.289	1852	2271	0.042	0.067
Antenatal care coverage —— at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9972	.00137	.001	.448	.669	281	665	0.994	1.000
Antenatal care coverage —— at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9429	.01346	.014	2.235	1.495	281	665	0.916	0.970
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9981	.00137	.001	.664	.815	281	665	0.995	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9978	.00162	.002	.794	.891	281	665	0.995	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.2401	.02352	.098	2.014	1.419	281	665	0.193	0.287
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9948	.00252	.003	.760	.872	814	621	0.990	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0446	.00527	.118	1.890	1.375	2767	2902	0.034	0.055
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.6275	.02185	.035	1.266	1.125	814	621	0.584	0.671
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.6872	.01460	.021	3.124	1.767	3155	3153	0.658	0.716
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.1530	.01005	.066	2.443	1.563	3137	3133	0.133	0.173
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0199	.00386	.194	2.413	1.554	3155	3153	0.012	0.028
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0386	.01070	.277	1.292	1.137	500	420	0.017	0.060
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0206	.00635	.308	1.238	1.113	814	621	0.008	0.033
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7887	.01446	.018	.309	.556	398	247	0.760	0.818
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9978	.00048	.000	.051	.225	556	467	0.997	0.999
Marriage before age 18	–	.0028	.00111	.398	.314	.561	651	708	0.001	0.005
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.5163	.01974	.038	.727	.853	556	467	0.477	0.556
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	–	.1309	.01478	.113	1.731	1.316	905	903	0.101	0.160
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0264	.00195	.074	.069	.262	556	467	0.022	0.030
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.8107	.01284	.016	.309	.556	349	289	0.785	0.836
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0182	.00653	.359	4.110	2.027	1657	1723	0.005	0.031
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0553	.00869	.157	2.288	1.513	1531	1582	0.038	0.073
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0381	.00777	.204	2.555	1.598	1501	1552	0.023	0.054
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1613	.02394	.148	.538	.734	138	128	0.113	0.209
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.2126	.02394	.113	2.376	1.541	618	695	0.165	0.260
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	.0686	.00828	.121	2.051	1.432	1810	1916	0.052	0.085
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	.0634	.00816	.129	2.145	1.465	1810	1916	0.047	0.080
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.5691	.05825	.102	1.743	1.320	124	127	0.453	0.686
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.8258	.01414	.017	.181	.425	115	131	0.798	0.854
Support for learning	6.1	.9585	.00451	.005	.419	.648	763	821	0.949	0.967
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.5661	.02414	.043	1.945	1.395	763	821	0.518	0.614
Birth registration	8.1	.9864	.00766	.008	8.364	2.892	1810	1916	0.971	1.000

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS 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 r − 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9919	.00218	.002	1.504	1.226	9373	2556	0.988	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9636	.00487	.005	1.728	1.315	9373	2556	0.954	0.973
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.8534	.01689	.020	.698	.835	410	307	0.820	0.887
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0146	.00461	.317	4.368	2.090	1857	2945	0.005	0.024
Violent discipline	8.5	.6792	.01904	.028	2.141	1.463	1323	1288	0.641	0.717
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	—	.0275	.00481	.175	1.933	1.390	2230	2232	0.018	0.037
Early childbearing	5.2	.0379	.00509	.134	.219	.468	278	309	0.028	0.048
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6131	.01879	.031	2.654	1.629	1552	1784	0.576	0.651
Unmet need	5.4	.0793	.00851	.107	1.768	1.330	1552	1784	0.062	0.096
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9823	.00786	.008	1.850	1.360	262	522	0.967	0.998
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9401	.00910	.010	.765	.875	262	522	0.922	0.958
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9964	.00097	.001	.136	.368	262	522	0.994	0.998
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9976	.00095	.001	.198	.445	262	522	0.996	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.2521	.02619	.104	1.895	1.377	262	522	0.200	0.305
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9905	.00639	.006	2.094	1.447	549	485	0.978	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.1231	.01105	.090	2.325	1.525	1959	2056	0.101	0.145
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4135	.03101	.075	1.919	1.385	549	485	0.351	0.476
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.5991	.01516	.025	2.135	1.461	2230	2232	0.569	0.629
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.0866	.00853	.098	2.015	1.420	2192	2194	0.070	0.104
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0062	.00215	.345	1.664	1.290	2230	2232	0.002	0.011
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0032	.00215	.676	.490	.700	302	338	0.000	0.007
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0128	.00336	.263	.433	.658	549	485	0.006	0.019
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7273	.02564	.035	.341	.584	163	104	0.676	0.779
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9912	.00586	.006	1.271	1.128	422	323	0.980	1.000
Marriage before age 18	—	.0113	.00536	.475	1.358	1.165	467	529	0.001	0.022
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4234	.02544	.060	.854	.924	422	323	0.372	0.474
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	—	.0684	.01166	.171	1.426	1.194	669	669	0.045	0.092
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0630	.01401	.223	1.072	1.035	422	323	0.035	0.091
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7859	.02152	.027	.462	.680	245	169	0.743	0.829
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0131	.00439	.335	1.886	1.373	1348	1268	0.004	0.022
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0792	.00973	.123	1.479	1.216	1214	1141	0.060	0.099
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0313	.00898	.287	2.973	1.724	1198	1119	0.013	0.049
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1109	.00935	.084	.104	.322	133	118	0.092	0.130
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.1730	.01678	.097	1.104	1.051	602	562	0.139	0.207
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0820	.01209	.147	2.828	1.682	1564	1458	0.058	0.106
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0431	.00525	.122	.975	.987	1564	1458	0.033	0.054
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.6244	.04480	.072	.873	.934	128	103	0.535	0.714
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.7989	.01567	.020	.107	.327	67	71	0.768	0.830
Support for learning	6.1	.9437	.01128	.012	1.399	1.183	644	586	0.921	0.966
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.2871	.02816	.098	2.266	1.505	644	586	0.231	0.343
Birth registration	8.1	.9925	.00394	.004	3.054	1.748	1564	1458	0.985	1.000

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Region 1 — Belgrade, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits r − 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9942	.00307	.003	2.295	1.515	4193	1399	0.988	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9825	.00587	.006	2.807	1.675	4193	1399	0.971	0.994
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.9336	.01382	.015	.422	.650	169	138	0.906	0.961
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0161	.00547	.339	2.321	1.524	730	1232	0.005	0.027
Violent discipline	8.5	.6737	.03366	.050	2.958	1.720	529	575	0.606	0.741
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	—	.0163	.00485	.297	1.557	1.248	1142	1066	0.007	0.026
Early childbearing	5.2	.0019	.00201	1.051	.292	.540	200	139	0.000	0.006
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.5820	.02575	.044	1.932	1.390	603	710	0.530	0.633
Unmet need	5.4	.0729	.01257	.172	1.658	1.288	603	710	0.048	0.098
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9958	.00426	.004	.822	.907	91	191	0.987	1.000
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9601	.01468	.015	1.068	1.034	91	191	0.931	0.989
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9922	.00434	.004	.463	.681	91	191	0.984	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9958	.00426	.004	.822	.907	91	191	0.987	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.2501	.05385	.215	2.937	1.714	91	191	0.142	0.358
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9969	.00131	.001	.119	.345	321	218	0.994	0.999
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0323	.00706	.219	1.576	1.255	1021	987	0.018	0.046
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.6776	.03216	.047	1.027	1.014	321	218	0.613	0.742
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.6873	.02301	.033	2.623	1.620	1142	1066	0.641	0.733
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.1904	.01765	.093	2.139	1.463	1134	1059	0.155	0.226
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0190	.00685	.361	2.687	1.639	1142	1066	0.005	0.033
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0431	.01711	.397	1.137	1.066	228	161	0.009	0.077
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0287	.00810	.282	.511	.715	321	218	0.013	0.045
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7588	.02125	.028	.289	.537	190	118	0.716	0.801
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9871	.01119	.011	1.758	1.326	192	179	0.965	1.000
Marriage before age 18	—	.0088	.00681	.777	1.424	1.193	245	268	0.000	0.022
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.5672	.02421	.043	.425	.652	192	179	0.519	0.616
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	—	.1715	.02120	.124	1.057	1.028	319	335	0.129	0.214
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0716	.00487	.068	.063	.252	192	179	0.062	0.081
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.8666	.01682	.019	.318	.564	146	131	0.833	0.900
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0477	.01826	.383	3.933	1.983	583	537	0.011	0.084
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0832	.01647	.198	1.831	1.353	565	516	0.050	0.116
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0489	.01462	.299	2.284	1.511	547	498	0.020	0.078
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	56	43	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.1931	.03278	.170	1.400	1.183	200	204	0.128	0.259
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0869	.01556	.179	1.808	1.345	639	593	0.056	0.118
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0493	.01473	.299	2.743	1.656	639	593	0.020	0.079
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	56	47	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	31	24	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	.9707	.00381	.004	.133	.365	280	262	0.963	0.978
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.5940	.04810	.081	2.504	1.582	280	262	0.498	0.690
Birth registration	8.1	.9685	.02136	.022	8.852	2.975	639	593	0.926	1.000

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 2 — Vojvodina, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits r − 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9954	.00186	.002	1.368	1.170	5407	1800	0.992	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9927	.00261	.003	1.703	1.305	5407	1800	0.988	0.998
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.8829	.01650	.019	.479	.692	228	183	0.850	0.916
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0188	.00581	.310	3.661	1.913	1077	1995	0.007	0.030
Violent discipline	8.5	.6989	.02435	.035	2.558	1.599	752	909	0.650	0.748
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	−	.0278	.00676	.243	2.539	1.593	1376	1503	0.014	0.041
Early childbearing	5.2	.0467	.01206	.258	.562	.750	135	173	0.023	0.071
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6733	.02029	.030	2.176	1.475	887	1163	0.633	0.714
Unmet need	5.4	.0484	.00815	.168	1.675	1.294	887	1163	0.032	0.065
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9984	.00008	.000	.001	.037	163	382	0.998	0.999
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9271	.02097	.023	2.479	1.574	163	382	0.885	0.969
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	.00000	.000	na	na	163	382	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	.00000	.000	na	na	163	382	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.1949	.02113	.108	1.084	1.041	163	382	0.153	0.237
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9973	.00103	.001	.116	.340	317	295	0.995	0.999
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0773	.01067	.138	2.204	1.484	1193	1381	0.056	0.099
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4487	.03952	.088	1.857	1.363	317	295	0.370	0.528
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.5093	.02098	.041	2.646	1.627	1376	1503	0.467	0.551
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.1261	.01415	.112	2.700	1.643	1358	1486	0.098	0.154
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0211	.00535	.254	2.082	1.443	1376	1503	0.010	0.032
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0317	.01518	.479	1.569	1.253	192	210	0.001	0.062
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0251	.01141	.454	1.562	1.250	317	295	0.002	0.048
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7350	.03122	.042	.430	.656	130	87	0.673	0.797
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9974	.00204	.002	.322	.568	263	203	0.993	1.000
Marriage before age 18	−	.0058	.00322	.556	.571	.756	286	318	0.000	0.012
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4012	.03195	.080	.858	.926	263	203	0.337	0.465
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	−	.1157	.02092	.181	1.725	1.313	408	404	0.074	0.158
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0615	.01360	.221	.647	.804	263	203	0.034	0.089
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7654	.03500	.046	.785	.886	163	116	0.695	0.835
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0061	.00082	.135	.109	.330	933	979	0.004	0.008
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0507	.01313	.259	3.284	1.812	879	918	0.024	0.077
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0365	.01362	.373	4.747	2.179	864	901	0.009	0.064
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1330	.00941	.071	.054	.232	78	71	0.114	0.152
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.2056	.02619	.127	1.659	1.288	365	396	0.153	0.258
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	−	.0963	.01788	.186	3.879	1.969	994	1057	0.061	0.132
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	−	.0811	.00945	.116	1.265	1.125	994	1057	0.062	0.100
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.6054	.04516	.075	.649	.805	96	77	0.515	0.696
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.7513	.00000	.000	.000	.000	81	99	0.751	0.751
Support for learning	6.1	.8891	.01688	.019	1.260	1.122	420	437	0.855	0.923
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.5329	.02848	.053	1.421	1.192	420	437	0.476	0.590
Birth registration	8.1	.9924	.00590	.006	4.872	2.207	994	1057	0.981	1.000

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 3 — Sumadija and Western Serbia, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS 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 r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9946	.00241	.002	1.934	1.391	5969	1788	0.990	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9593	.00624	.007	1.786	1.336	5969	1788	0.947	0.972
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.8967	.01771	.020	.728	.853	263	216	0.861	0.932
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0138	.00457	.332	3.098	1.760	1125	2015	0.005	0.023
Violent discipline	8.5	.6674	.02338	.035	2.241	1.497	808	911	0.621	0.714
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	.0155	.00329	.213	1.117	1.057	1517	1571	0.009	0.022
Early childbearing	5.2	.0330	.01402	.424	1.156	1.075	184	189	0.005	0.061
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.5651	.02445	.043	2.933	1.712	969	1207	0.516	0.614
Unmet need	5.4	.0787	.01017	.129	1.721	1.312	969	1207	0.058	0.099
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9712	.01403	.014	2.388	1.545	144	340	0.943	0.999
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9154	.01577	.017	1.089	1.044	144	340	0.884	0.947
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	.00000	.000	na	na	144	340	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	.00000	.000	na	na	144	340	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	.2662	.02969	.112	1.530	1.237	144	340	0.207	0.326
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9875	.00887	.009	2.041	1.429	392	321	0.970	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0928	.01203	.130	2.473	1.572	1309	1439	0.069	0.117
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4561	.03809	.084	1.871	1.368	392	321	0.380	0.532
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.7521	.01951	.026	3.206	1.790	1517	1571	0.713	0.791
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.1118	.01145	.102	2.044	1.430	1495	1550	0.089	0.135
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0068	.00296	.435	2.033	1.426	1517	1571	0.001	0.013
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0123	.01043	.845	1.813	1.346	197	204	0.000	0.033
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0070	.00637	.906	1.858	1.363	392	321	0.000	0.020
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.8575	.02041	.024	.283	.532	133	84	0.817	0.898
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	.00000	.000	na	na	280	219	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	–	.0012	.00010	.083	.003	.053	313	348	0.001	0.001
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4686	.03314	.071	.962	.981	280	219	0.402	0.535
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	–	.0805	.01825	.227	1.988	1.410	441	443	0.044	0.117
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0222	.01529	.688	2.347	1.532	280	219	0.000	0.053
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7435	.01863	.025	.209	.457	158	116	0.706	0.781
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0103	.00641	.622	3.242	1.801	694	805	0.000	0.023
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0555	.00828	.149	.960	.980	639	736	0.039	0.072
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0152	.00192	.126	.179	.423	632	725	0.011	0.019
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1244	.00653	.052	.027	.163	67	69	0.111	0.137
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.1876	.01992	.106	.947	.973	326	365	0.148	0.227
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	.0642	.00726	.113	.885	.941	905	1009	0.050	0.079
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	.0567	.00987	.174	1.835	1.355	905	1009	0.037	0.076
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.6137	.02649	.043	.198	.445	58	68	0.561	0.667
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.8444	.01592	.019	.118	.343	51	62	0.813	0.876
Support for learning	6.1	.9790	.00431	.004	.377	.614	380	420	0.970	0.988
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.3418	.02845	.083	1.508	1.228	380	420	0.285	0.399
Birth registration	8.1	.9928	.00024	.000	.008	.091	905	1009	0.992	0.993

