

Serbia

Generating evidence to deliver for children



Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



Supported by the
European Union



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Republic of Serbia



United Nations
Children's Fund





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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2019

and

Serbia Roma Settlements

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2019

Survey Findings Report

October, 2020

SERBIA
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2019
AND
SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2019

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The 2019 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) 2018, the Government of Serbia and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided financial support.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard and survey-specific MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the surveys.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey implementation – Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements			
Sample frame	2011 Population Census	Questionnaires	Household
			Women (age 15–49)
			Children under five
- Updated	January – February 2019		Children age 5–17
			Questionnaire form for vaccination records at health facility
Interviewer training	August 2019	Fieldwork	September – December 2019

Survey sample			
Serbia		Serbia Roma Settlements	
Households		Households	
- Sampled	8,101	- Sampled	1,934
- Occupied	7,463	- Occupied	1,833
- Interviewed	6,346	- Interviewed	1,774
- Response rate (Percent)	85.0	- Response rate (Percent)	96.8
Women (age 15–49)		Women (age 15–49)	
- Eligible for interviews	4,219	- Eligible for interviews	1,912
- Interviewed	3,740	- Interviewed	1,790
- Response rate (Percent)	88.6	- Response rate (Percent)	93.6
Children under five		Children under five	
- Eligible	1,967	- Eligible	1,096
- Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,838	- Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,049
- Response rate (Percent)	93.4	- Response rate (Percent)	95.7
Children age 5–17		Children age 5–17	
- Eligible	1,824	- Eligible	1,010
- Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,734	- Mothers/caregivers interviewed	981
- Response rate (Percent)	95.1	- Response rate (Percent)	97.1

Survey population			
Serbia		Serbia Roma Settlements	
Average household size	2.9	Average household size	4.6
Percentage of population under:		Percentage of population under:	
- Age 5	4.4	- Age 5	13.2
- Age 18	16.8	- Age 18	38.9
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years		Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	
	8.9		21.2
Percentage of population living in		Percentage of population living in	
- Urban areas	58.4	- Urban areas	66.7
- Other areas	41.6	- Other areas	33.3
- Belgrade	22.7		
- Vojvodina	27.7		
- Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.2		
- Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.4		

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AED	Academy for Educational Development, Washington, DC
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
C-section	Caesarean section
CA	Child allowance
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECTS	European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
EU	European Union
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FCT	Field Check Table
FSA	Financial Social Assistance
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GoS	Government of the Republic of Serbia
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HML	Health Media Lab
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution

OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PCV	Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PLOS	Public Library of Science
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPP	Preparatory Preschool Programme
PRH	Population and Reproductive Health
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIPRU	Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Government of the Republic of Serbia
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TSFB	Time since first birth
UCDAVIS	University of California, Davis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN IGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VET	Vocational education and training
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is a nationally representative survey collecting data on the situation of households, women and children. This report is based on the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, conducted in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with technical and financial support from UNICEF, the European Union, UNFPA and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The surveys provide statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The MICS surveys were carried out in 2019 on two separate samples — the Serbia MICS on a nationally representative sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS on a sample of Roma households living in Roma settlements.

The survey findings from both samples are presented jointly in this report. The findings pertain, unless stated otherwise, to the period September–December 2019, when the fieldwork was conducted.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Literacy Among Women

There are very high rates of literacy among women in the general population in Serbia, where 99 percent of women are literate. The lowest rates of literacy are among women who only have a primary education and who live in the poorest households. Seven percent of women who only had a primary education, were able to read a statement given to them. Another 1 percent had primary education but were not able to read the statement.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among women living in Roma settlements, 80 percent are literate. Among literate women, 19 percent said they have secondary education. Socioeconomic status is positively correlated with the literacy rate, as 64 percent of women living in households from the poorest wealth index quintile are literate, compared to 93 percent of women living in the households from the richest wealth index quintile.¹

Among women living in Roma settlements, 59 percent reported primary education as their highest level of education and were literate (i.e., could read the statement shown to them), while 10 percent reported that they had primary education but could not read the statement.

Overall, 10 percent of women reported that they had received no education, and were not literate (i.e., could not read a statement shown to them), and a further 2 percent also reported that they had received no education, but could read the statement.

¹ See Section 4.5 for information on how the wealth index is determined.

Children's Living Arrangements

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The percentage of children under the age of 18 living with both biological parents is 85, the percentage of children living only with their mother is 11, while 3 percent live only with their father. The percentage of children under the age of 18 who do not live with either biological parent, although both biological parents are alive, is 2 percent. Among Serbia's overall population, 3 percent of children have lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely to live with both parents than younger children and older children are more likely to be without one or both parents than younger children.

The percentage of children under the age of 18 living with both biological parents is 81, the percentage of children living only with their mother is 12, while 4 percent live only with their father. Three percent of children under the age of 18 do not live with either biological parent, although both biological parents are alive. In Roma settlements, 4 percent of children have lost one or both parents. The highest percentage of children under the age of 18 who have lost both parents are children living in households from the poorest wealth index quintile (6 percent).

Child Mortality

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

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

The estimated infant mortality rate among children in Roma settlements is 8 per 1,000 live births, while the probability that a child will die before their fifth birthday is about 9 per 1,000 live births. Child mortality rates are notably higher in Roma settlements than the national average, when compared to national-level vital statistics data.

THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Fertility

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the year preceding the 2019 Serbia MICS was 1.6 births per woman.

The TFR for the year preceding the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was 3.5 births per woman.²

Early Childbearing

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The adolescent birth rate among Serbia's overall population is 12 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Only 3 percent of women aged 15–19 years have given birth or are currently pregnant, and none of the women surveyed aged 15–19 years gave birth to a live-born child before the age of 15. Additionally, 3 percent of women aged 20–24 years gave birth to a live-born child before the age of 18.

The birth rate for adolescent girls in Roma settlements is 163 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Almost one third (31 percent) of women aged 15–19 years have given birth or are currently pregnant, and 3 percent gave birth to a live-born child before the age of 15. More than one third of women aged 20–24 years (38 percent) gave birth to a live-born child before the age of 18.

² Figure based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure.

Contraception

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

MICS data show that almost all women have heard of some type of contraceptive method; the mean number of methods known by women is 11 (out of 14 surveyed methods). Current use of contraception was reported by 62 percent of women who are married or in union.

Traditional methods are dominant and are used by 41 percent of women, while modern methods are used by 21 percent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal, which is used by 31 percent of married women in Serbia as a whole, followed by male condom, which is used by 15 percent of women. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 55 percent in the Belgrade region to 69 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia.

Prevalence of any modern method rises with level of education and wealth. Only 11 percent of women with primary education use any modern method compared with 27 percent of women with higher education.

Only 13 percent of women living in the poorest households use modern methods, compared to the richest households where twice as many women use a modern method (27 percent of women).

More than one-fifth of women (22 percent) who are married or living in union have never used any method of contraception, the main reason reported by these women being that they wanted to get pregnant (71 percent).

Among women from Roma settlements, 98 percent have heard of some type of contraceptive method; the mean number of methods known by women is 6 (out of 14 surveyed methods). Ten percent of women who do not have any education have not heard of any modern method.

Current use of contraception was reported by 60 percent of women who are married or in union. Modern methods are used only by 7 percent of women, while traditional methods are used by 53 percent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal, which is used by 53 percent of married women, followed by male condom, which is used by 3 percent of women.

The percentage of women who are married or living in union who have never used any method of contraception is 29, and the main reasons are that they wanted to get pregnant (61 percent) and lack of knowledge about contraception (13 percent).

Informed Decisions on Reproductive Health

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Serbia overall, among women aged 15–49 years who are married or in union, decisions on reproductive health are mostly made by women independently (82 percent), while almost one fifth make decisions jointly with their husbands/partners (18 percent). The percentage of women who make independent decisions about reproductive health increases with level of education (from 65 percent of women with primary education to 87 percent with higher education) and wealth (from 67 percent in the poorest to 89 percent in the richest quintile).

In Roma settlements, among women aged 15–49 years who are married or in union, slightly more than half (56 percent) make decisions on reproductive health independently, while 41 percent make decisions jointly with their husbands/partners. The percentage of women who make independent decisions about reproductive health increases with the level of education (from 46 percent of women with no education to 67 percent of women with secondary or higher education) and wealth (from 48 percent in the poorest to 70 percent in the richest quintile).

The percentage of married women who make their own decisions about when to have sexual intercourse, contraceptive use, and reproductive health is 84.

The percentage of married women who make their own decisions about having sexual intercourse, contraceptive use and reproductive health is 68.

Abortions

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Serbia overall, 11 percent of women aged 15–49 years have had at least one induced abortion. Experience of abortion is more widespread among women with primary education (28 percent) and among those living in the poorest households (15 percent). As expected, the percentage of women who have had an induced abortion rises with age and is highest among older women 45–49 years (24 percent). There are differences by regions, and the percentage of women who reported having had induced abortions varies from 8 percent in the Belgrade region to 13 percent in the Vojvodina region.

In total, 28 percent of women aged 15–49 years from Roma settlements have had at least one induced abortion. Experience of abortion is more widespread among women with no education (28 percent) and among employed women (39 percent). The percentage of women who have had an abortion rises with age and is highest among women 45–49 years (54 percent).

Out of all women aged 15–49 years who had an abortion, 57 percent had one abortion, 36 percent had two or three and 7 percent had four or more abortions.

Of all women aged 15–49 years who had an abortion, 40 percent had one abortion, 42 percent had two or three and 18 percent had four or more abortions.

The total induced abortion rate in the last 12 months among women aged 15–49 years is 4 per 1,000 women, 27 per 1,000 in the last five years, and 189 per 1,000 throughout the woman’s life. The number of stillbirths is 8 per 1,000 women.

The total induced abortion rate in the last 12 months among women aged 15–49 years is 38 per 1,000 women, 164 per 1,000 in the last five years and 763 per 1,000 throughout the woman’s life. The number of stillbirths is 11 per 1,000 women.

Antenatal Care

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost all women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care. Antenatal care was provided by medical doctors in almost all cases. In total, 97 percent of women received antenatal care at least four times, while 80 percent of women received antenatal care eight or more times.

Out of all women aged 15–49 years living in Roma settlements who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 96 percent received antenatal care. Antenatal care was provided by medical doctors in 96 percent of cases. Overall, 95 percent of mothers received antenatal care more than once, 83 percent received antenatal care at least four times, and 43 percent received antenatal care eight or more times. Among mothers from the poorest households, 73 percent received antenatal care four or more times, compared with 96 percent among those living in the richest households.

Overall, 97 percent of women who had a live birth in the last two years received their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with the median time of first visit of 1.2 months into the pregnancy. Women from the poorest households tend to have their first antenatal visit later; a lower percentage from this group (86 percent) had their first visit during the first trimester. Women with a

Overall, 84 percent of women from Roma settlements who had a live birth in the last two years received their first antenatal care visit during the first

lower level of education also go later for a first examination compared to women with a higher level of education. In total, 93 percent of women received the recommended package of antenatal care.³

The percentage of those who received a home visit from a patronage nurse during pregnancy is low, with only 30 percent of women receiving a visit. The lowest coverage is in the Belgrade region (22 percent), while the highest is in Southern and Eastern Serbia (40 percent). Much more importance is given to home visits after the birth, where 94 percent of women were visited by a patronage nurse within a week after delivery. The average number of postnatal visits by a patronage nurse after birth is 3.8.

Only 16 percent of women who had live births in the last two years attended a childbirth preparation programme in a primary health-care facility. The main reasons for low utilization were as follows: 60 percent of women stated they did not need it, 15 percent did not have time, 14 percent reported that no such programme was organized in their neighbourhood, and 9 percent did not know that such programmes exist.

trimester of their last pregnancy, with the median time of first visit of 2.0 months into the pregnancy. There are some differences by socioeconomic status as only 78 percent of women from the poorest households had their first visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy while this was the case for 91 percent of women from the richest households. In total, 89 percent of women received the recommended package of antenatal care.³

A quarter of women were visited by a patronage nurse during pregnancy (25 percent), while 90 percent were visited by a patronage nurse within a week after returning home following delivery. On average, they were visited 3.6 times.