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 4 — Southern and Eastern Serbia, Serbia, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coeffi-cient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weigh-ted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9970	.00164	.002	1.279	1.131	5305	1405	0.994	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.9815	.00561	.006	2.428	1.558	5305	1405	0.970	0.993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.8711	.02343	.027	.806	.898	242	166	0.824	0.918
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0147	.00700	.475	5.038	2.245	1083	1495	0.001	0.029
Violent discipline	8.5	.6476	.02440	.038	1.818	1.348	772	698	0.599	0.696
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	—	.0253	.00538	.212	1.458	1.208	1351	1245	0.015	0.036
Early childbearing	5.2	.0572	.01967	.344	1.270	1.127	186	178	0.018	0.097
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6086	.02509	.041	2.575	1.605	946	975	0.558	0.659
Unmet need	5.4	.0648	.01082	.167	1.879	1.371	946	975	0.043	0.086
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9955	.00176	.002	.191	.437	146	274	0.992	0.999
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.9719	.00574	.006	.329	.573	146	274	0.960	0.983
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9947	.00179	.002	.166	.407	146	274	0.991	0.998
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9941	.00252	.003	.294	.543	146	274	0.989	0.999
Caesarean section	5.9	.2801	.04025	.144	2.194	1.481	146	274	0.200	0.361
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.9918	.00593	.006	1.173	1.083	333	272	0.980	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.0980	.01285	.131	2.150	1.466	1204	1151	0.072	0.124
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.5984	.03336	.056	1.255	1.120	333	272	0.532	0.665
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.6499	.02007	.031	2.201	1.484	1351	1245	0.610	0.690
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.0861	.01204	.140	2.268	1.506	1341	1232	0.062	0.110
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0115	.00446	.386	2.166	1.472	1351	1245	0.003	0.020
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0105	.00770	.731	1.035	1.018	185	183	0.000	0.026
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.0115	.00627	.546	.939	.969	333	272	0.000	0.024
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.7290	.01508	.021	.070	.265	109	62	0.699	0.759
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.9928	.00447	.005	.527	.726	242	189	0.984	1.000
Marriage before age 18	—	.0107	.00658	.617	1.238	1.112	274	303	0.000	0.024
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.4944	.02989	.060	.672	.820	242	189	0.435	0.554
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	—	.0663	.01788	.270	2.009	1.417	407	390	0.031	0.102
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.0207	.00973	.470	.878	.937	242	189	0.001	0.040
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.8404	.01629	.019	.186	.431	127	95	0.808	0.873
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0090	.00282	.312	.595	.771	794	670	0.003	0.015
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.0811	.01464	.181	1.587	1.260	661	553	0.052	0.110
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0408	.00994	.244	1.381	1.175	656	547	0.021	0.061
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1352	.01908	.141	.193	.439	69	63	0.097	0.173
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.1845	.03711	.201	2.664	1.632	328	292	0.110	0.259
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0516	.01293	.250	2.437	1.561	836	715	0.026	0.077
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	—	.0223	.00769	.344	1.934	1.391	836	715	0.007	0.038
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	43	38	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	19	17	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	.9843	.00121	.001	.027	.165	326	288	0.982	0.987
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.2961	.03682	.124	1.867	1.366	326	288	0.222	0.370
Birth registration	8.1	.9974	.00097	.001	.258	.507	836	715	0.995	0.999

Appendix C Estimates of Sampling Errors for the Roma Settlements Sample

The sample of respondents selected in the 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*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor 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 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. 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 is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the 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 ($r + 2se$ or $r - 2se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has 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. The weighted counts are based on the normalized weights, so the weighted count at the national level is equal to the unweighted count. Given that the average relative weight is 1, in comparing the weighted count for each domain to the corresponding unweighted count, it is possible to determine whether the weights for the domain are above or below average. A relative weight higher than 1 means that the domain was over-sampled in relative terms.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level and for urban and rural areas. Five of the selected indicators are based on household members, 18 are based on women, 8 are based on men and 12 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. 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, Roma Settlements, 2010

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator

MICS4 INDICATOR		BASE POPULATION
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	Children age 0–17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2–14 years
WOMEN		
–	Pregnant women	Women age 15–49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20–24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	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 — at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15–24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20–49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women age 15–24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15–49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15–49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15–24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15–24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20–29 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Men age 15–24 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15–29 years who have heard of HIV
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15–24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
UNDER–5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0–23 months
–	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
–	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36–59 months
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36–59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Total sample, Roma Settlements, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9771	.00599	.006	2.744	1.656	8288	1711	0.965	0.989
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.8502	.01263	.015	2.143	1.464	8288	1711	0.825	0.876
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.1926	.02946	.153	3.157	1.777	585	567	0.134	0.252
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0237	.00523	.220	4.699	2.168	3309	3979	0.013	0.034
Violent discipline	8.5	.8607	.01338	.016	1.974	1.405	2429	1324	0.834	0.887
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	.0608	.00780	.128	2.256	1.502	2118	2118	0.045	0.076
Early childbearing	5.2	.3131	.03014	.096	1.850	1.360	354	439	0.253	0.373
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6348	.01774	.028	2.293	1.514	1622	1690	0.599	0.670
Unmet need	5.4	.1017	.01386	.136	3.550	1.884	1622	1690	0.074	0.129
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9454	.01156	.012	1.423	1.193	440	550	0.922	0.969
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.7191	.02201	.031	1.316	1.147	440	550	0.675	0.763
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9951	.00152	.002	.259	.509	440	550	0.992	0.998
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9932	.00196	.002	.312	.558	440	550	0.989	0.997
Caesarean section	5.9	.1363	.01765	.129	1.452	1.205	440	550	0.101	0.172
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.7649	.02300	.030	2.386	1.545	783	812	0.719	0.811
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.5369	.02374	.044	3.954	1.988	1689	1745	0.489	0.584
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.1225	.01781	.145	2.394	1.547	783	812	0.087	0.158
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.4716	.01863	.040	2.950	1.717	2118	2118	0.434	0.509
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.0362	.00701	.194	2.103	1.450	1520	1496	0.022	0.050
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0026	.00125	.486	1.291	1.136	2118	2118	0.000	0.005
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0070	.00440	.631	1.742	1.320	554	624	0.000	0.016
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.1442	.01579	.109	1.637	1.280	783	812	0.113	0.176
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.3698	.06088	.165	1.018	1.009	70	65	0.248	0.492
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.7784	.02535	.033	2.041	1.429	588	549	0.728	0.829
Marriage before age 18	–	.2479	.02680	.108	2.423	1.556	582	630	0.194	0.301
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.1112	.01575	.142	1.375	1.173	588	549	0.080	0.143
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	–	.0501	.01326	.264	2.769	1.664	763	751	0.024	0.077
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.1331	.02289	.172	2.487	1.577	588	549	0.087	0.179
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.5115	.05290	.103	1.714	1.309	190	154	0.406	0.617
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0658	.00754	.115	1.326	1.152	1412	1435	0.051	0.081
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.2358	.01680	.071	2.045	1.430	1272	1307	0.202	0.269
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0523	.01244	.238	3.969	1.992	1236	1271	0.027	0.077
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.0915	.01773	.194	.461	.679	134	123	0.056	0.127
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.3355	.02157	.064	1.215	1.102	592	583	0.292	0.379
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	.1433	.01196	.083	1.866	1.366	1604	1604	0.119	0.167
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	.1788	.01088	.061	1.292	1.136	1604	1604	0.157	0.201
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.5976	.02664	.045	.673	.820	230	229	0.544	0.651
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.9060	.00920	.010	.307	.554	287	310	0.888	0.924
Support for learning	6.1	.6719	.01972	.029	1.207	1.099	652	685	0.632	0.711
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.0818	.00979	.120	.872	.934	652	685	0.062	0.101
Birth registration	8.1	.9879	.00313	.003	1.313	1.146	1604	1604	0.982	0.994

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Urban areas, Roma Settlements, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft)
and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9859	.00770	.008	4.547	2.132	5772	1069	0.970	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.8935	.01267	.014	1.802	1.342	5772	1069	0.868	0.919
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.2468	.04144	.168	3.131	1.770	366	340	0.164	0.330
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0228	.00680	.299	5.242	2.290	2238	2526	0.009	0.036
Violent discipline	8.5	.8555	.01747	.020	2.062	1.436	1673	836	0.821	0.890
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	.0559	.00977	.175	2.475	1.573	1461	1369	0.036	0.075
Early childbearing	5.2	.2725	.03719	.136	1.967	1.402	245	283	0.198	0.347
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6068	.02330	.038	2.476	1.573	1102	1089	0.560	0.653
Unmet need	5.4	.1288	.01987	.154	3.829	1.957	1102	1089	0.089	0.168
Antenatal care coverage — at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9445	.01561	.017	1.622	1.274	294	350	0.913	0.976
Antenatal care coverage — at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.7258	.02898	.040	1.473	1.214	294	350	0.668	0.784
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9956	.00151	.002	.182	.427	294	350	0.993	0.999
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9946	.00237	.002	.363	.602	294	350	0.990	0.999
Caesarean section	5.9	.1691	.02259	.134	1.267	1.126	294	350	0.124	0.214
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.7787	.02825	.036	2.395	1.547	526	518	0.722	0.835
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.4834	.03086	.064	4.321	2.079	1180	1134	0.422	0.545
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.1423	.02354	.165	2.348	1.532	526	518	0.095	0.189
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.4993	.02329	.047	2.968	1.723	1461	1369	0.453	0.546
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.0399	.00885	.222	2.075	1.440	1105	1014	0.022	0.058
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0027	.00149	.561	1.145	1.070	1461	1369	0.000	0.006
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0064	.00544	.853	1.806	1.344	359	388	0.000	0.017
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.1203	.01755	.146	1.504	1.226	526	518	0.085	0.155
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	44	37	*	*
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.8069	.02933	.036	1.823	1.350	399	331	0.748	0.866
Marriage before age 18	–	.2000	.02379	.119	1.411	1.188	409	400	0.152	0.248
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.1253	.02085	.166	1.309	1.144	399	331	0.084	0.167
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	–	.0502	.01724	.344	2.982	1.727	538	479	0.016	0.085
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.1383	.02957	.214	2.421	1.556	399	331	0.079	0.197
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.5216	.06354	.122	1.553	1.246	153	97	0.395	0.649
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0523	.00733	.140	.978	.989	940	904	0.038	0.067
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.1932	.01852	.096	1.802	1.342	848	820	0.156	0.230
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0488	.00697	.143	.825	.908	811	789	0.035	0.063
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.1089	.03058	.281	.636	.798	73	67	0.048	0.170
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.3492	.02880	.082	1.336	1.156	391	367	0.292	0.407
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	.1350	.01480	.110	1.919	1.385	1084	1024	0.105	0.165
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	.1598	.01436	.090	1.572	1.254	1084	1024	0.131	0.189
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.6436	.03401	.053	.686	.828	146	137	0.576	0.712
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.9116	.00781	.009	.143	.378	173	190	0.896	0.927
Support for learning	6.1	.7432	.02228	.030	1.160	1.077	447	447	0.699	0.788
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.1005	.01464	.146	1.057	1.028	447	447	0.071	0.130
Birth registration	8.1	.9931	.00228	.002	.778	.882	1084	1024	0.989	0.998

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Rural areas, Roma Settlements, 2010

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coeffi-cient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weigh-ted count	Un-weighted count	Confidence limits	
									r − 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	.9572	.00909	.010	1.293	1.137	2515	642	0.939	0.975
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	.7510	.02906	.039	2.895	1.701	2515	642	0.693	0.809
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	.1019	.03210	.315	2.543	1.595	219	227	0.038	0.166
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	.0258	.00770	.299	3.429	1.852	1071	1453	0.010	0.041
Violent discipline	8.5	.8720	.01893	.022	1.563	1.250	756	488	0.834	0.910
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	.0717	.01224	.171	1.684	1.298	657	749	0.047	0.096
Early childbearing	5.2	.4040	.04807	.119	1.487	1.220	109	156	0.308	0.500
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	.6941	.02557	.037	1.847	1.359	520	601	0.643	0.745
Unmet need	5.4	.0444	.00881	.198	1.096	1.047	520	601	0.027	0.062
Antenatal care coverage —— at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	.9473	.01512	.016	.911	.954	146	200	0.917	0.978
Antenatal care coverage —— at least four times by any provider	5.5b	.7056	.03072	.044	.904	.951	146	200	0.644	0.767
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	.9941	.00340	.003	.393	.627	146	200	0.987	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	.9905	.00344	.003	.250	.500	146	200	0.984	0.997
Caesarean section	5.9	.0702	.01949	.278	1.158	1.076	146	200	0.031	0.109
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	.7365	.03788	.051	2.166	1.472	256	294	0.661	0.812
Marriage before age 18	8.7	.6609	.02697	.041	1.979	1.407	509	611	0.607	0.715
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.0820	.02578	.315	2.588	1.609	256	294	0.030	0.134
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	.4102	.02993	.073	2.771	1.664	657	749	0.350	0.470
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	.0264	.00954	.361	1.702	1.305	415	482	0.007	0.046
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	.0024	.00231	.964	1.670	1.292	657	749	0.000	0.007
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	.0081	.00745	.924	1.630	1.277	195	236	0.000	0.023
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	.1933	.03353	.173	2.113	1.454	256	294	0.126	0.260
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	25	28	*	*
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	.7181	.04603	.064	2.271	1.507	189	218	0.626	0.810
Marriage before age 18	–	.3614	.05892	.163	3.445	1.856	173	230	0.244	0.479
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	.0815	.02134	.262	1.320	1.149	189	218	0.039	0.124
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	–	.0501	.01796	.358	1.836	1.355	225	272	0.014	0.086
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	.1222	.03312	.271	2.219	1.490	189	218	0.056	0.188
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	.4701	.05413	.115	.659	.812	37	57	0.362	0.578
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	.0926	.01763	.190	1.961	1.400	472	531	0.057	0.128
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	.3210	.03329	.104	2.470	1.572	424	487	0.254	0.388
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	.0589	.03354	.569	9.753	3.123	425	482	0.000	0.126
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	.0705	.00987	.140	.082	.286	61	56	0.051	0.090
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	.3087	.03055	.099	.940	.970	201	216	0.248	0.370
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	.1605	.02020	.126	1.753	1.324	520	580	0.120	0.201
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	.2182	.01535	.070	.800	.894	520	580	0.188	0.249
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	.5167	.03858	.075	.542	.736	83	92	0.440	0.594
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	.8974	.01964	.022	.499	.706	113	120	0.858	0.937
Support for learning	6.1	.5170	.03713	.072	1.308	1.144	205	238	0.443	0.591
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	.0413	.00547	.132	.179	.423	205	238	0.030	0.052
Birth registration	8.1	.9771	.00835	.009	1.803	1.343	520	580	0.960	0.994