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

Assistance at Delivery

Skilled personnel carried out almost all deliveries (almost 100 percent). In 32 percent of births, women had a C-section; for 26 percent of women the decision was made before the onset of labour pains and for 6 percent after the onset of labour pains. The decision to perform a C-section before the onset of labour pains was made at the suggestion of a doctor in 94 percent of cases, and in 3 percent at the request of the woman. The highest percentage of births by caesarean section are among women aged 35–49 years (36 percent).

In the population as a whole, 100 percent of births were delivered in a health-care facility; of these, less than one percent took place in a private health-care facility.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Skilled personnel carried out 99 percent of deliveries to women living in Roma settlements. Overall, 18 percent of women had a C-section; for 12 percent the decision was made before the onset of labour pains, and for 6 percent after the onset of labour pains.

Almost all births to women from Roma settlements were delivered in a health facility (99 percent), and less than one percent outside of a health facility.

The percentage of women aged 15–49 years who reported that they had stayed in the same room as the baby after giving birth is 73 percent. Among those who did not remain in the same room with the baby after giving birth, slightly more than a half of women (53 percent) said the main reason was that there were no conditions, 40 percent reported the

³ See Section 6.6 for information on the content of antenatal care.

The percentage of women aged 15–49 years who reported that they had stayed in the same room as the baby after giving birth is 59 percent. Among those who did not remain in the same room with the baby, over two-thirds of women (69 percent) reported that the main reason was that ‘there were no conditions’, a quarter of women (25 percent) reported the reason was that they or the baby were ill, and 5 percent did not want to be in the same room with the baby after the birth.

reason was that they or the baby were ill, while 6 percent did not want to be in the same room with the baby after the birth.

Birthweight

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost 100 per cent of children in Serbia as a whole had their birthweight measured right after delivery. Among live births whose weight was measured, 6 percent of children weighed less than 2,500 grams (g). The highest percentage of live births that were less than 2,500 g at birth was in the region of Vojvodina (9 percent), and the lowest in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia (2 percent). In urban and other areas⁴ the percentages were 7 and 4 percent, respectively.

Overall, 99 percent of children from Roma settlements had their birthweight measured right after delivery. Among live births whose weight was measured, 11 percent of children weighed less than 2,500 g.

The highest percentage of live births where babies weighed less than 2,500 g right after delivery was among newborns in the 60 percent of poorest households in Roma settlements: 12 percent of babies born to households in this category had low birthweight.⁵

Thermal Care for Newborns

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Serbia as a whole, 81 per cent of newborns were dried or wiped immediately after birth. In total, 63 percent of newborns were placed on the bare skin of the mother’s chest immediately after birth, and about half of those children were not wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin (32 percent). Two-thirds of all newborns (67 percent) were bathed for the first time in the first five hours after birth.

Among babies born to women living in Roma settlements, 82 percent were dried or wiped immediately after birth. In total, 72 percent of newborns were placed on the bare skin of the mother’s chest immediately after birth, and about half of those children were not wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin (37 percent). Almost three quarters of all newborns (74 percent) were bathed for the first time in the first five hours after birth.

Sexual Behaviour

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among women aged 15–49 years, 88 percent have ever had sexual intercourse. There are differences by regions, the percentage being highest in the Belgrade region (91 percent) and the lowest in Sumadija and

The percentage of women in Roma settlements aged 15–49 years who have ever had sexual intercourse is 87. There are differences by level of education, whereby the percentage of women who have had

⁴ See Section 2.1 for information on the definition of ‘other’ areas.

⁵ See Section 4.5 for information on how the wealth index is determined.

Western Serbia (83 percent). About one half of girls and young women aged 15–24 years had had sexual intercourse and 1 percent had sexual intercourse before the age of 15, whereas almost all women over the age of 30 had sexual intercourse (over 99 percent).

In the last 12 months, 73 percent of women aged 15–49 years had sexual intercourse, of whom only 1 percent with more than one partner.

Among women aged 15–24 years, 8 percent had had sexual intercourse with a partner who was 10 or more years older in the 12 months preceding the survey, while in the same period the percentage of women in this age group who had sexual intercourse with a partner they were not married to or cohabitating with is 67 percent.

sexual intercourse is highest among women with the lowest level of education (95 percent) and notably lower among women with secondary or higher education (73 percent). Two-thirds of girls and young women aged 15–24 years had sexual intercourse (67 percent) and 14 percent had sexual intercourse before the age of 15, whereas almost all women over the age of 30 had sexual intercourse (over 99 percent).

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 77 percent of women aged 15–49 years had sexual intercourse, of whom fewer than 1 percent with more than one partner.

Among women aged 15–24 years, 4 percent had sexual intercourse with a partner who was 10 or more years older in the 12 months preceding the survey, while in the same period the percentage of women in this age group who had sexual intercourse with a partner they were not married to or cohabitating with is 12 percent.

THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Immunization

Eighty percent of children aged 24–35 months received all the vaccines recommended in Serbia (at any time before the survey), excluding the vaccine against pneumococcal infections/disease (PCV) and revaccinations, while 69 percent received all vaccines on time (by their second birthday for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and by their first birthday for all other vaccines). There are differences by area, region and education of the mother. In urban areas the percentage is 74 percent, while in other areas this percentage is higher at 87 percent. In the Belgrade region the percentage is the lowest at 66 percent, while in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia it is the highest at 91 percent. Coverage with all recommended vaccines is higher for children whose mothers have no education or have primary education than for children with highly educated mothers, at 86 and 75 percent respectively.⁶

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Sixty-three percent of children aged 24–35 months living in Roma settlements received all the vaccines recommended in Serbia (at any time before the survey), excluding the vaccine against pneumococcal infections/disease (PCV) and revaccinations, while only around one-third (35 percent) received all vaccines on time (by their second birthday for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and by their first birthday for all other vaccinations). There are differences by area, meaning that in urban areas the percentage of children who received all recommended vaccines is 56 percent, while in other areas the percentage is higher and is 79 percent.

Coverage with the first and second doses of all individual vaccines, except for the PCV vaccine, is over 85 percent for children aged 24–35 months. The percentage of children who received the third dose for individual vaccines is slightly lower, but not below

⁶ The figure for children whose mothers/fathers have primary education or have no education is based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Coverage with the first, second, and third doses of all individual vaccines, except for the PCV vaccine, is over 94 percent for children aged 24–35 months. The percentage of children who received the revaccination for individual vaccines is lower, but not below 73 percent (excluding PCV).

Among children aged 24–35 months, 43 percent received the MMR vaccine by the age of 15 months, with marked differences by type of area (35 percent in urban areas and 54 in other areas) and by region (27 percent in Belgrade compared to 61 percent in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia).

80 percent (excluding PCV). The percentage of children who received revaccinations for individual vaccines is nearly 50 percent – revaccination for polio (IPVR1/OPVR1) is 53 percent, revaccination for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTPR1) is 51 percent, while revaccination for haemophilus influenza type b (HibR1) is 49 percent.

Among children aged 24–35 months, 44 percent received the MMR vaccine by the age of 15 months, with marked differences by type of area (38 percent in urban areas and 57 in other areas).

Household Energy Use

In Serbia as a whole, 82 percent of households rely on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, of which almost 67 percent use an electric stove. In urban areas, the use of electric stoves goes up to 80 percent, while in other areas it is 47 percent. Conversely, manufactured solid fuel stoves are significantly more prevalent in other areas (30 percent) than in urban areas (6 percent), especially in the regions of Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia (around 27 percent each).

Among household members living in households that use environmentally polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, less than one percent cook in poorly ventilated areas.

For heating, 54 percent of households rely on clean fuels and technologies (mostly on central heating – 44 percent), while 46 percent use environmentally polluting fuels (mostly wood – 43 percent). Ninety-three percent of the poorest households use environmentally polluting fuels.

Almost all households in Serbia as a whole use electricity to light their homes.

The percentage of households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting for the national survey is 52 percent.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, clean fuels and technologies are used for cooking in 42 percent of households (mostly electric stoves – 39 percent), while 58 percent of households use environmentally polluting fuels for cooking, mostly manufactured solid fuel stoves – 80 percent of households from the poorest quintile and 19 percent from the richest quintile.

Among household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology to cook, 14 percent cook in poorly ventilated areas.

Only 13 percent of households in Roma settlements use clean fuels and technologies for space heating, of which 9 percent use central heating. A high proportion – 86 percent, use polluting fuels (of which the majority use wood – 85 percent).

Ninety-eight percent of households in Roma settlements use electricity to light their homes.

Overall, 12 percent of households in Roma settlements use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

Although 93 percent of children in Serbia as a whole were ever breastfed, only 24 percent of children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, while 54 percent of children aged 0–5 months are predominantly breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of children aged 0–35 months in Serbia is 1.1 months while for any breastfeeding it is 7.3 months.

Overall, 96 percent of all children aged 6–23 months in Serbia receive solid, semi-solid and soft foods according to the recommended minimum meal frequency. Eighty-six percent of children had minimal dietary diversity, while only 75 percent of children receive adequate nutrition, as measured against the minimum acceptable nutrition indicator, which as a composite indicator takes into account diversity and frequency of meals. Only 84 percent of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months received at least two milk feeds during the day. There is a slight difference depending on the sex of the child, whereby the percentage for female children is 88 percent, and for males 81 percent.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements the percentage of children who were ever breastfed is 91; 8 percent of children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, while 40 percent of children aged 0–5 months are predominantly breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of children aged 0–35 months in Roma settlements is 0.5 months, while for any breastfeeding it is 11.8 months.

Overall, 92 percent of all children aged 6–23 months living in Roma settlements receive solid, semi-solid and soft foods according to the recommended minimum meal frequency. Less than one half of children (48 percent) have minimal dietary diversity, while only 40 percent of children receive adequate nutrition, as measured against the minimum acceptable nutrition indicator, which as a composite indicator takes into account diversity and frequency of meals. The values for this composite indicator vary according to wealth index — 36 percent in the poorest 60 percent of Roma households and 50 percent in the richest 40 percent.

Malnutrition

The prevalence of child malnourishment (moderate and severe) in Serbia as a whole is relatively low: the prevalence of underweight is 1 percent, while 5 percent of children aged under five are stunted (too short for their age), and 3 percent are wasted (too thin for their height). About 11 percent of children are overweight.⁷

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The nutritional status found among children aged under five living in Roma settlements reveals a less favourable situation – 7 percent of children are underweight and 17 percent are stunted. The prevalence of overweight is 7 percent, while 3 percent of children have a body weight that is too low for their height. The prevalence of stunting is the highest among children from the poorest quintile (22 percent) compared to 13 percent of children from the richest quintile, and among children whose mothers have no education (20 percent) compared to 15 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education

⁷ See Section 7.4 for information on data quality of nutrition indicators from the 2019 Serbia MICS related to children excluded from analysis.

Early Childhood Development

For 96 percent of children aged 2–4 years in Serbia, an adult household member was engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. More children benefited from their mothers' engagement (91 percent) than their fathers' (41 percent). Fathers with a higher level of education, living in urban areas and the Belgrade region were more involved in activities with children.

Similarly to the older age group, 96 percent of children aged 1–2 years were engaged in four or more activities, with higher engagement from mothers (93 percent) than fathers (48 percent).

Among children under the age of five, 78 percent live in households with at least three children's books, while the proportion of children with 10 or more books drops to 55 percent. Only 48 percent of children from the poorest households have three or more books, compared to 90 percent of children from the richest households. This difference is even more obvious for children who have 10 or more books (21 percent of the poorest have 10 or more books compared to 77 of the richest). For children under the age of five, 83 percent have two or more types of toys.