Appendix D Data Quality Tables — Serbia Sample

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population, Serbia, 2010

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex

	Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	104	1.0	118	1.1	28	156	1.5	150	1.4	56	174	1.7	177	1.6
1	138	1.4	124	1.2	29	122	1.2	138	1.3	57	172	1.7	164	1.5
2	163	1.6	133	1.2	30	146	1.4	138	1.3	58	154	1.5	190	1.8
3	127	1.3	133	1.2	31	146	1.4	135	1.3	59	140	1.4	149	1.4
4	132	1.3	163	1.5	32	138	1.4	133	1.2	60	160	1.6	161	1.5
5	103	1.0	95	.9	33	154	1.5	135	1.3	61	144	1.4	142	1.3
6	109	1.1	125	1.2	34	150	1.5	140	1.3	62	156	1.5	133	1.2
7	97	1.0	122	1.1	35	160	1.6	169	1.6	63	126	1.2	129	1.2
8	87	.9	106	1.0	36	149	1.5	125	1.2	64	117	1.2	134	1.2
9	114	1.1	100	.9	37	146	1.4	133	1.2	65	100	1.0	84	.8
10	94	.9	95	.9	38	139	1.4	143	1.3	66	64	.6	117	1.1
11	103	1.0	102	.9	39	153	1.5	133	1.2	67	82	.8	94	.9
12	99	1.0	67	.6	40	128	1.3	113	1.1	68	91	.9	103	1.0
13	110	1.1	93	.9	41	120	1.2	125	1.2	69	83	.8	124	1.2
14	96	.9	92	.9	42	110	1.1	129	1.2	70	95	.9	128	1.2
15	98	1.0	135	1.3	43	116	1.1	104	1.0	71	74	.7	143	1.3
16	93	.9	94	.9	44	99	1.0	139	1.3	72	81	.8	113	1.1
17	138	1.4	112	1.0	45	143	1.4	134	1.2	73	89	.9	101	.9
18	106	1.0	126	1.2	46	133	1.3	119	1.1	74	96	.9	100	.9
19	132	1.3	128	1.2	47	136	1.3	160	1.5	75	77	.8	101	.9
20	122	1.2	150	1.4	48	135	1.3	185	1.7	76	62	.6	105	1.0
21	149	1.5	117	1.1	49	121	1.2	180	1.7	77	78	.8	88	.8
22	139	1.4	130	1.2	50	183	1.8	146	1.4	78	35	.3	107	1.0
23	154	1.5	151	1.4	51	142	1.4	148	1.4	79	55	.5	64	.6
24	137	1.4	152	1.4	52	152	1.5	136	1.3	80+	266	2.6	381	3.5
25	154	1.5	170	1.6	53	129	1.3	153	1.4					
26	156	1.5	159	1.5	54	161	1.6	146	1.4	DK/Missing	6	.1	6	.1
27	167	1.6	145	1.3	55	173	1.7	176	1.6	Total	10134	100.0	10740	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women, Serbia, 2010

Household population of women age 10−54, interviewed women age 15−49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups

	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	449	na	na	na
15−19	595	530	12.0	89.0
20−24	700	586	13.3	83.7
25−29	763	701	15.9	91.9
30−34	681	638	14.5	93.7
35−39	703	649	14.8	92.4
40−44	610	565	12.8	92.6
45−49	778	732	16.6	94.0
50−54	729	na	na	na
Total (15−49)	4830	4401	100.0	91.1
Ratio of 50−54 to 45−49				.94

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men, Serbia, 2010

Household population of men age 10−34, interviewed men age 15−29, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups

	Household population of men age 10−34 years	Interviewed men age 15−29 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10−14	503	na	na	na
15−19	567	485	29.4	85.5
20−24	700	534	32.4	76.3
25−29	756	630	38.2	83.3
30−34	734	na	na	na
Total (15−29)	2023	1649	100.0	81.5
Ratio of 30−34 to 25−29				.97

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires, Serbia, 2010

Household population of children age 0−7, children age 0−4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages

	Household population of children 0−7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	222	219	16.6	98.6
1	262	261	19.7	99.6
2	295	292	22.1	98.9
3	260	259	19.6	99.4
4	295	292	22.1	98.9
5	198	na	na	na
6	234	na	na	na
7	218	na	na	na
Total (0−4)	1335	1323	100.0	99.1
Ratio of 5 to 4				.67

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.5: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households, Serbia, 2010

Household population of women age 15–49, interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of women age 15–49 years		Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Belgrade	1023	21.2	916	20.8	89.6
Vojvodina	1236	25.6	1130	25.7	91.4
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1363	28.2	1207	27.4	88.6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1208	25.0	1147	26.1	94.9
Area					
Urban	2830	58.6	2573	58.5	90.9
Rural	1999	41.4	1828	41.5	91.4
Household size					
1–3	2828	58.6	1138	25.9	92.5
4–6	1866	38.6	2836	64.4	90.7
7+	136	2.8	427	9.7	90.3
Education of household head					
None	59	1.2	46	1.1	79.1
Primary	1294	26.8	1154	26.2	89.1
Secondary	2505	51.9	2320	52.7	92.6
Higher/High	967	20.0	880	20.0	91.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	670	13.9	612	13.9	91.4
Second	954	19.8	870	19.8	91.2
Middle	995	20.6	868	19.7	87.2
Fourth	1092	22.6	997	22.7	91.3
Richest	1118	23.1	1053	23.9	94.2
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	4246	87.9	3865	87.8	91.0
Hungarian	180	3.7	175	4.0	97.5
Bosnian	112	2.3	95	2.2	84.5
Roma	115	2.4	109	2.5	94.7
Other	143	3.0	125	2.8	87.4
Doesn't want to declare	33	.7	32	.7	94.2
Total	4830	100.0	4401	100.0	91.1

Table DQ.6: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households, Serbia, 2010

Household population of men age 15–29, interviewed men age 15–29, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of men age 15–29 years		Interviewed men age 15–29 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Belgrade	412	20.4	366	22.2	88.8
Vojvodina	522	25.8	408	24.7	78.1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	571	28.2	449	27.2	78.7
Southern and Eastern Serbia	518	25.6	426	25.8	82.3
Area					
Urban	1160	57.3	948	57.5	81.7
Rural	863	42.7	701	42.5	81.3
Household size					
1–3	994	49.1	467	28.3	86.5
4–6	978	48.4	1055	64.0	79.5
7+	51	2.5	127	7.7	81.8
Education of household head					
None	18	.9	11	.7	59.7
Primary	550	27.2	459	27.9	83.5
Secondary	1022	50.5	829	50.3	81.1
Higher/High	430	21.3	347	21.1	80.8
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	329	16.3	248	15.0	75.3
Second	419	20.7	339	20.6	81.0
Middle	401	19.8	318	19.3	79.4
Fourth	428	21.1	348	21.1	81.4
Richest	447	22.1	396	24.0	88.6
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	1748	86.4	1432	86.8	81.9
Hungarian	75	3.7	68	4.1	90.6
Bosnian	57	2.8	36	2.2	62.2
Roma	73	3.6	58	3.5	79.2
Other	54	2.6	41	2.5	76.5
Doesn't want to declare	16	.8	14	.8	87.6
Total	2023	100.0	1649	100.0	81.5

Table DQ.7: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households, Serbia, 2010

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Region					
Belgrade	253	18.9	248	18.8	98.3
Vojvodina	394	29.5	388	29.3	98.5
Sumadija and Western Serbia	358	26.8	357	27.0	99.8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	330	24.8	329	24.9	99.6
Area					
Urban	715	53.6	710	53.7	99.3
Rural	620	46.4	612	46.3	98.9
Household size					
1–3	233	17.5	194	14.6	99.6
4–6	915	68.6	881	66.6	99.4
7+	187	14.0	248	18.7	97.6
Education of household head					
None	16	1.2	16	1.2	100.0
Primary	348	26.1	341	25.8	98.2
Secondary	696	52.1	693	52.4	99.6
Higher/High	275	20.6	272	20.6	99.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	254	19.0	249	18.8	97.9
Second	259	19.4	258	19.5	99.8
Middle	235	17.6	234	17.7	99.4
Fourth	265	19.9	261	19.8	98.6
Richest	322	24.1	321	24.2	99.7
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	1119	83.8	1109	83.8	99.1
Hungarian	46	3.4	46	3.4	100.0
Bosnian	49	3.7	49	3.7	100.0
Roma	47	3.5	46	3.5	98.1
Other	61	4.5	59	4.5	98.2
Doesn't want to declare	13	1.0	13	1.0	100.0
Total	1335	100.0	1323	100.0	99.1

Table DQ.8: Completeness of reporting, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	.1	24669
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	.0	6392
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	.0	6392
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15–49		
Only month		.0	5385
Both month and year		.0	5385
Date of first birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		.3	3459
Both month and year		.1	3459
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	.0	4
Date of last birth	All women age 15–49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		.1	3459
Both month and year		.1	3459
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15–49		
Only month		3.8	3730
Both month and year		.9	3730
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15–49 with year of first marriage not known	.0	3730
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15–24 who have ever had sex	.0	837
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15–24 who have ever had sex	.0	837
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	.0	5385
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	.0	5385
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15–29		
Only month		.0	1583
Both month and year		.0	1583
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15–29		
Only month		4.5	309
Both month and year		.2	309
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15–29 with year of first marriage not known	.0	309
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15–24 who have ever had sex	.6	685
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15–24 who have ever had sex	.9	685
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	.0	1583
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	.0	1583
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		.0	3374
Both month and year		.0	3374
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		10.7	3374
Height		18.0	3374
Both weight and height		10.6	3374
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	.1	3374
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	.0	3374

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.9: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Serbia, 2010

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

	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, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	87.8	.4	.0	.0	11.8	100.0	12.2	246
6–11 months	91.7	.0	.0	.0	8.3	100.0	8.3	313
12–23 months	87.8	.0	.0	.0	12.2	100.0	12.2	698
24–35 months	88.6	.3	.0	.0	11.1	100.0	11.4	710
36–47 months	88.1	.0	.0	.0	11.9	100.0	11.9	672
48–59 months	89.0	.3	.0	.0	10.7	100.0	11.0	735
Total	88.6	.1	.0	.0	11.2	100.0	11.4	3374

	Valid height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Height by age								
<6 months	80.9	6.9	.0	.0	12.2	100.0	19.1	246
6–11 months	81.2	8.9	.0	.0	9.9	100.0	18.8	313
12–23 months	76.9	9.3	.0	.0	13.8	100.0	23.1	698
24–35 months	79.6	9.6	.0	.0	10.8	100.0	20.4	710
36–47 months	80.7	7.3	.0	.0	12.1	100.0	19.3	672
48–59 months	85.2	4.2	.0	.0	10.6	100.0	14.8	735
Total	80.7	7.6	.0	.0	11.6	100.0	19.3	3374

	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight not measured, height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by height								
<6 months	78.9	.4	6.9	.0	13.8	100.0	21.1	246
6–11 months	81.5	.0	8.9	.0	9.6	100.0	18.5	313
12–23 months	76.2	.0	9.3	.0	14.5	100.0	23.8	698
24–35 months	78.6	.3	9.6	.0	11.5	100.0	21.4	710
36–47 months	79.5	.0	7.3	.0	13.2	100.0	20.5	672
48–59 months	81.4	.3	4.2	.0	14.1	100.0	18.6	735
Total	79.2	.1	7.6	.0	13.0	100.0	20.8	3374

Table DQ.10: Heaping in anthropometric measurements, Serbia, 2010

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
0	224	7.5	250	8.3
1	351	11.7	340	11.3
2	427	14.2	501	16.7
3	320	10.7	426	14.2
4	245	8.2	314	10.5
5	371	12.4	234	7.8
6	265	8.8	244	8.1
7	289	9.6	250	8.3
8	275	9.2	240	8.0
9	232	7.7	205	6.8
0 or 5	595	19.8	484	16.1
Total	2999	100.0	3004	100.0

Table DQ.11: Observation of places for hand washing, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households

	Place for handwashing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other		
Region						
Belgrade	96.6	.5	1.4	1.3	100.0	1399
Vojvodina	97.1	.3	2.0	.5	100.0	1800
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.4	.6	1.2	.9	100.0	1788
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	1.6	.2	.1	100.0	1405
Area						
Urban	96.6	.7	1.6	1.0	100.0	3836
Rural	98.3	.7	.6	.3	100.0	2556
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	95.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	100.0	1274
Second	98.9	.4	.4	.4	100.0	1130
Middle	98.2	.2	1.1	.2	100.0	1230
Fourth	97.6	.9	1.0	.4	100.0	1304
Richest	96.7	.5	1.6	1.2	100.0	1454
Total	97.3	.7	1.2	.7	100.0	6392

Table DQ.12: Observation of under-5s birth certificates, Serbia, 2010

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificate seen

| | Child does not have birth certificate | Child has birth certificate | | Don't know/ Missing | Total | Percent 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)				
Region							
Belgrade	.5	69.1	29.8	.5	100.0	69.8	593
Vojvodina	3.8	58.8	37.4	.0	100.0	61.2	1057
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.5	56.3	36.9	.3	100.0	60.4	1009
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	69.0	29.8	.0	100.0	69.8	715
Area							
Urban	2.2	65.4	32.1	.2	100.0	67.1	1916
Rural	5.1	57.5	37.2	.1	100.0	60.8	1458
Child's age							
0	4.5	62.5	33.0	.0	100.0	65.4	557
1	3.1	63.7	33.2	.0	100.0	65.7	699
2	4.1	61.2	34.2	.6	100.0	64.2	711
3	3.6	61.5	34.9	.0	100.0	63.8	671
4	2.4	61.4	35.9	.3	100.0	63.1	736
Total	3.5	62.0	34.3	.2	100.0	64.4	3374

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Serbia, 2010

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

| | Mother in the household | | | | Mother not in the household | | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Age									
0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	222
1	98.8	.0	.0	.0	.4	.8	.0	100.0	262
2	99.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5	.0	100.0	295
3	98.1	.0	.0	.0	.6	1.3	.0	100.0	260
4	98.8	.0	.0	.0	.5	.7	.0	100.0	295
Total	99.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.7	.0	100.0	1335

Table DQ.14: Selection of children age 2–14 years for the child discipline module, Serbia, 2010

Percent of households with at least two children age 2–14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2–14 years
Region		
Belgrade	97.1	277
Vojvodina	96.9	418
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.0	461
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	313
Area		
Urban	97.6	799
Rural	97.6	670
Number of children age 2–14 years		
2	98.0	1172
3	97.0	234
4	92.1	63
Total	97.6	1469

Table DQ.15: School attendance by single age, Serbia, 2010

Distribution of household population age 5–24 by educational level and educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year

	Not attending school	Kinder-garten	Preschool Preparation programme	Currently attending													Higher than secondary	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members
				Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade								
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
Reached age in year 2010																			
5	45.8	30.4	23.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	226
6	5.6	.6	81.3	12.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	100.0	225
7	2.0	.0	2.4	79.1	15.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	100.0	220
8	1.0	.0	.0	1.0	85.9	12.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	100.0	199
9	.1	.0	.0	.1	2.6	80.7	16.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	209
10	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.4	2.9	85.1	9.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	193
11	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.4	83.6	14.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	210
12	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	4.5	84.5	9.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	166
13	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	2.7	91.4	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	200
14	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.0	1.1	5.4	90.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	187
15	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5	6.6	88.5	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	228
16	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	6.3	83.9	3.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0	190
17	9.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	8.3	81.3	1.1	.0	.0	100.0	248
18	19.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.6	8.7	67.2	3.9	.0	100.0	236
19	46.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.7	49.3	.0	100.0	249
20	48.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.8	.9	49.4	.0	100.0	279
21	50.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.0	.7	48.1	.1	100.0	263
22	54.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.3	44.4	.0	100.0	267
23	57.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	42.6	.0	100.0	309
24	75.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	24.4	.0	100.0	290

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living, Serbia, 2010

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
Age										
15–19	24	18	1.33	24	18	1.33	0	0	na	427
20–24	251	250	1.00	248	250	.99	3	0	na	679
25–29	817	843	.97	809	837	.97	8	6	1.33	1201
30–34	984	944	1.04	974	943	1.03	10	1	10.00	1144
35–39	789	798	.99	773	791	.98	16	7	2.29	841
40–44	480	503	.95	472	495	.95	8	8	1.00	497
45–49	631	529	1.19	616	522	1.18	15	7	2.14	596
Total	3976	3885	1.07	3916	3856	1.06	60	29	3.35	5385

na: Not Applicable

Appendix D Data Quality Tables — Roma Settlements Sample

Table DQ.1R: Age distribution of household population, Roma Settlements, 2010

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex

	Males		Females			Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	102	2.5	87	2.1	28	68	1.6	72	1.8	56	33	.8	54	1.3
1	121	2.9	125	3.0	29	73	1.8	76	1.8	57	43	1.0	14	.3
2	131	3.1	142	3.4	30	65	1.6	76	1.8	58	37	.9	34	.8
3	115	2.8	112	2.7	31	54	1.3	55	1.3	59	26	.6	27	.7
4	141	3.4	116	2.8	32	59	1.4	87	2.1	60	40	1.0	32	.8
5	95	2.3	98	2.4	33	64	1.5	62	1.5	61	23	.6	13	.3
6	111	2.7	105	2.6	34	60	1.4	39	.9	62	17	.4	23	.6
7	101	2.4	94	2.3	35	40	1.0	53	1.3	63	19	.4	17	.4
8	64	1.5	76	1.8	36	54	1.3	38	.9	64	23	.6	17	.4
9	77	1.8	96	2.3	37	45	1.1	55	1.3	65	12	.3	8	.2
10	76	1.8	79	1.9	38	51	1.2	36	.9	66	6	.1	17	.4
11	82	2.0	68	1.6	39	45	1.1	71	1.7	67	17	.4	7	.2
12	84	2.0	73	1.7	40	50	1.2	50	1.2	68	11	.3	11	.3
13	77	1.8	71	1.7	41	48	1.2	31	.8	69	4	.1	21	.5
14	73	1.7	72	1.8	42	62	1.5	45	1.1	70	15	.4	12	.3
15	78	1.9	101	2.4	43	38	.9	40	1.0	71	1	.0	11	.3
16	50	1.2	81	2.0	44	35	.8	35	.9	72	8	.2	6	.1
17	59	1.4	76	1.9	45	49	1.2	38	.9	73	8	.2	15	.4
18	79	1.9	76	1.9	46	54	1.3	53	1.3	74	2	.0	1	.0
19	84	2.0	87	2.1	47	42	1.0	40	1.0	75	1	.0	7	.2
20	95	2.3	70	1.7	48	46	1.1	31	.8	76	8	.2	1	.0
21	63	1.5	55	1.3	49	54	1.3	53	1.3	77	4	.1	2	.1
22	59	1.4	80	1.9	50	59	1.4	30	.7	78	9	.2	4	.1
23	72	1.7	59	1.4	51	46	1.1	65	1.6	79	0	.0	1	.0
24	68	1.6	79	1.9	52	42	1.0	34	.8	80+	7	.2	21	.5
25	67	1.6	79	1.9	53	40	1.0	19	.5					
26	76	1.8	61	1.5	54	54	1.3	42	1.0	DK/Missing	1	.0	0	.0
27	57	1.4	60	1.5	55	35	.9	41	1.0	Total	4165	100.0	4123	100.0

Table DQ.2R: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women, Roma Settlements, 2010

Household population of women age 10–54, interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups

	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	363	na	na	na
15–19	421	400	20.2	95.1
20–24	344	332	16.7	96.7
25–29	348	341	17.2	98.1
30–34	318	302	15.2	95.1
35–39	253	235	11.8	92.8
40–44	200	180	9.1	90.1
45–49	216	196	9.8	90.6
50–54	190	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	2099	1987	100.0	94.6
Ratio of 50–54 to 45–49				.88

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.3R: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men, Roma settlements, 2010

Household population of men age 10–34, interviewed men age 15–29, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups

	Household population of men age 10–34 years	Interviewed men age 15–29 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	391	na	na	na
15–19	350	279	33.2	79.9
20–24	357	281	33.3	78.6
25–29	342	282	33.5	82.4
30–34	302	na	na	na
Total (15–29)	1049	842	100.0	80.3
Ratio of 30–34 to 25–29				.88

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.4R: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires, Roma Settlements, 2010

Household population of children age 0–7, children age 0–4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages

	Household population of children 0–7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	190	188	15.9	99.2
1	245	244	20.6	99.5
2	273	271	22.9	99.3
3	228	226	19.1	99.1
4	258	256	21.6	99.3
5	194	na	na	na
6	216	na	na	na
7	196	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	1193	1185	100.0	99.3
Ratio of 5 to 4				.75

na: Not Applicable

Table DQ.5R: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households, Roma Settlements, 2010

Household population of women age 15–49, interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of women age 15–49 years		Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Area					
Urban	1453	69.2	1388	69.8	95.5
Rural	646	30.8	599	30.2	92.8
Household size					
1–3	974	46.4	220	11.1	96.4
4–6	856	40.8	1109	55.8	95.6
7+	269	12.8	658	33.1	92.5
Education of household head					
None	236	11.3	215	10.8	90.9
Primary	1497	71.3	1427	71.8	95.3
Secondary	343	16.3	329	16.5	95.8
Higher/High	23	1.1	17	.8	73.9
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	395	18.8	369	18.6	93.4
Second	398	19.0	378	19.0	95.0
Middle	404	19.3	377	19.0	93.2
Fourth	453	21.6	440	22.2	97.1
Richest	449	21.4	423	21.3	94.3
Total	2099	100.0	1987	100.0	94.6

Table DQ.6R: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households, Roma Settlements, 2010

Household population of men age 15–29, interviewed men age 15–29, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of men age 15–29 years		Interviewed men age 15–29 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Area					
Urban	715	68.2	571	67.9	79.9
Rural	333	31.8	270	32.1	81.1
Household size					
1–3	572	54.5	122	14.4	91.4
4–6	387	36.9	449	53.3	79.3
7+	90	8.5	272	32.3	77.6
Education of household head					
None	124	11.9	98	11.6	78.6
Primary	735	70.1	591	70.2	80.4
Secondary	184	17.6	148	17.6	80.3
Higher/High	5	.5	5	.6	93.5
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	224	21.4	180	21.3	80.1
Second	205	19.6	160	19.0	77.7
Middle	215	20.5	166	19.7	77.0
Fourth	204	19.4	184	21.8	90.2
Richest	200	19.1	153	18.2	76.5
Total	1049	100.0	842	100.0	80.3

Table DQ.7R: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households, Roma Settlements, 2010

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Area					
Urban	807	67.6	802	67.7	99.4
Rural	386	32.4	383	32.3	99.0
Household size					
1–3	107	9.0	81	6.8	100.0
4–6	687	57.6	628	53.0	99.6
7+	399	33.4	476	40.2	98.8
Education of household head					
None	155	13.0	151	12.8	97.3
Primary	865	72.5	862	72.8	99.6
Secondary	166	13.9	165	13.9	99.3
Higher/High	7	.6	7	.6	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	294	24.6	293	24.7	99.7
Second	284	23.8	281	23.7	99.0
Middle	215	18.0	212	17.9	98.4
Fourth	205	17.1	204	17.2	99.6
Richest	196	16.4	195	16.5	99.7
Total	1193	100.0	1185	100.0	99.3

Table DQ.8R: Completeness of reporting, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	.0	9018
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	.1	1711
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	.1	1711
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15—49		
Only month		1.8	2118
Both month and year		.0	2118
Date of first birth	All women age 15—49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		1.1	1711
Both month and year		.9	1711
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15—49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	15.2	22
Date of last birth	All women age 15—49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		.6	1711
Both month and year		.1	1711
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15—49		
Only month		17.5	1827
Both month and year		5.6	1827
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15—49 with year of first marriage not known	.0	1827
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15—24 who have ever had sex	.1	570
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15—24 who have ever had sex	.2	570
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	.0	2118
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	.0	2118
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15—29		
Only month		.3	877
Both month and year		.0	877
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15—29		
Only month		12.0	535
Both month and year		3.3	535
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15—29 with year of first marriage not known	.0	535
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15—24 who have ever had sex	.0	416
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15—24 who have ever had sex	.0	416
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	.0	877
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	.0	877
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		.4	1604
Both month and year		.0	1604
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		11.7	1604
Height		18.1	1604
Both weight and height		11.6	1604
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	.1	1604
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	.1	1604

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.9R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, Roma Settlements, 2010

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

	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, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	88.6	.0	.0	.0	11.4	100.0	11.4	123
6–11 months	88.8	.0	.0	.0	11.2	100.0	11.2	125
12–23 months	90.7	.0	.3	.0	9.0	100.0	9.3	335
24–35 months	89.6	.3	.0	.0	10.1	100.0	10.4	336
36–47 months	88.9	.0	.0	.0	11.1	100.0	11.1	288
48–59 months	89.2	.3	.3	.0	10.3	100.0	10.8	397
Total	89.5	.1	.1	.0	10.3	100.0	10.5	1604

	Valid height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Height by age								
<6 months	77.2	9.8	.0	.0	13.0	100.0	22.8	123
6–11 months	76.8	8.0	.0	.0	15.2	100.0	23.2	125
12–23 months	78.2	8.4	.0	.3	13.1	100.0	21.8	335
24–35 months	81.3	6.0	.0	.0	12.8	100.0	18.8	336
36–47 months	82.6	4.2	.0	.0	13.2	100.0	17.4	288
48–59 months	86.4	3.3	.0	.3	10.1	100.0	13.6	397
Total	81.5	5.9	.0	.1	12.5	100.0	18.5	1604

	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight not measured, height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by height								
<6 months	72.4	.0	9.8	.0	17.9	100.0	27.6	123
6–11 months	76.0	.0	8.0	.0	16.0	100.0	24.0	125
12–23 months	79.7	.0	8.4	.3	11.6	100.0	20.3	335
24–35 months	82.4	.3	6.0	.0	11.3	100.0	17.6	336
36–47 months	81.9	.0	4.2	.0	13.9	100.0	18.1	288
48–59 months	77.3	.3	3.3	.3	18.9	100.0	22.7	397
Total	79.2	.1	5.9	.1	14.6	100.0	20.8	1604

Table DQ.10R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements, Roma Settlements, 2010

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	97	6.7	85	5.9
1	177	12.3	215	14.9
2	151	10.5	182	12.6
3	157	10.9	174	12.1
4	143	9.9	161	11.2
5	174	12.1	126	8.7
6	118	8.2	145	10.1
7	136	9.5	139	9.6
8	148	10.3	91	6.3
9	138	9.6	123	8.5
0 or 5	271	18.8	211	14.6
Total	1439	100.0	1441	100.0

Table DQ.11R: Observation of places for hand washing, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households

	Place for handwashing					Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed			Total	
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other		
Area						
Urban	93.4	3.0	1.9	1.6	100.0	1069
Rural	94.7	3.1	.8	1.4	100.0	642
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.2	9.4	1.1	3.2	100.0	436
Second	95.6	1.9	.8	1.7	100.0	363
Middle	95.7	.9	2.2	.9	100.0	322
Fourth	96.7	.3	2.3	.3	100.0	306
Richest	98.2	.0	1.1	.7	100.0	284
Total	93.9	3.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	1711

Table DQ.12R: Observation of under-5s birth certificates, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificate seen

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percent 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)				
Area							
Urban	7.0	54.9	37.3	.8	100.0	59.5	1024
Rural	11.0	41.9	45.3	1.7	100.0	48.0	580
Child's age							
0	12.5	52.0	34.3	1.2	100.0	60.3	248
1	7.2	53.9	38.9	.0	100.0	58.1	334
2	9.2	46.1	42.9	1.8	100.0	51.8	336
3	4.5	47.8	46.0	1.7	100.0	50.9	289
4	9.3	51.1	38.5	1.0	100.0	57.0	397
Total	8.5	50.2	40.2	1.1	100.0	55.5	1604

Table DQ.13R: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Roma Settlements, 2010

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

| | Mother in the household | | | | Mother not in the household | | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Age									
0	98.8	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	100.0	190
1	99.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.3	.0	100.0	245
2	96.3	.0	.0	.0	2.2	1.5	.0	100.0	273
3	96.6	.0	.0	.0	1.9	1.5	.0	100.0	228
4	94.4	.0	.0	.0	3.3	2.3	.0	100.0	258
Total	96.9	.0	.0	.0	1.9	1.2	.0	100.0	1193

Table DQ.14R: Selection of children age 2–14 years for the child discipline module, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percent of households with at least two children age 2–14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2–14 years
Area		
Urban	97.8	554
Rural	99.1	319
Number of children age 2–14 years		
2	99.5	400
3	97.1	272
4	97.5	201
Total	98.3	873

Table DQ.15R: School attendance by single age, Roma Settlements, 2010

Distribution of household population age 5–24 by educational level and educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year