During the week preceding the survey, 4 percent of children were left without adequate supervision; that is, left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years. The highest proportion of children left without adequate supervision was in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia (7 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

For 56 percent of children aged 2–4 years living in Roma settlements, an adult household member was engaged in four or more activities that promote early learning; mothers were involved in such activities with 45 percent of children, while fathers were involved in activities with 11 percent of children. Adults were slightly more involved in activities with girls (60 percent) than with boys (52 percent). Involvement of adults in activities with children was more prevalent among children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (69 percent), and was lowest among children whose mothers have no education (40 percent). Involvement of adults in activities that promote learning with younger children, aged 1–2 years, is almost at the same level as with the older age group.

In Roma settlements in Serbia, only 8 percent of children under the age of five live in households with at least three children's books, while the proportion of children with 10 or more books drops to 2 percent. Among children from the poorest households, 4 percent have at least 3 or more books, compared to 18 percent of children from the richest households. Overall, 66 percent of children under the age of five have two or more types of toys.

During the week preceding the survey 3 percent of children were left without adequate supervision; that is, left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years.

Early Child Development Index

In Serbia as a whole, 97 percent of children aged 3–4 years are developmentally on track. Analysis of the four domains of child development shows that all children are on track in the learning domain, nearly 100 percent in the physical domain and 97 percent in the social-emotional domain. A much lower proportion of children are on track (35 percent) in the literacy-numeracy domain.

Level of attainment in the literacy-numeracy domain varies depending on the mother's level of education

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 89 percent of children aged 3–4 years are developmentally on track. Analysis of the four domains of child development shows that almost all children are on track in the learning and physical domain, (99 percent each), and a bit less in the social-emotional domain (89 percent). Far fewer are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (13 percent).

Level of attainment in the literacy-numeracy domain varies depending on the mother's level of education

and the wealth of the household. Among children whose mothers have primary education or no education, 14 percent are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, compared to 39 percent of children whose mothers have higher education. In the poorest households, 18 percent of children are on-track in the literacy-numeracy domain, compared to 45 percent of children living in the richest households.

Attendance at programmes providing early childhood education (ECE) is also positively associated with development in the literacy-numeracy domain (40 percent of children who attend ECE are on track, compared to 27 percent of children who do not attend).

LEARN

Early Childhood Care and Education

In Serbia as a whole, 61 percent of children aged 3–4 years attend an organized early childhood education (ECE) programme. The coverage in urban areas is 71 percent, compared to 46 percent in other areas. Among children living in the richest households, 81 percent of children attend an ECE programme, while the figure drops to 11 percent in the poorest households. Attendance at preschool education programmes is correlated with mother’s education level: only 17 percent of children whose mothers have no education or only have primary education attend ECE, compared to 80 percent of children whose mothers have higher education. Attendance is also correlated with the mother’s activity status: 74 percent of children whose mothers are employed attend ECE, compared to 39 percent of children whose mothers are unemployed and 34 percent of children whose mothers are economically inactive.

The net attendance rate for organized learning among children who are one year younger than the age for enrolment at primary school is 97 percent. The largest percentage of these children (96) attend preschool, and 1 percent attend primary school.

About 3 percent of children who are one year younger than the age for enrolment at primary school do not attend preschool or primary school.

and the wealth of the household. Among children whose mothers have no education, 7 percent are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, compared to 16 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. In the poorest Roma households, 8 percent of children are on-track in the literacy-numeracy domain, compared to 21 percent of children living in the richest households

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Only 7 percent of children aged 3–4 years from Roma settlements attend an organized early childhood education (ECE) programme. ECE programmes are attended by 24 percent of children from the richest households, while coverage of children from the poorest households is only 3 percent. Attendance at preschool education programmes is correlated with mother’s education level: only 2 percent of children whose mothers have no education attend ECE, compared to 15 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

The net attendance rate for organized learning for children who are one year younger than the age of enrolment at primary school is much lower in Roma settlements – 76 percent. The percentage of children attending preschool education is 74 percent, while 2 percent attend primary school.

Almost one quarter of children in this age group (24 percent) do not attend preschool or primary school.

A higher proportion of girls are not attending an ECE programme or primary education (gender parity index 1.30).

A higher proportion of girls and children in non-urban areas are not attending an ECE programme or primary education (gender parity index 1.78, area parity index 2.30).

Attendance

Among children currently attending the first grade of primary school, 96 percent attended preschool education during the previous school year. For boys in first grade, 97 percent attended preschool education during the previous school year, while 95 of girls attended. In urban areas, 97 percent of children in first grade had attended preschool, compared to 95 percent in other areas. Rates of attendance at preschool prior to starting first grade were somewhat lower in the Belgrade region (93 percent).

Among children of preschool age, 93 percent attend or have attended a preparatory preschool programme (PPP) at the appropriate age. Of these, 87 percent attend a public preschool institution, 3 percent attend a private institution, and 10 percent attend a PPP delivered in a school.

Among children who are old enough to enrol at primary school (i.e. who reached the age of 6 before 1 March 2019), 90 percent were attending the first grade of primary school. A higher proportion of boys (97 percent) than girls (83 percent) enter the first grade of school on time. More children from non-urban areas (96 percent) enter first grade on time than children from urban areas (87 percent).

Overall, 99 percent of children of primary school age (6–13 years) attend primary school, while 94 percent of children aged 14–17 years attend secondary school, which is not compulsory in Serbia.

Secondary school attendance is correlated with the mother's level of education: 79 percent of children whose mothers have primary or no education attend secondary school compared to 97 percent of children whose mothers have higher education. Socio-economic factors also impact on secondary school attendance: only 79 percent of children from the poorest households and 84 percent of children living in materially deprived households attend secondary

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among children living in Roma settlements currently attending the first grade of primary school, a lower proportion (81 percent) attended preschool education during the previous school year than among the general population.