	Not attending school	Kinder-garten	Preschool Preparation programme	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
Reached age in year 2010																			
5	74.3	7.7	18.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	224
6	27.9	.6	61.2	10.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	100.0	214
7	6.3	.0	2.8	82.9	8.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	194
8	5.4	.0	.0	14.0	71.0	9.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	145
9	10.0	.0	.0	2.7	13.1	56.4	17.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	175
10	4.5	.0	.0	2.0	2.6	23.6	64.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	155
11	3.9	.0	.0	.2	6.6	4.0	25.9	56.3	3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	146
12	8.4	.0	.0	.2	.7	1.9	12.7	19.2	54.6	2.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	157
13	24.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	2.0	5.3	24.1	37.3	6.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	146
14	29.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.4	13.2	9.5	10.6	33.8	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	154
15	42.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	2.6	4.5	2.5	19.0	29.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	174
16	72.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.0	.8	3.6	2.3	6.1	13.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	134
17	78.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	1.1	.4	1.9	2.8	12.7	1.7	.0	.0	100.0	131
18	92.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.7	.0	.5	2.9	3.1	.3	.0	.0	100.0	146
19	92.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.8	.2	.9	.3	.0	100.0	165
20	89.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	5.2	.0	.0	3.7	.0	100.0	176
21	90.3	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	1.5	7.4	100.0	124
22	98.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	100.0	137
23	97.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	2.4	.0	100.0	128
24	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	152

Table DQ.16R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living, Roma Settlements, 2010

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
Age										
15–19	105	99	1.06	103	99	1.04	2	0	na	373
20–24	390	373	1.05	386	371	1.04	4	2	2.00	439
25–29	530	529	1.00	518	523	.99	12	6	2.00	407
30–34	460	455	1.01	448	447	1.00	12	8	1.50	294
35–39	385	392	.98	375	384	.98	10	8	1.25	234
40–44	332	291	1.14	316	274	1.15	16	17	.94	193
45–49	286	224	1.28	271	212	1.28	15	12	1.25	178
Total	2488	2363	1.07	2417	2310	1.07	71	53	1.49	2118

na: Not Applicable

Appendix E MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS4 INDICATOR [M]	Module[1]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG[2]
1. MORTALITY				
1.1 Under-five mortality rate[3]	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2 Infant mortality rate[4]	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
2. NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from 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 (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from 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 (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4 Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5 Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[5]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BF	Number of children age 12–15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12–15 months	
2.8 Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children age 20–23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20–23 months	
2.9 Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	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	
2.10 Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0–35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.11 Bottle feeding	BF	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	
2.12 Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	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	

[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men. In MICS4 Serbia survey the Questionnaire for Individual Men age 15–29 years has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire.

[1] Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[2] MDG indicators as of February 2010

[3] This indicator is available only for Roma sample

[4] This indicator is available only for Roma sample

[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)

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children age 6–23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times[7] or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed[8] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	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	
2.18	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	Infants weighted at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighted at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH					
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.11	Solid fuels	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	
4. 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 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
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0–2 years whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0–2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a designated place for hand washing where water and soap are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		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

[7] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6–8 months, 3 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

[8] Infants age 0–5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6–23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
5.4	Unmet need[9]	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 who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15—49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	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 past 3 days	Total number of children age 36—59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36—59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36—59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: 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	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	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 past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Early child development Index	EC	Number of children age 36—59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children age 36—59 months	
6.7	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	
7. 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
7.5	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	
7.6	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

9   See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children (of any age) 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 who are attending the first grade of secondary school	
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
7.10	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
8. 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	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2–14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children age 2–14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women age 20–49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15–19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women age 15–19 years	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) for women age 15–19 years, (b) for women age 20–24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (a) age 15–19 years, (b) age 20–24 years	
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner 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	
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection[10], know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15–24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify all three means[11] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[12] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15–49 years	

[10] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[11] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[12] Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus.

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15–24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15–24 years	
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
9.12	Age-mixing among sexual partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older than they were	Total number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	Sex with multiple partners	SB	Number of women age 15–49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners	SB	Number of women age 15–49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15–49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15–24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15–24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children age 0–17 years	
9.18	Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	HL	Number of children age 0–17 years with at least one dead parent	Total number of children age 0–17 years	
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
MT.1	Exposure to mass media	MT	Number of women age 15–49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
MT.2	Use of computers [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15–24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
MT.3	Use of internet [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15–24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
11. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
SW.1	Life satisfaction [M]	LS	Number of women age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look	Total number of women age 15–24 years	
SW.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	
SW.3	Perception of a better life [M]	LS	Number of 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	Total number of women age 15–24 years	

Appendix F Questionnaires

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MODULE HH — HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL

HH1. Cluster number:		**HH2.** Household line number:	
HH3. Interviewer name:		**HH4.** Supervisor name:	
Interviewer ID code:		Supervisor ID code:	

HH5. Day/month/year of interview:

(Day) *(Month)* *(Year)*

HH6. Type of settlement:		**HH7.** Region:	
Urban	1	Central Serbia without City of Belgrade	1
Rural	2	City of Belgrade	2
		AP Vojvodina	3

We are from Statistical Office of the Republic Serbia. We are working on survey concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone than our project team.

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 ⇨ *Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH8. Name of head of household:

HH9. Result of HH interview:		**HH10.** Respondent to household questionnaire	
Completed	01	Name:	
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	02	Line number from HL Module	
Entire household absent for extended period of time	03		
Refused	04	**HH11.** Total number of household members:	
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling	05		
Dwelling destroyed	06		
Dwelling not found	07		
Other *(specify)*	96		

HH12. Number of women age 15–49 years:		**HH13.** Number of woman's questionnaires completed:	
HH14. Number of children under age 5:		**HH15.** Number of under-5 questionnaires completed:	
HH14a. Number of men age 15–29 years:		**HH15a.** Number of man's questionnaires completed:	

HH16. Field edited by:		**HH17.** Data entry clerk:	
Name		Name	
ID code		ID code	

MODULE HL — HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HH18. *Record the time*	**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:* **Are there any others who live here, even if they are not at home now?** *If yes, complete listing for questions HL2–HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.* *Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household listing form have been used.*

Hour		For women age 15–49
Minutes		

HL1. Line No.	HL2. *Name*	HL3. What is the relationship of *(name)* to the head of the household?	HL4. Is *(name)* male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. What is *(name)*'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. How old is *(name)*? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above record "95"*	HL7. *Circle line number if woman is age 15–49*
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	15–49
01		0 1	1	2				01
02			1	2				02
03			1	2				03
04			1	2				04
05			1	2				05
06			1	2				06
07			1	2				07
08			1	2				08
09			1	2				09
10			1	2				10
11			1	2				02
12			1	2				03
13			1	2				04
14			1	2				05
15			1	2				06

Tick here if additional questionnaire 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 servants, friends) 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 information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.

For each man age 15–29 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Men's Questionnaire.

For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.

You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, man and each child under five in the household.

For men age 15−29	For children age 5−14	For children under age 5	For all household members	For children age 0−17			
HL7a. *Circle line number if man is 15−29*	**HL8.** Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? *Record Line no. of mother/caretaker*	**HL9.** Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? *Record line number of mother/caretaker*	**HL10.** Did *(name)* sleep here last night? 1 Yes 2 No	**HL11.** Is *(name)*'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No↳ HL13 8 DK↳ HL13	**HL12.** Does *(name's)* natural mother live in this household? *Record line number of mother or 00 for "No"*	**HL13.** Is *(name)*'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No↳ Next line 8 DK↳ Next line	**HL14.** Does *(name)*'s natural father live in this household? *Record Line number of father or 00 for "No"*
15−29	Mother	Mother	Y N	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
01			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
02			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
03			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
04			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
05			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
06			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
07			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
08			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
09			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
10			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
02			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
03			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
04			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
05			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	
06			1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8	

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

01 Head	06 Parent	11 Niece / Nephew
02 Wife / Husband	07 Parent-In-Law	12 Other relative
03 Son / Daughter	08 Brother / Sister	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	14 Not related
05 Grandchild	10 Uncle / Aunt	98 Don't know

For household members age 5 and above

ED1.	ED2.		ED3.		ED4.		ED5.	

Line No.	Name and age
	Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6
			Does *(name)* attend school or preschool?
			
			If "No", then ask the following:
			
			Has *(name)* ever attended school or preschool?
			1 Yes
			2 No↘
			   Next line
					What is the highest level of school *(name)* attended?
					Level:
					0 Kindergarten
					1 PPP
					2 Primary
					3 Secondary
					4 Higher
					8 DK
					If level = 0 or 1, skip to ED5
						What is the highest grade *(name)* completed at this level?
						Grade/year:
						98 DK
						If less than 1. grade enter 00.
							During the (2010–2011), school year, did *(name)* attend school or preschool at any time?
							1 Yes
							2 No↘
							   ED7	

Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level	Grade/year	Yes	No
01			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
02			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
03			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
04			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
05			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
06			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
07			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
08			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
09			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
10			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
11			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
12			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
13			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
14			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2
15			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2

ATTENDANCE TO COMPULSORY PRESCHOOL PREPARATION PROGRAMME — For each child age 5–7 who lives in the household

Copy from ED1 line number to ED9, and from ED2 name and age to ED10, for each child age 5–7.

ED9.	ED10.		ED11.		ED12.	ED13.
Line *Copy from ED1.*	Name and age *Copy name and age from ED2.*		Does the child attend/ed to the PPP? 1 Yes 2 No *If "No", and the child is 6 or 7 years ⇨ ED15.* *If "No" and the child is 5 years ⇨ Next Line*		What type of facility the child attends or attended 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	How does the child usualy goes/went to PPP? 1 Walks 4 Private car or motorcycle 2 Bicycle 3 City transport 5 Organized transport to the facility 6 Other
Line	Name	Age	PPP Attendance		Educational Institution	Transportation
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6
			1	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 96	1 2 3 4 5 6

ED6.

During this school year, which level and grade is *(name)* attending?

Level:
0 Kindergarten
1 PPP
2 Primary
3 Secondary
4 Higher
8 DK

If level = 0 or 1, skip to ED7

Grade/year:
98 DK

ED7.

During the previous school year (2009–2010), did *(name)* attend school or preschool at any time?

1 Yes
2 No⤴
   Next line
8 DK⤴
   Next line

ED8.

During that previous school year, which level and grade did *(name)* attend?

Level:
0 Kindergarten
1 PPP
2 Primary
3 Secondary
4 Higher
8 DK

If level = 0 or 1, go to next person

Grade/year:
98 DK

Level	Grade/year	Y	N	DK	Level	Grade/year
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
0 1 2 3 4 8		1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	

ED14.

What is the distance (in km) and how much time (in minutes) does it take from your household to the facility with PPP, when using the usual way/ mean of transportation to get there?

DK: *enter 98.* ⇨ Next line

ED15.

What are the main reasons of non-attendance of preschool preparation programme? *Probe:* Anything else?

A Not much to learn 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 Child not registered (no documents)
I No one can take child to PPP
J Costs of transport

K Textbooks/school supplies/pens
L Clothes
M Food
N Hygiene expenses
X Other

Km	Minutes	Parents' attitudes					Access problems					Financial problems			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X

WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water		
	Piped into dwelling	11	11 ⇨ WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot	12	12 ⇨ WS6
	Piped to neighbour	13	13 ⇨ WS6
	Public tap / standpipe	14	14 ⇨ WS3
	Tube Well, Borehole	21	21 ⇨ WS3
	Dug well		
	Protected well	31	31 ⇨ WS3
	Unprotected well	32	32 ⇨ WS3
	Water from spring		
	Protected spring	41	41 ⇨ WS3
	Unprotected spring	42	42 ⇨ WS3
	Rainwater collection	51	51 ⇨ WS3
	Tanker-truck	61	61 ⇨ WS3
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	81	81 ⇨ WS3
	Bottled water	91	
	Other *(specify)*	96	96 ⇨ WS3
WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	Piped water		
	Piped into dwelling	11	11 ⇨ WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot	12	12 ⇨ WS6
	Piped to neighbour	13	13 ⇨ WS6
	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	
WS3. Where is that water source located?	In own dwelling	1	1 ⇨ WS6
	In own yard/plot	2	2 ⇨ WS6
	Elsewhere	3	
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	2 ⇨ WS8
	DK	8	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 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 necessary ask permission to observe the facility.
	Flush / Pour flush
	    Flush to piped sewer system
	    Flush to septic tank
	    Flush to pit (latrine)
	    Flush to somewhere else
	    Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where
	 Pit latrine
	    Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)
	    Pit latrine with slab
	    Pit latrine without slab / Open pit
	 Composting toilet
	 Bucket
	 No facility, Bush, Field
	 Other *(specify)*
		11
		 12
		 13
		 14
		 15
		
		 21
		 22
		 23
		 31
		 41
		 95
		 96
			
			95 ⇨ Next module

WS9. Do you share this faciilty with others who are not members of your household?	Yes No	1 2	 2 ⇨ Next module
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) Public facility	1 2	 2 ⇨ Next module
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 DK	 10 98	

MODULE HC — HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC1a. What is the religion of the head of this household?	Orthodox Catholic Islamic Does not want to declare Other religion *(specify)* No religion	1 2 3 4 6 7	
HC1c. To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?	Serbian Hungarian Bosnian Roma Other ethnic group *(specify)* Does not want to declare	1 2 3 4 6 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/Sand
	 Rudimentary floor
	    Wood planks
	 Finished floor
	    Parquet, polished wood or laminate
	    Vinyl/Linoleum
	    Ceramic tiles
	    Cement
	 Other *(specify)*
		
		 11
		
		 21
		
		 31
		 32
		 33
		 34
		 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		
	Metal/Sheet	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 observation.*	Natural walls		
	No walls	11	
	Cane/Trunks	12	
	Dirt	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	
	Other *(specify)*	96	
HC6. What type of fuel does your household <u>mainly</u> use for cooking?	Electricity	01	01 ⇨ HC8
	Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)	02	02 ⇨ HC8
	Natural gas (piped)	03	03 ⇨ HC8
	Biogas	04	04 ⇨ HC8
	Kerosene	05	05 ⇨ HC8
	Coal / Lignite	06	
	Charcoal	07	
	Wood	08	
	Straws / Shrubs / Grass	09	
	Agricultural crop residue	11	
	No food cooked in household	95	95 ⇨ HC8
	Other *(specify)*	96	
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 flat/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] An electric stove?	Electric stove	1	2	
[G] A bed?	Bed	1	2	
[H] A table with chairs?	Table with chairs	1	2	
[I] A vacuum cleaner?	Vacuum cleaner	1	2	
[J] A PC/Laptop?	PC/Laptop	1	2	
[K] A closet?	Closet	1	2	
[L] A washing machine?	Washing machine	1	2	
[M] A drying machine?	Drying machine	1	2	
[N] An air conditioner?	Air conditioner	1	2	
[O] Jacuzzi tub?	Jacuzzi tub	1	2	
[P] Video monitoring system?	Video monitoring system	1	2	
HC9. Does any member of your household own:		Yes	No	
[A] A watch?	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	
[F] A car or truck?	Car/Truck	1	2	
[G] A boat with motor?	Boat with motor	1	2	
[H] 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 Rent Other (Not owned or rented)		1 2 6	
HC11. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	Yes No		1 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 No		1 2	2 ⇨ HC15
HC14. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Horses, donkeys or mules? [C] Goats? [D] Sheep? [E] Chickens? [F] Pigs? [G] Other poultry? *If none, record "00".* *If 95 or more, record "95".* *If DK, record "98".*	Milk cows or bulls Horses, donkeys, mules Goats Sheep Chickens Pigs Other poultry		⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚	
HC15. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	Yes No		1 2	

Table 1: Children Aged 2–14 Years Eligible for Child Discipline Questions

- *List each of the children aged 2–14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2–14 years.*
- *Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*
- *Then record the total number of children aged 2–14 in the box provided (CD6).*

CD1. Rank number	CD2. Line num. from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. 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	
CD6. Total number of children age 2–14 years					

- *If there is only one child age 2–14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down '1' and continue with CD9.*

Table 2: Selection of Random Child for Child Discipline Questions

- *Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.*
- *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 eligible children (2–14) in CD6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.*
- *Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.*

CD7. Last digit of the Household line number (HH2)	Total number of Eligible Children in the Household (CD6)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. *Record the rank number of selected child from Table 1 (CD1)*	

| **CD9.** *Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.* | Name | |
| | Line number | |

CD10. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if **you or anyone else in your household** has used this method with *(name)* **in the past month**.

| **CD11.** Took away privileges, forbade something *(name)* liked or did not allow him/her to leave house. | Yes | 1 | |
| | No | 2 | |

| **CD12.** Explained why *(name)* behavior was wrong | Yes | 1 | |
| | No | 2 | |

| **CD13.** Shook him/her. | Yes | 1 | |
| | No | 2 | |

CD14. shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD15. Gave him/her something else to do.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD16. Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD17. Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD18. Called him/her dumb, lazy or another name like that.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD19. Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD20. Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm or leg.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD21. Beat him/her up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	Yes	1	
	No	2	
CD22. 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	
	Don't know / No opinion	8	

MODULE HW — HANDWASHING

HW1. Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	Observed	1	
	Not observed		
	Not in dwelling / plot / yard	2	2 ⇨ HW4
	No permission to see	3	3 ⇨ HW4
	Other reason	6	6 ⇨ HW4
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the specific place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available	1	
	Water is not available	2	
HW3. *Record if soap or detergent is present at the specific place for handwashing.* *Circle all that apply.* *Skip to HH19 if any soap or detergent code (A, B, C or D) is circled.* *If "None" (Y) is circled, continue with HW4.*	Bar soap	A	A ⇨ HH19
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)	B	B ⇨ HH19
	Liquid soap	C	C ⇨ HH19
	Ash / Mud / Sand	D	D ⇨ HH19
	None	Y	
HW4. Do you have any soap or detergent or similar means in your household for washing hands?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ HH19
HW5. Can you please show it to me? *Record observation. Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap	A	
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)	B	
	Liquid soap	C	
	Ash / Mud / Sand	D	
	Not able / Does not want to show	Y	

HH19. *Record the time.* Hour and minutes		:

HH20. Does any eligible woman age 15–49 reside in the household?

Check Household Listing Form, column HL7 for any eligible woman.
You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.

    Yes ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.*

    No ⇨ *Continue.*

HH21. Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?

Check Household Listing Form, column HL9 for any eligible child under age 5.
You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.

Yes ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire to mother or caretaker of the first eligible child.*

No ⇨ *Continue.*

HH22. Does any eligible man age 15–29 reside in the household?

Check Household Listing Form, column HL7a for any eligible man.
You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible man.

Yes ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible man.*

No ⇨ *End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation. Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete HH8 to HH15a on the cover page.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

☐☐☐ MICS

MODULE WM — WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 year (see Household Questionnaire, Module HL — LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, column HL7). Fill in one form 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 number:	**WM6.** Day/month/year of interview:
Interviewer's ID code:	*(Day) (Month) (Year)*

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are working on survey concerned with health and education of family members. I would like to talk to you about it. The interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified.

If the greetings were read to this woman when starting with Household Questionnaire, the following text should be read:

Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other issues. This interview will take about 30 minutes, and I repeat that all the information obtained remains strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified.

May I start now?

☐ Yes, permission is given ⇨ *Go to WM10 and record the time and then begin with the interview.*

☐ No, permission is not given ⇨ *Complete WM7. Discuss the result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of the woman's interview:	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated	05
	Other *(specify)*	96

WM8. Field edited by: Name	**WM9.** Data entry clerk: Name
ID code	ID code

WM10. *Record the time the interview started.*	Hour and minutes	☐☐ : ☐☐

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 at 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 No	1 2 2 ⇨ WB7
WB4. What is the highest level of school you attended or now attend?	Preschool Primary Secondary Higher	0 0 ⇨ WB7 1 2 3
WB5. What is the highest grade/year you completed at that level? *If less than 1 grade/year, enter "00"*	Grade/Year	☐☐
WB6. *Check WB4:*		

☐ Secondary school or higher school/university ⇨ *Go to Next Module*

☐ Primary school ⇨ *Continue with WB7*

WB7. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.	Cannot read at all	1
Show the sentence on the card to the respondent.	Able to read only parts of sentence	2
If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:	Able to read whole sentence	3
Can you read part of the sentence to me?	No sentence in required language	4
	(specify language)	
	Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired	5

MODULE MT — ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

MT1. *Check WB7:*

☐ *Question left blank — respondent has secondary or more education* ⇨ *Continue with MT2*

☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language — codes 2, 3 or 4* ⇨ *Continue with MT2*

☐ *Cannot read at all, or blind — codes 1 or 5* ⇨ *Go to MT3*

MT2. How often do you read newspapers or magazines: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	
MT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	
MT4. How often do you watch television: would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?:	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT5. *Check WB2:* Age of respondent 15–24 years?

☐ Yes, age 15–24 ⇨ *Continue with MT6*

☐ No, age 25–49 ⇨ *Go to Next Module*

MT6. Have you ever used a computer?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ MT9
MT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ MT9
MT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	
MT9. Have you ever used the Internet?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ Next module
MT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? *If necessary, probe if the woman used Internet on any location, on any device.*	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ Next module
MT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MODULE CM — CHILD MORTALITY

All questions refer only to LIVE births.

CM1. Now I would like to ask you about 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?	Date of 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.	Day		
	DK day	98	
Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given.	Month		
Otherwise continue with CM3.	DK month	98	
	Year		⇨ CM4
	DK year	9998	

CM3. How many years ago did you have your first birth?	Completed years since first birth			
CM4. Do you have sons or daughters who are now living with you?	Yes	1		
	No	2	2 ⇨ CM6	
CM5. How many sons live with you?	Sons at home			
How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	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?	Sons elsewhere			
How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	Daughters elsewhere			
CM8. Have you ever given birth to 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/she lived only a few minutes or hours?	Yes	1		
	No	2	2 ⇨ CM10	
CM9. How many boys died?	Boys died			
How many girls died? *If none, record '00'.*	Girls died			
CM10. *Sum answers to CM5, CM7 and CM9.*	Sum			

CM11. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number of children in CM10) live births during your life. Is that correct?

        ☐   *Yes. Check below:*

                ☐   *No live births* ⇨ *Go to MODULE IS — SYMPTOMS OF ILLNES*

                ☐   *One or more live births* ⇨ *Continue with CM12*

        ☐   *No* ⇨ *Check responses to CM1–CM10 and make necessary corrections before proceeding to CM12.*

CM12. Of these (total number in CM10) births you have had, when did you deliver the last one (even if the baby died)? *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of last birth			
	Day			
	DK day	98		
	Month			
	Year			

CM13. *Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview in) 2008.*

        ☐   No live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS module.

        ☐   One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Ask for the child's name.

Name of child _____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.
Continue with the next module.

MODULE DB — DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH

This module is to be administered to all women who had live birth in the past 2 years.
Check module CM — CHILD MORTALITY, question CM13 and record the name of the last-born child here _____
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

DB1. At the time you became pregnant with *(name)*, did you want to become pregnant then?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ Next module	
	No	2		
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?	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 date of interview.
Check module CM — CHILD MORTALITY, question CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____
Use this child's name in the following questions where indicated.

MN1. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your last pregnancy with *(name)*?	Yes	1		
	No	2	2 ⇨ MN4A	

MN2. Whom did you see?	Health professional:	
Probe:	Doctor	A
Anyone else?	Nurse/midwife	B
Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.	Auxiliary midwife	C
	Other person	
	Traditional birth attendant	F
	Other *(specify)*	X

MN3. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	Number of times	☐☐
	DK	98

MN4. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:		Yes	No
[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	Blood pressure	1	2
[B] Did you give a urine sample?	Urine sample	1	2
[C] Did you give a blood sample?	Blood sample	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 attend preparation programme did you receive information about the following topics:		Yes	No	
[A] Heath during pregnancy?	Health during pregnancy	1	2	⇨ MN17
[B] Breastfeeding?	Breastfeeding	1	2	⇨ MN17
[C] newborn' care?	Newborn care	1	2	⇨ MN17
[D] parenting skills?	Parenting skills	1	2	⇨ MN17

MN4D. What was the main reason that you didn't 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)*?	Health professional:	
Probe:	Doctor	A
Anyone else?	Nurse/midwife	B
Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers givens. If the respondent says that no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.	Auxiliary midwife	C
	Other person	
	Traditional birth attendant	F
	Relatives/friends	H
	Husband	I
	Other *(specify)*	X
	No one	Y

MN18. Where did you give birth to *(name)*?	Home		
Probe to identify the type of source.	Your home	11	11 ⇨ MN20
If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.	Other home	12	12 ⇨ MN20
	Public sector		
	Government hospital	21	
_____	Government clinic/health center	22	
(Name of place)	Government health post	23	
	Other public facility *(specify)*	26	
	Private medical sector		
	Private hospital	31	
	Private clinic	32	
	Private maternity home	33	
	Other private medical facility *(specify)*	36	
	Other *(specify)*	96	96 ⇨ MN20

MN19. Was *(name)* delivered by caesaeran section, i.e. did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	Yes	1
	No	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	2 ⇨ MN23
	DK	8	8 ⇨ MN23
MN22. How much did *(name)* weigh? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card 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 breastfed *(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	☐☐☐	
	Don't know/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) medicine	D	
	Sugar, salt and water solution	E	
	Fruit juice	F	
	Infant formula	G	
	Tea/infusion solution	H	
	Other *(specify)*	X	
MN27A. Did auxiliary nurse visit you after coming home, within one week of giving birth?	Yes	1	
	No	2	

MODULE IS — ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS1. Check Household Questionnaire, Module HL — *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, column HL9.*

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 severe illness and should be taken immediately to a doctor. in case of what symptoms of illness would you take the child 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 with any suggestions.	Cannot drink or breastfeed	A
	Condition getting worse	B
	Fever	C
	Faster breathing	D
	Difficult breathing	E
	Blood in the stool	F
	Difficult drinking	G
	Other *(specify)*	X
	Other *(specify)*	Y
	Other *(specify)*	Z

MODULE CP — CONTRACEPTION

CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject — family planning. Are you pregnant now?	Yes, currently pregnant	1	1 ⇨ Next module
	No	2	
	Unsure or DK	8	

CP3. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid pregnancy.		
What are you or your partner doing to delay or avoid pregnancy? Do you use one or more of the following ways/methods:		
Prompt the following methods and provide an explanation for a specific method if necessary.		
If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.		
[A] and [B] Female/Male Sterilization: Women and/or man can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	Female sterilization	A
	Male sterilization	B
[C] IUD: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	IUD	C
[D] Injectables: Women can have an injection by a health provider, that stops her from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	Injectables	D
[E] Implants: Women can have one or more small implants placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	Implants	E
[F] Pill: Women have to take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	Pill	F
[G] Male Condom: Men can put a rubber condom on their penis before or during the sexual intercourse.	Male condom	G
[H] Female Condom: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	Female condom	H
[I] Diaphragm: Women can place a soft rubber cup in their vagina to block sperm from entering uterus or tubes	Diaphragm	I
[J] Foam, Jelly: Women may be using spermicides such as foam, jelly, cream that are used to kill supreme or make sperm unable to move to the egg.	Foam/jelly	J
[K] Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM):	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	K
[L] Rhythm Method: Woman can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	Periodic abstinence	L
[M] Withdrawal: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	Withdrawal	M
[N] Emergency Contraception: within three days after they had unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	Emergency ontraception	N
	Other *(specify)*	X
	None	Y

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 yu want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ UN4
	No	2	

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	1 ⇨ UN7
	No more/None	2	2 ⇨ UN13
	Undecided/Don't know	8	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	2 ⇨ UN9
	Says she cannot get pregnant	3	3 ⇨ UN11
	Undecided/Don't know	8	8 ⇨ UN9

UN7. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?	Months	1		
	Years	2		
	Soon/Now		993	
	Says she cannot get pregnant		994	994 ⇨ UN11
	After marriage		995	
	Other		996	
	Don't know		998	

UN8. *Check CP1:* Currently pregnant?

    Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ *Go to UN13*

    No, unsure or DK ⇨ *Continue with UN9*

UN9. Check CP3. Currently using any method of contraception?

    Yes ⇨ *Go to UN13*

    No ⇨ *Continue with UN10*

UN10. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ UN13
	No	2	
	DK	8	8 ⇨ UN13

UN11. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	Infrequent sex/No sex	A
	Menopause	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
	Don't know	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?	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 VIOIENCE

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 chidlren?	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?	Age in years		⇨ MA7
Probe: How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	DK	98	⇨ 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	
MA8. 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		⇨ Next module
	DK year	9998	
MA9. How old were you when you started living with your first husband/partner?	Age in year		

MODULE SB — SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

SB1. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse	00	00 ⇨ Next module
	Age in years		
	First time when started living with (first) husband/partner	95	
SB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK/Don't remember	8	
SB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record 'year ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago	1 0	
	Weeks ago	2 0	
	Months ago	3	
	Years ago	4	4 ⇨ SB15
SB4. The last time you had sexual intrecourse, was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
SB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.* *If "boyfriend", then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If "yes", circle "2". If "no", circle "3".*	Husband	1	
	Cohabiting partner	2	
	Boyfriend	3	3 ⇨ SB7
	Casual acquaintance	4	4 ⇨ SB7
	Other *(specify)*	6	6 ⇨ SB7
SB6. *Check MA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1=1 or MA1=2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married/Not in union (MA1=3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*			
SB7. How old is this person? *If response is "Don't know", probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner		
	DK	98	
SB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ SB15
SB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	

SB10. What was you relationship to this person? Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse. *If "boyfriend", then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If "yes", circle "2". If "no", circle "3".*	Husband	1	
	Cohabiting partner	2	
	Boyfriend	3	3 ⇨ SB12
	Casual acquaintance	4	4 ⇨ SB12
	Other *(specify)* _____	6	6 ⇨ SB12

SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:*			
☐ Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or MA1 = 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13 ☐ Else ⇨ Continue with SB12			

SB12. How old is this person? *If response is DK, probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner	☐☐	
	DK	98	

SB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ SB15

SB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Number of partners	☐☐	

SB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write "95".*	Number of lifetime partners	☐☐	
	DK	98	

MODULE HA — HIV/AIDS

HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called aids?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ Next module

HA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA3. Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA6. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

HA8. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		Yes	No	DK
[A] During pregnancy?	During pregnancy	1	2	8
[B] during delivery?	During delivery	1	2	8
[C] By breasfeeding?	By breastfeeding	1	2	8

HA9. In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends	8	

HA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends	8	

HA11. If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends	8	
HA12. If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends	8	
HA13. *Check CM13.* Any live birth in last 2 years?			
No live birth in last 2 years ⇨ Go to HA24			
One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14			
HA14. Check MN1. Received antenatal care?			
Received antenatal care ⇨ Continue with HA15			
Did not receive antenatal care ⇨ Go to HA24			

HA15. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with *(name)*, were you given any information about:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother?	AIDS from mother	1	2	8
[B] Things that you can do to prevent geting the AIDS virus?	Things to do	1	2	8
[C] Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	AIDS tests	1	2	8
Were you::	Offered a test	1	2	8
[D] Offered a test for the AIDS virus?				