Among children of preschool age, 77 percent attend or have attended a preparatory preschool programme (PPP) at the appropriate age. Of these children, 95 percent attend a PPP in a public preschool institution, less than 1 percent attend a private institution, and 5 percent attend a PPP delivered in a school. There is a clear gender difference in the percentage of children who attend or have attended a PPP: 71 percent of girls attend or have attended, compared to 84 percent of boys. Socioeconomic status also impacts on attendance at a PPP: 73 percent of children from the poorest 60 percent of households attend or have attended, compared to 83 percent of children from the richest 40 percent of households.

The percentage of children old enough to start primary school (i.e. who reached the age of 6 before 1 March 2019) from Roma settlements attending the first grade of primary school is 85 (82 percent of girls and 89 percent of boys). Eighty-two percent of children from the poorest 60 percent of households and 92 percent of children from the richest 40 percent of households were attending.

Overall, 92 percent of children of primary school age (6–13 years) attend primary school, a very small percentage (less than 1) attend preschool education, while 7 percent of children do not attend any form of education. Non-attendance is affected by the mother's level of education (13 percent of children whose mothers have primary or no education do not attend school, compared to 4 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education) and socio-economic status (the percentage of children who do not attend school from households in the poorest quintile is twice as high (8 percent) as

school, compared to 99 percent of children from households not experiencing material deprivation.⁸

In total, 6 percent of children of secondary school age are not attending secondary school; 2 percent attend primary school, while the remaining 4 percent are not attending school at all. Only 1 percent of children of secondary school age in urban areas do not attend school at all, compared to 7 percent in non-urban areas. The highest percentage of secondary-school age children who do not attend school live in the Southern and Eastern Serbia region (6 percent).

The primary school completion rate is nearly 100 percent and the transition rate to secondary school is 95 percent, while the secondary school completion rate is 98. The gender parity index is 0.98 for primary schools and 0.99 for secondary schools.

the percentage of children from households in the richest quintile (4 percent)).

Only 28 percent of children of the appropriate age (14–17 years) attend secondary school; 15 percent still attend primary school, and 57 percent of children of secondary school age do not go to school at all. There are notable differences in secondary school attendance between children from the households in the poorest quintile (13 percent) and the households in the richest quintile (53 percent).

Non-attendance at this age is affected by the mother's level of education, as well as the socio-economic status of the household. About one third of children from households in the richest quintile do not attend secondary school, while this is the case for twice as many children from the households in the poorest quintile.

The primary school completion rate among children living in Roma settlements is 64 percent and the effective transition rate⁹ to secondary school is 55 percent, while the secondary school completion rate is 61 percent. The gender parity index is 0.98 for primary school while for secondary school it drops to 0.89 (0.83 in urban compared to 0.97 in other areas).

Parental Involvement

All children aged 7–14 years who attend school have homework, and 67 percent receive help with this (usually from parents). With regards to school-related activities that households pay for, many children participated in sports activities (43 percent), while approximately 15 percent of households paid for foreign language classes or private tutoring. As for school-related activities that are free of charge, 41 percent of children are members of school clubs (such as choir, drama or maths club), while 35 percent attend extra classes.

During the year preceding the survey, 84 percent of parents (or other adult household members) were

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 91 percent of children aged 7–14 years attend school, and almost all have homework. Of children receiving homework, 61 percent received help with it, usually from their mother or father. Among children attending school, 8 percent participated in paid-for, school-related activities, while 79 percent participated in school-related activities that are free of charge (most notably remedial classes, attended by 37 percent of children living in Roma settlements).

During the year preceding the survey, 59 percent of parents (or other adult household members) were informed about the decisions made at Parents'

⁸ See Section 4.5 for information on how material deprivation categories are determined.

⁹ The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

informed about the decisions made at Parents' Council meetings, and 99 percent of parents attended a parent–teacher meeting.

Slightly less than one-third of children (30 percent) aged 7–14 years could not attend school at some point in the year preceding the survey, because the school was closed. In most cases this was due to a natural disaster.

Excluding school textbooks and holy books, 86 percent of children have three or more books at home that they can read.

Council meetings, and 96 percent of parents attended a parent–teacher meeting.

One quarter of children in Roma settlements aged 7–14 could not attend school at some point in the year preceding the survey, because the school was closed. In most cases this was due to a natural disaster and, to a lesser extent, to teacher strikes.

Excluding school textbooks and holy books, 13 percent of children have three or more books at home that they can read.

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Birth Registration

Almost 100 percent of children aged under five in Serbia were registered at birth. There are no significant variations in birth registration across background characteristics.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Ninety-nine percent of children under five in Roma settlements were registered at birth. There are no significant variations in birth registration across background characteristics.

Child Discipline

Half of children aged 1–14 years in Serbia as a whole were only subjected to non-violent methods of discipline from an adult household member in the month preceding the survey. In the same period, 40 percent were subjected to some form of psychological aggression, 20 percent were subjected to physical punishment, and 1 percent were subjected to severe physical punishment (hit or slapped on the face, head or ears, or beaten up, i.e., hit repeatedly and as hard as possible). Psychological aggression (shouting, calling a child derogatory names) and physical discipline of children are most common in the region of Vojvodina.

Ten percent of respondents (mothers or caregivers) in Serbia as a whole believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly. It is interesting to note that this attitude is most prevalent among respondents living in the richest households.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Over a quarter (27 percent) of children aged 1–14 years living in Roma settlements were only subjected to non-violent methods of discipline in the month preceding the survey. In the same period, 62 percent were subjected to some form of psychological aggression from an adult household member, 40 percent were subjected to physical punishment, and 2 percent were subjected to severe physical punishment. A total of 67 percent of Roma children were exposed to either psychological or physical aggression. Children from the materially deprived household population were more likely to be subjected to physical discipline (42 percent) than those from the household population that is not materially deprived, or is deprived in one item (27 percent). Overall, 8 percent of mothers or caregivers in Roma settlements believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly.