HA16. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ HA19
	DK	8	8 ⇨ HA19
HA17. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ HA22
	DK	8	8 ⇨ HA22
HA18. Regardless of the result, all women who are tested are supposed to receive counselling after getting test result. After you were tested, did you receive counselling?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ HA22
	No	2	2 ⇨ HA22
	DK	8	8 ⇨ HA22
HA19. *Check MN17:* Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?			
Yes, birth delivered by health professional ⇨ Continue with HA20			
No, birth not delivered by health professional ⇨ Go to HA24			
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ HA24
HA21. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
HA22. Have you been tested for the AIDS virus after this pregnancy?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ HA25
	No	2	
HA23. When was the most recent time you were tested for the AIDS virus?	Less than 12 months ago	1	1 ⇨ Next module
	12–23 months ago	2	2 ⇨ Next module
	2 or more years ago	3	3 ⇨ Next module
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ HA27
HA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago	1	
	12–23 months ago	2	
	2 or more years ago	3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ Next module
	No	2	2 ⇨ Next module
	DK	8	8 ⇨ Next module
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	Yes	1	
	No	2	

MODULE LS — LIFE SATISFACTION

<table>
<tr><td>LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Age 15—24 ⇨ Continue with LS2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Age 25—49 ⇨ Go to WM11</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>LS2. 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 and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed by the respondent.</td>
<td>Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy</td>
<td>1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 shown by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.

How satisfied are you with your family life?</td>
<td>No family
Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>0
1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS4. How satisfied are you with your friendships?</td>
<td>No friends
Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>0
1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS5. During the current school year, did you attend school at any time?</td>
<td>Yes
No</td>
<td>1
2</td>
<td>
2 ⇨ LS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS6. How satisfied are/were you with your school?</td>
<td>Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Does not have a job
Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>0
1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS8. How satisfied are you with your health?</td>
<td>Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Very satisfied
Somewhat satisfied
Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied</td>
<td>1
2
3
4
5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>

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 responds 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 minutes	___ ___ : ___ ___

WM12. *Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.*

Is the respondent mother or caretaker of any child age 0–4 living in this household?

Yes ⇨ *Go to Questionnaire for children under 5 for that child and start interview with this respondent.*

No ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible woman or child under-5 in the household.*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MODULE UF — CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is administered to mothers or caretakers (see Household Questionnaire, Module HL — HOUSEHOLD LISTING, column HL9) who care for a child under five that lives with them (See Household Questionnaire, Module HL — HOUSEHOLD LISTING, column HL6). A separate questionnaire should be used 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.** Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number:	
UF7. Interviewer Name: Name Interviewer's ID Code:	**UF8.** Day/month/year of interview: *(Day) (Month) (Year)*	

Repeat greetings if not already read to mother/caretaker:

We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are working on survey concerned with health and education of family members. I would like to talk to you about (name from UF3) health and welfare. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified.

If the greetings were read to the respondent when starting with Household Questionnaire, the following text should be read:

Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3) health and other issues. This interview will take about 20 minutes, and I repeat that all the information obtained remains strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified.

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 ⇒ *Complete UF9. Discuss the result with your supervisor.*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *The codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated	05
	Other *(specify)*	96

UF10. Field edited by: Name ID code	**UF11.** Data entry clerk: Name ID code

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes	:

MODULE AG — CHILD'S AGE

AG1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about *(name)* health. In what day, month and year was *(name)* born? *Probe:* What is his/her birthday? *If 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 20
AG2. How old is *(name)*? *Probe:* How old was *(name)* at his/her last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record "0" if the child is less than 1 year.* *Compare and correct AG1 and 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	1 ⇨ BR3A
	Yes, not seen	2	2 ⇨ BR3A
	No	3	
	DK	8	
BR2. Has *(name)* been registered with the civil authorities?	Yes	1	1 ⇨ BR3A
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BR3. Do you know how to register your child's birth?	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 EC — EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

EC1. How many children's books or picture books *(name)* has?	None	00	
	Number of children's books	0	
	Ten or more books	10	

		Yes	No	DK	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that *(name)* plays with when he/she is at home. Does he/she play with:					
[A] homemade toys (such as dolls, cars or some 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. Adults who care for a child sometimes have to go out shopping, to visit doctor or have to leave young children for any other reason. Last week, how many days was *(name)*:		
[A] left alone longer than an hour?	Number of days the child was left alone longer than an hour	
[B] left in care of another child, i.e. someone under 10, longer than an hour?	Number of days the child was left alone with another child longer than an hour	
If the answer is "none", enter "0". If the answer is "don't know", enter "8".		

EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child*		
	Child is 3 or 4 years old ⇨ *Continue with EC5*	
	Child is 0, 1 or 2 years old ⇨ *Go to next module*	

EC5. Does *(name)* attend kindergarten or any organized learning or early childhood education programme? These can be private, government or NGO programmes.	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ EC6B
	DK	8	8 ⇨ EC7
EC6. Within the last seven days, about how many hours did *(name)* attend that programme?	Number of hours		
EC6A. What type of facility does the child attend?	Government facility	1	1 ⇨ EC7
	Private facility	2	2 ⇨ EC7
	Facility sponsored by Roma NGO	3	3 ⇨ EC7
	Facility sponsored by another NGO	4	4 ⇨ EC7
	Denominational facility	5	5 ⇨ EC7
	Other *(specify)*	6	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 over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with *(name)*:

Read each item aloud. 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)*?	Read books	A	B	X	Y
[B] Told stories to *(name)*?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y
[C] Sang songs to or with *(name)*, including lullabies?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y
[D] Took *(name)* outside the home, to park, yard or enclosure?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y
[E] Played with *(name)*?	Played with	A	B	X	Y
[F] Named, counted, or drew things to or with *(name)*?	Named/counted/drew	A	B	X	Y

EC7A. In the past 3 days, did anyone <u>who is not a member of your household</u> and is over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with *(name)*:

Read each item aloud. If "yes", ask:
Who engaged in this activity with *(name)*?

Circle all that apply.

		Grand-mother	Grand-father	Other	No one
[A] Read books to *(name)* or looked at picture books with *(name)*?	Read books	A	B	X	Y
[B] Told stories to *(name)*?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y
[C] Sang songs to or with *(name)*, including lullabies?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y
[D] Took *(name)* outside the home, to park, yard or enclosure?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y
[E] Played with *(name)*?	Played with	A	B	X	Y
[F] Named, counted or drew things to or with *(name)*?	Named/counted/drew	A	B	X	Y

EC8. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of your child. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some of them take first steps before others. These questions are related to several aspects of your child's development. Can *(name)* recognize or name at least ten letters of the 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 and can recognize 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. Does *(name)* follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
EC14. When told to do something, can *(name)* do it on his/her own?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
EC15. Does *(name)* get on 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)* lose attention easily?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	

MODULE BF — BREASTFEEDING

BF1. Has *(name)* ever been breastfed?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ BF3
	DK	8	8 ⇨ BF3
BF2. Is he/she still being breastfed?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF3. I would like to ask you about liquids that *(name)* may have had yesterday during the day or nihgt. I am interested in whether *(name)* had that liquid even if it was combined with other foods. Did *(name)* drink plain water yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF4. Did *(name)* drink adapted baby milk (Bebelac, Aptamil, Impamil etc.) yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ BF6
	DK	8	8 ⇨ BF6
BF5. How many times did *(name)* drink adapted baby milk?	Number of times	☐☐	
BF6. Did *(name)* drink fresh or powdered animal milk yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ BF8
	DK	8	8 ⇨ BF8
BF7. How many times did *(name)* drink fresh or powdered animal milk?	Number of times	☐☐	
BF8. Did *(name)* drink juice or juice drinks yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF9. Did *(name)* eat clear soup yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF10. Did *(name)* drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF11. Did *(name)* drink oral rehydratation solution — Orosal, Nelit etc., yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF12. Did *(name)* drink any other liquids yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	
BF13. Did *(name)* drink or eat yogurt yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ BF15
	DK	8	8 ⇨ BF15

BF14. How many times did *(name)* drink or eat yogurt yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times		
BF15. Did *(name)* eat soft cereal meal yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
BF16. Did *(name)* eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	 2 ⇨ BF18 8 ⇨ BF18
BF17. How many times did *(name)* eat solid or semi-solid (soft, mushy) food yesterday, during the day or night?	Number of times		
BF18. Yesterday, during the day or night, did *(name)* drink anything from a bottle (with nipple)?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	

MODULE CA — CARE OF ILLNESS

CA1. In the last two weeks, has *(name)* had diarrhoea?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	 2 ⇨ CA7 8 ⇨ CA7
CA2. I would like to know how much *(name)* was given to drink during the diarrhoea (including breastmilk). During the time *(name)* had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If "less", probe:* Was he/she given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	Much less Somewhat less About the same More Nothing to drink DK	1 2 3 4 5 8	
CA3. During the time *(name)* had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If "less", probe:* Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	Much less Somewhat less About the same More Stopped food Never gave food DK	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	

CA4. During the last episode of diarrhoea, did *(name)* drink any of the following:

Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.

		Yes	No	DK
[A] A fluid made from a special oral rehydratation solution called — orosal, nelit etc.?	Fluid from ORS packet	1	2	8
[B] A pre-packed ORS?	Pre-packed ORS	1	2	8
[C] Boiled rice water?	Boiled rice water	1	2	8
[D] Instant or stock cube soup	Instant or stock cube soup	1	2	8

CA5. Was anything (else) given to treat diarrhoea?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	 2 ⇨ CA7 8 ⇨ CA7

CA6. What (else) was given to treat diarrhoea?
Probe:
Anything else?
Record all medicines given.
Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.
 	
(Name)
	Pill or Syrup
	   Antibiotic
	   Diarrhoea medicine
	   Zinc
	   Other (not antibiotic, diarrhoea medicine or zinc)
	   Unknown pill or syrup
	Injection
	   Antibiotic
	   Non-antibiotic
	   Unknown injection
	   Infusion (intravenous)
	   Home remedy/Herbal medicine
	   Other *(specify)*
		
		A
		B
		C
		G
		H
		
		L
		M
		N
		O
		Q
		X	

CA7. At any time in the last two weeks, has *(name)* had an illness with a cough?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ CA14
	DK	8	8 ⇨ CA14
CA8. When the child had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual, with short, quick breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ CA14
	DK	8	8 ⇨ CA14
CA9. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	Problem in chest only	1	
	Blocked or running nose only	2	2 ⇨ CA14
	Both	3	
	Other *(specify)*	6	6 ⇨ CA14
	DK	8	
CA10. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness outside the home?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ CA12
	DK	8	8 ⇨ CA12
CA11. From where did you seek advice or help? *Probe:* Anywhere else? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector		
	Govt. hospital	A	
	Govt. health centre	B	
	Govt. health post	C	
	Other public *(specify)*	H	
	Private medical sector		
	Private hospital/clinic	I	
	Private physician	J	
	Private pharmacy	K	
	Other private medical *(specify)*	O	
	Other source		
	Relative/friend	P	
	Traditional practitioner	R	
	Roma health mediator	S	
	Other *(specify)*	X	
CA12. Was *(name)* given any medicine to treat this illness?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ CA14
	DK	8	8 ⇨ CA14
CA13. What medicine was *(name)* given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned. _____ *(Names of medicines)*	Antibiotic		
	Pill/Syrup	A	
	Injection	B	
	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminofen	P	
	Aspirin	Q	
	Brufen	R	
	Other *(specify)*	X	
	DK	Z	
CA14. *Check AG2:* Child less than 3 years? ☐ Yes ⇨ *Continue with CA15* ☐ No ⇨ *Go to the Next Module*			
CA15. The last time *(name)* passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	Child used toilet/latrine	01	
	Put/Rinsed into toilet or latrine	02	
	Put/Rinsed into drain or ditch	03	
	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	04	
	Buried	05	
	Left in the open	06	
	Other *(specify)*	96	
	DK	98	
UF13. Record the time.	Hour and minutes	☐☐ : ☐☐	

UF14. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0–4 living in this household?

          Yes ⇨ *Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

          No ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation, and tell him/her that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child.*

Check to see if there are other eligible woman (age 15–49 years) or child under 5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to the questionnaire for another woman or child under 5 or start preparations for anthropometric measurements of all children under 5 residing in that household.

MODULE AN — ANTHROPOMETRY

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child.
Record weight and length/height of the child below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child.
Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. Measurer's name and identification code:	Name		
	ID code		
AN2. Result of length/height and weight measurement	Either or both measured	1	
	Child not present	2	2 ⇨ AN6
	Child or caretaker refused	3	3 ⇨ AN6
	Other *(specify)*	6	6 ⇨ AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg)	⬚⬚ . ⬚	
	Weight not measured	99.9	

AN4. Child's length or height
 	
Check age of child in AG2:
 	
    Child under 2 years old ⇨ Measure length (lying down)
 	
    Child age 2 or more years ⇨ Measure height (standing up).
	Length (cm)
	   Lying down 1 ⬚⬚ . ⬚
	
	Height (cm)
	   Standing up 2 ⬚⬚ . ⬚
	
	Length/height not measured 9999.9		

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

          Yes ⇨ *Record measurements for next child.*

          No ⇨ *End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on information panel of each questionnaire. Record total number of completed questionnaires for woman, child and man into the Household Questionnaire, Module HH — HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANNEL, questions HH13, HH15 and HH15A.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

◼◼◼◼ MICS

MODULE ME — MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 29 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.

ME1. Cluster number:	**ME2.** Household number:
ME3. Man's name:	**ME4.** Man's line number:
ME5. Interviewer name and number:	
	ME6. Day/month/year of interview:
Number:	*(Day)* *(Month)* *(Year)*

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. 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 your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, 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 your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team.