Child Labour

In Serbia as a whole, 16 percent of children aged 5–11 years and 4 percent of children aged 12–14 years were engaged in economic activities for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (1 hour or more a week for children aged 5–11 years and 14 hours or more for children aged 12–14 years). Only 1 percent of children aged 15–17 years were engaged in economic activities that are within the defined range to be classified as child labour (43 hours or more for children in this age group). Children from non-urban areas, primarily from the poorest and the second wealth quintile, are most likely to be involved in economic activities, while more children work in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia than in other regions.

Fewer than 1 percent of children aged 5–14 years participate in household chores for the number of hours that would define this work as child labour (21 hours or more).

Overall, 10 percent of children aged 5–17 years are involved in child labour.

Additionally, 3 percent of children aged 5–17 years work under hazardous conditions (these children make up 10 percent of children who do not go to school, 7 percent of children from the poorest households, 6 percent of children aged 15–17 years and 5 percent of children from non-urban areas).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 5 percent of children aged 5–11 years and 2 percent of children aged 12–14 years were engaged in economic activities for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (1 hour or more a week for children aged 5–11 years and 14 hours or more for children aged 12–14 years). Five percent of children aged 15–17 years were engaged in economic activities that are within the defined range to be classified as child labour for this age group. Among children aged 5–11 years, boys and children from non-urban areas are most likely to be involved in economic activities.

One percent of children aged 5–11 years and 2 percent of children aged 12–14 years are engaged in household chores for the number of hours that would classify their work as child labour (21 hours or more).

Overall, 5 percent of children age 5–17 years are involved in child labour.

Additionally, 5 percent of children from Roma settlements in this age group work under hazardous conditions (16 percent of children age 15–17 years and 12 percent of children who do not go to school).

Child Marriage

Around 4 percent of young women aged 15–19 years are currently married or in union, but this rises to 13 percent among those from the poorest households. Among women aged 20–24 years, 1 percent were married before the age of 15, and 6 percent before the age of 18. Early marriage is more common for women with lower levels of education from other areas, and from the poorest and materially deprived household population.

Among women aged 20–24 years who are married or in union, more than half (57 percent) have a husband/partner who is 0–4 years older, and 38 percent are married/in union with a partner who is 5 or more years older, including 16 percent who are

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Overall, 34 percent of young women aged 15–19 years living in Roma settlements are currently married or in union, but this rises to 41 percent of those from the poorest households. Sixteen percent of women age 20–24 years married before the age of 15, while 56 percent married before the age of 18. Among women aged 20–24 years, marriage before the age of 15 and before the age of 18 is much more common among women who just have a primary education than among those with secondary or higher education. Every fifth woman with just a primary education was married before the age of 15 (21 percent), compared to 2 percent of women with secondary or higher education. Additionally, child marriages are more common among women from

married/in union with a partner who is 10 or more years older.

poorer households. Women from the poorest 60 percent of households are twice as likely to be married before the age of 15 as those from the richest 40 percent of households (20 per cent compared to 11 percent). Seventy-three percent of women from the poorest households married before the age of 18.

In terms of spousal age difference, 56 percent of women aged 15–19 years and 64 percent of women aged 20–24 years are married to or cohabiting with men who are 0–4 years older. Women aged 15–19 years are more likely to be living with a partner who is 5 or more years older (34 percent) compared to women aged 20–24 (25 percent). Six percent of women aged 20–24 years from Roma settlements are married or in union with a partner who is 10 or more years older.

Victimization

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Serbia, 4 percent of women were victims of a violent robbery or physical assault in the three years preceding the survey, and 2 percent of women were victims of these crimes in the previous year. Women from the Belgrade region were more likely to have experienced a violent robbery or physical assault (7 percent in the three years preceding the survey, and 4 percent in the previous year). These assaults usually did not involve weapons. Women who are physically assaulted are most likely to be assaulted on the street (34 percent), at home (19 percent) or in another person's home (16 percent). Women reported incidents of violent robbery and/or physical assault to the police in 40 percent of cases in the last year.

Women aged 15–49 years from Roma settlements are more likely to be the victims of a violent robbery or physical assault than other women in Serbia. Seven percent of women living in Roma settlements were victims of these crimes in the three years preceding the survey, and 4 percent were victims in the previous year. Women from the poorest households are more likely to experience violent robbery or physical assault (12 percent in the last three years and 7 percent in the last year). These assaults usually did not involve weapons, and when a weapon was used it was most often a knife (used during 9 percent of robberies and 6 percent of physical assaults). Women who are physically assaulted are most likely to be assaulted on the street (41 percent), at home (37 percent) or in another person's home (14 percent). Women reported incidents of violent robbery and/or physical assault to the police in 67 percent of cases in the last year.

Feelings of Safety

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The majority of women aged 15–49 years in Serbia as a whole feel safe when they are alone at home after dark (96 percent). Women from richer households

A high percentage of women aged 15–49 years in Roma settlements feel safe when they are alone at home after dark (84 percent). Women who have no

feel somewhat safer (98 percent) compared to those from poorer households (91 percent).

A slightly lower percentage of women (88 percent) feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Women from the Belgrade region and women from households experiencing material deprivation feel less safe.

education and women from the poorest households feel less safe.

A somewhat lower percentage of women living in Roma settlements (71 percent) feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to other women in Serbia. Women from urban Roma settlements feel less safe compared to women from non-urban areas.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

In Serbia as a whole, 2 percent of women aged 15–49 years feel that a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife or partner for at least one of a variety of reasons (if she goes out without telling her husband/partner, if she neglects the children, if she argues with her husband/partner, if she refuses to have sex, if she burns the food). Around 1 percent of women justify the use of violence by a husband or partner violence when women neglect the children, or argue with their husband or partner.

Ninety-four percent of women aged 15–49 years know where to report domestic violence: 80 percent reported that they knew they could go to the police, 47 percent to a centre for social work, and 40 percent to a safe house.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among people living in Roma settlements, 22 percent of women aged 15–49 years think that a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife or partner in a variety of situations. The most common reasons are when they neglect the children (16 percent) or argue with their husband or go out without telling him (both 10 percent). Seven percent of women consider that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife if she refuses to have sex with him, and 4 percent if she burns the food.