May I start now?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to ME10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Complete ME7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

ME7. Result of man's interview		
	Completed	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated	05
	Other *(specify)*	96

ME8. Field edited by:	**ME9.** Data entry clerk:
Name	Name
ID code	ID code

ME10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes	:

MODULE MB — MAN'S BACKGROUND

MB1. In what month and year were you born?	Date of birth	
	Month	
	DK month	98
	Year	
	DK year	9998
MB2. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *Compare and correct MB1 and/or MB2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years)	
MB3. Have you ever attended school or preschool?	Yes	1
	No	2 2 ⇨ MB7
MB4. What is the highest level of school you attended or now attend?	Preschool	0 0 ⇨ MB7
	Primary	1
	Secondary	2
	Higher	3

MB5. What is the highest grade you completed at that level? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"*	Grade	
MB6. *Check MB4:* ___ Secondary or higher. ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ___ Primary ⇨ *Continue with MB7*		
MB7. 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 / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

MODULE MT — ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MT1. *Check MB7:* ___ Question left blank — *Respondent has secondary or more education* ⇨ *Continue with MT2* ___ Able to read or no sentence in required language — *codes 2, 3 or 4* ⇨ *Continue with MT2* ___ Cannot read at all or blind — *codes 1 or 5* ⇨ *Go to MT3*		
MT2. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. How often do you watch television: Would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT5. *Check MB2: Age of respondent 15–24 years?* ___ Yes, age 15–24 ⇨ *Continue with MT6* ___ No, age 25–29 ⇨ *Go to Next Module*		
MT6. Have you ever used a computer?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MT9
MT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MT9
MT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. Have you ever used the internet?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ Next Module
MT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes .... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ Next Module
MT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	

MODULE MA — MARRIAGE/UNION

MA1. Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	Yes, currently married .... 1 Yes, living with a woman .... 2 No, not in union 3	3 ⇨ MA5

MA2. How old is your wife/partner? *Probe:* How old was your wife/partner on her last birthday?	Age in years DK	| 98	⇨ MA7 ⇨ MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	Yes, formerly married Yes, formerly lived with a woman No	1 2 3	 3 ⇨ Next Module
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed Divorced Separated	1 2 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	Only once More than once	1 2	
MA8. In what month and year did you first marry or start living with a woman as if married?	Date of first marriage Month DK month Year DK year	 98 9998	 ⇨ Next Module
MA9. How old were you when you started living with your first wife/partner?	Age in years		

MODULE CP — CONTRACEPTION

CP3. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid pregnancy. What are you or your partner doing to delay or avoid pregnancy? Do you use one or more of the following ways/methods: Prompt the following methods and provide an explanation for a specific method if necessary. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.		
[A] and [B] Female/Male Sterilization: Women and/or man can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	Female sterilization Male sterilization	A B
[C] IUD: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	IUD	C
[D] Injectables: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	Injectables	D
[E] Implants: Women can have one or more small implants placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	Implant	E
[F] Pill: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	Pill	F
[G] Male Condom: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before or during sexual intercourse.	Male condom	G
[H] Female Condom: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	Female condom	H
[I] Diaphragm: Women can place a soft rubber cup in their vagina to block sperm from entering uterus or tubes	Diaphragm	I
[J] Foam, Jelly: Women may be using spermicides such as foam, jelly, cream that are used to kill supreme or make sperm unable to move to the egg.	Foam/jelly	J
[K] Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)?	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	K
[L] Rhythm Method: Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	Periodic abstinence	L
[M] Withdrawal: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	Withdrawal	M
[N] Emergency Contraception: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	Emergency contraception	N
	Other *(specify)* None	X Y

MODULE DV — ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

		Yes	No	DK
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:				
[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 SB — SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

SB1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse	00	00 ⇨ Next Module
	Age in years		
	First time when started living with (first) wife/partner	95	
SB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	DK / Don't remember	8	
SB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago	1 0	
	Weeks ago	2 0	
	Months ago	3	
	Years ago	4	4 ⇨ SB15
SB4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
SB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend', then ask:* *Were you living together as if married?* *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.*	Wife	1	
	Cohabiting partner	2	
	Girlfriend	3	3 ⇨ SB7
	Casual acquaintance	4	4 ⇨ SB7
	Prostitute	5	5 ⇨ SB7
	Other *(specify)*	6	6 ⇨ SB7

SB6. *Check MA1:*
      Currently married or living with a woman (MA1 = 1 or MA1 = 2) ⇨ Go to SB8
      Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7			

SB7. How old is this person? *If response is DK, probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner		
	DK	98	
SB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
	No	2	2 ⇨ SB15
SB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
SB10. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend' then ask:* *Were you living together as if married?* *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.*	Wife	1	
	Cohabiting partner	2	
	Girlfriend	3	3 ⇨ SB12
	Casual acquaintance	4	4 ⇨ SB12
	Prostitute	5	5 ⇨ SB12
	Other *(specify)*	6	6 ⇨ SB12

SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:*
      Currently married or living with a woman (MA1 = 1 or MA1 = 2)
      AND
      Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13
      Else ⇨ Continue with SB12			

SB12. How old is this person? *If response is DK, probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner		
	DK	98	

SB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes No	1 2	2 ⇨ SB15
SB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	Number of partners	☐☐	
SB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners DK	☐☐ 98	

MODULE HA — HIV/AIDS

HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	Yes No	1 2	2 ⇨ Next Module
HA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
HA3. Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
HA6. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	

HA8. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] During pregnancy?	During pregnancy	1	2	8	
[B] During delivery?	During delivery	1	2	8	
[C] By breastfeeding?	By breastfeeding	1	2	8	

HA9. In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes No DK / Not sure / Depends	1 2 8	
HA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	Yes No DK / Not sure / Depends	1 2 8	
HA11. If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes No DK / Not sure / Depends	1 2 8	
HA12. If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for him or her in your own household?	Yes No DK / Not sure / Depends	1 2 8	
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes No	1 2	2 ⇨ HA27
HA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago 12–23 months ago 2 or more years ago	1 2 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes No DK	1 2 8	1 ⇨ Next Module 2 ⇨ Next Module 8 ⇨ Next Module
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	Yes No	1 2	

LS1. *Check MB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*		
Age 15–24 ⇨ *Continue with LS2*		
Age 25–29 ⇨ *Go to ME11*		

LS2. 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 and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code pointed 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 shown by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* How satisfied are you with your family life?	No family	0	
	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?	No friends	0	
	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/were) 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 he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.*	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 responds that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.*	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	

| **ME11.** *Record the time.* | Hour and minutes | : |

ME12. *Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.*

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0–4 living in this household?

        Yes ⇨ 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 him for his cooperation.

        Check for the presence of any other eligible man in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Appendix G ISCED Tables

Table ED.4 (a): Primary school attendance, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school
(adjusted net attendance ratio), ISCED 1 standard classification

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
Region						
Belgrade	90.6	62	97.8	83	94.7	145
Vojvodina	99.7	88	99.8	104	99.7	191
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	122	98.7	127	98.1	250
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.2	122	98.4	114	97.8	236
Area						
Urban	97.4	201	98.9	219	98.2	420
Rural	96.3	192	98.5	210	97.4	402
Reached age in year 2010						
7	91.5	99	97.9	121	95.0	220
8	98.9	88	98.8	112	98.8	199
9	99.7	110	100.0	100	99.9	209
10	97.1	97	98.3	96	97.7	193
Mother's education						
Primary	98.5	82	96.7	57	97.8	139
Secondary	95.5	210	99.2	285	97.6	495
Higher	100.0	96	100.0	84	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.8	76	95.2	74	94.5	150
Second	99.5	95	99.7	87	99.6	182
Middle	96.0	72	99.7	88	98.0	159
Fourth	100.0	74	100.0	88	100.0	162
Richest	94.4	77	98.3	92	96.5	169
Total	96.8	393	98.7	428	97.8	822

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

Table ED.5 (a): Lower secondary school attendance, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, ISCED 2 standard classification

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Belgrade	99.6	.0	78	99.8	.0	55	99.7	.0	133
Vojvodina	99.4	1.5	99	100.0	1.0	105	99.7	1.3	204
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	.0	98	100.0	.3	105	100.0	.1	203
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	.0	134	100.0	.4	89	99.0	.2	223
Area									
Urban	99.5	.0	232	99.9	.6	198	99.7	.3	429
Rural	99.0	.9	177	100.0	.4	156	99.5	.6	333
Reached age in year 2010									
11	99.8	1.4	108	99.9	1.6	102	99.8	1.5	210
12	97.8	.0	92	100.0	.2	73	98.8	.1	166
13	99.8	.0	111	100.0	.0	89	99.9	.0	200
14	99.4	.0	97	100.0	.0	90	99.7	.0	187
Mother's education									
Primary	99.8	.0	76	100.0	.4	71	99.9	.2	147
Secondary	99.0	.2	246	100.0	.4	212	99.4	.3	458
Higher	100.0	1.4	78	99.9	.0	68	99.9	.8	146
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.0	.5	81	100.0	1.8	53	98.2	1.0	134
Second	100.0	.0	78	100.0	.0	68	100.0	.0	146
Middle	99.8	1.4	80	100.0	.0	82	99.9	.7	162
Fourth	99.5	.0	92	99.9	.4	70	99.7	.2	162
Richest	100.0	.0	79	100.0	.7	81	100.0	.3	160
Total	99.3	.4	409	100.0	.5	354	99.6	.4	763

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

Table ED.5 (b): Upper secondary school attendance, Serbia, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher
(adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school,
ISCED 3 standard classification

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Belgrade	90.5	5.3	79	95.9	.6	90	93.4	2.8	169
Vojvodina	84.8	.6	105	91.3	1.9	122	88.3	1.3	228
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.9	1.4	123	91.2	2.8	140	89.7	2.2	263
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.1	1.6	131	83.6	3.3	111	87.1	2.4	242
Area									
Urban	90.6	2.6	244	94.7	2.0	247	92.7	2.3	491
Rural	85.3	1.2	195	85.4	2.6	216	85.3	1.9	410
Reached age in year 2010									
15	90.6	6.1	98	91.0	8.0	130	90.8	7.2	228
16	94.0	2.7	92	94.1	.0	98	94.1	1.3	190
17	91.0	.0	139	90.9	.0	109	91.0	.0	248
18	78.0	.3	111	86.2	.0	125	82.3	.1	236
Mother's education									
Primary	73.6	7.0	70	74.3	12.5	63	73.9	9.6	133
Secondary	98.7	1.1	160	98.6	.1	179	98.7	.6	339
Higher	97.8	2.2	80	(100.0)	(.0)	52	98.7	1.3	132
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	27	78.9	.6	54	83.7	.4	81
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	61.7	6.0	87	59.2	10.5	63	60.6	7.9	151
Second	(94.7)	(.0)	66	88.9	.0	88	91.4	.0	153
Middle	95.0	.0	86	98.6	.1	112	97.0	.1	197
Fourth	95.8	.0	112	96.0	.0	97	95.9	.0	209
Richest	93.6	4.0	88	96.5	3.5	103	95.2	3.8	191
Total	88.3	2.0	439	90.3	2.3	463	89.3	2.1	901

[1] MICS indicator 7.5
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4R (a): Primary school attendance, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school
(adjusted net attendance ratio), ISCED 1 standard classification

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
Area						
Urban	93.5	227	94.6	242	94.1	469
Rural	87.7	97	90.1	103	88.9	200
Reached age in year 2010						
7	92.8	105	88.7	89	90.9	194
8	95.9	67	93.5	79	94.6	145
9	84.7	78	94.3	97	90.0	175
10	93.9	75	96.9	80	95.5	155
Mother's education						
None	81.0	56	87.5	85	84.9	141
Primary	93.2	234	94.9	227	94.0	461
Secondary	(100.0)	34	(96.3)	27	98.3	60
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.6	95	79.6	77	81.8	172
Second	92.9	71	93.0	66	93.0	137
Middle	96.6	59	99.2	65	98.0	124
Fourth	98.4	51	98.0	72	98.2	122
Richest	(93.2)	48	98.5	65	96.2	113
Total	91.8	324	93.3	345	92.5	669

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

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

Table ED.5R (a): Lower secondary school attendance, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, ISCED 2 standard classification

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Area									
Urban	90.3	12.9	235	84.5	11.8	188	87.7	12.4	423
Rural	85.7	17.9	84	66.7	18.6	98	75.5	18.3	182
Reached age in year 2010									
11	95.9	30.7	82	96.2	44.5	64	96.1	36.7	146
12	95.0	17.6	85	87.5	13.0	72	91.6	15.5	157
13	84.4	4.0	72	66.5	1.3	74	75.4	2.6	146
14	79.8	2.9	79	66.3	1.8	75	73.2	2.4	154
Mother's education									
None	91.4	23.4	78	49.5	17.8	61	73.1	21.0	139
Primary	87.4	12.1	224	84.0	14.8	191	85.9	13.4	415
Secondary	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	33	(100.0)	(2.1)	50
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.3	22.5	80	63.3	30.3	59	74.8	25.8	140
Second	87.2	19.4	76	79.2	15.3	52	84.0	17.7	128
Middle	85.7	18.6	53	70.1	7.4	58	77.6	12.8	111
Fourth	(93.9)	(.2)	65	81.3	11.8	50	88.4	5.3	116
Richest	(99.7)	(5.7)	44	96.7	6.1	65	97.9	5.9	109
Total	89.1	14.2	319	78.4	14.1	285	84.0	14.2	604

[1] MICS indicator 7.5
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.5R (b): Upper secondary school attendance, Roma Settlements, 2010

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher
(adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school,
ISCED 3 standard classification

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Area									
Urban	29.3	11.5	154	21.3	12.2	212	24.7	11.9	366
Rural	13.1	10.9	104	7.5	9.4	115	10.2	10.1	219
Reached age in year 2010									
15	29.0	32.0	76	29.2	26.4	99	29.1	28.8	174
16	22.3	6.0	51	18.2	9.4	83	19.7	8.1	134
17	28.3	2.4	57	11.9	2.2	74	19.0	2.3	131
18	12.6	.5	74	1.7	1.5	72	7.3	1.0	146
Mother's education									
None	(10.9)	(9.1)	36	(.0)	(38.5)	25	6.4	21.1	60
Primary	24.5	16.2	101	28.9	13.2	108	26.8	14.6	209
Secondary	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	28	(68.8)	(14.3)	44
Mother not in household	(28.0)	(18.7)	35	2.9	8.4	98	9.5	11.1	133
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.0	20.2	52	6.2	10.0	71	6.5	14.3	123
Second	14.1	10.9	60	8.1	4.9	66	10.9	7.8	127
Middle	19.0	10.4	55	7.2	18.2	62	12.8	14.5	118
Fourth	(28.5)	(6.1)	46	27.4	8.5	68	27.9	7.6	114
Richest	(53.2)	(7.3)	43	35.0	15.3	60	42.5	12.0	103
Total	22.8	11.2	257	16.5	11.2	328	19.3	11.2	585

[1] MICS indicator 7.5
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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