Eighty-two percent of women aged 15–49 years know where to report domestic violence: 77 percent reported that they knew they could go to the police, 27 percent to a centre for social work, and 11 percent to a safe house.

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Drinking water, Sanitation and Menstrual Hygiene

Almost all people in Serbia use basic drinking water services (99 percent), while 98 percent use basic sanitation services. Overall, almost 100 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water regardless of area: 82 percent of households in urban areas have access to water piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot, compared to 69 percent of households in other areas. Access to water at home varies by region; for instance, 61 percent of households in Vojvodina have access to water piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot, compared to 85 percent in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia. Bottled water is the second most important source of drinking water in Vojvodina (31 percent), followed by the Belgrade region (15 percent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost all people living in Roma settlements use basic drinking water services (98 percent), while 86 percent use basic sanitation services. Overall, 99 percent of the population in Roma settlements uses an improved source of drinking water: 100 percent in urban and 97 percent in other areas. The proportion of the population in Roma settlements who have access to drinking water piped into their dwelling is 78 percent. Six percent use drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot, and 4 percent of households use water from a protected well or drink bottled water, respectively.

During the month preceding the survey, the majority of the population had sufficient access to drinking water (92 percent). Among the population that did not have sufficient access to drinking water, the main

During the month preceding the survey, the majority of the population had sufficient access to drinking water (92 percent). Among the population that did not have sufficient access to drinking water, the main reason reported is that water was not available from the source (87 percent).

More than 98 percent of the population of Serbia live in households with access to improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In other areas, the population mostly uses flush to septic tanks (73 percent), while in urban areas the most common facilities are flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system (87 percent).

The majority of women aged 15–49 years who reported menstruating during the 12 months preceding the survey have access to and use appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and can wash and change at home in private (97 percent). One in eleven women (around 9 percent) who reported menstruating did not participate in social activities, school or work at some point in the last 12 months because they were menstruating.

reason reported is that water was not available from the source (84 percent).

Around 86 percent of the population in Roma settlements live in households with access to improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In non-urban areas, the population mostly uses pit latrines with slabs (37 percent), whereas in urban areas the most common facilities are flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system (65 percent). In the poorest households, nearly 60 percent of the population use pit latrines with slabs, while 7 percent do not have access to facilities at all.

The majority of women aged 15–49 years who reported menstruating during the 12 months preceding the survey have access to and use appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and can wash and change at home in private (95 percent). Almost every seventh woman (around 15 percent) who reported menstruating did not participate in social activities, school or work at some point in the last 12 months because they were menstruating.

EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Child Functioning

In Serbia, 2 percent of children aged 2–4 years have functional difficulty in at least one domain.¹⁰ As expected, the percentage is slightly higher for children aged 5–17 years at 5 percent. Boys aged 5–17 years are slightly more likely to have functional difficulty (6 percent) than girls (3 percent), as are children living in households where the household head is Roma (10 percent), children from the region of Vojvodina (9 percent) and children from the materially deprived household population (8 percent).

Overall, 4 percent of children aged 2–17 years in Serbia have functional difficulty in at least one domain.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 3 percent of children aged 2–4 years have functional difficulty in at least one domain. At 14 percent, the percentage is notably higher for children aged 5–17 years. Functional difficulties among children aged 5–17 years are more frequent among children whose mothers have no education (24 percent) compared to children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (6 percent), and among children living in the poorest households (20 percent) and children who do not attend school (also 20 percent).

Overall, 11 percent of children aged 2–17 years in Roma settlements have functional difficulty in at least one domain.

¹⁰ See Section 11.1 for information on functional domains covered in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five and in the Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17.

Attitudes towards Children with Disabilities

Eighty-four percent of respondents to the household questionnaire in Serbia believe that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized childcare institution. Furthermore, 59 percent think that children with physical and sensory disabilities who attend regular schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students. Only 36 percent of respondents expressed positive attitudes towards children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements used to assess common attitudes.

Seventy-nine percent of respondents believe that it is better for a child with intellectual disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized childcare institution. Only 24 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend regular schools rather than special schools. Overall, 17 percent of respondents expressed positive attitudes toward social inclusion of children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements used to measure common attitudes.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Seventy-eight percent of respondents to the household questionnaire in Roma settlements believe that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized childcare institution. A smaller percentage of respondents living in Roma settlements (49 percent) than in the wider population consider that it is better for a child with physical or sensory disabilities to attend regular school rather than a special school. The percentage of respondents who expressed positive attitudes towards children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements regarding their social inclusion is 29 percent.

Seventy-five percent of respondents believe that it is better for a child with intellectual disabilities to live in the family rather than in a specialized childcare institution, whereas 25 percent of respondents believe that it is better for children with intellectual disabilities to attend regular schools than special schools. Overall, 11 percent of respondents expressed positive attitudes towards the social inclusion of children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements used to measure common attitudes.

Health Insurance

Almost all children in Serbia have health insurance (99 percent of children under the age of five and 99 percent of children aged 5–17 years). The majority have compulsory health insurance (nearly 100 percent).

Ninety-seven percent of women aged 15–49 years have health insurance. Almost all insured women have compulsory health insurance, and 3 percent have other privately purchased insurance. Women from the richest households (7 percent), from the regions of Vojvodina and Belgrade, and women living in urban areas (4 percent each) are more likely to have privately purchased health insurance.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost all children in Roma settlements are covered by health insurance: 96 percent of children aged under five and 97 percent of children aged 5–17 years have health insurance. All insured children have compulsory health insurance.

Ninety-seven percent of women aged 15–49 in Roma settlements have health insurance. Almost all insured women have compulsory health insurance, while fewer than 1 percent have other privately purchased insurance.

Social Transfers

There was no household in Serbia as a whole that had not heard of at least one cash social benefit, while nearly two thirds (64 percent) of household members lived in households that were recipients of some form of benefit in the three months preceding the survey. Of all the benefits households received in the previous three months, by far the highest proportion (54 percent) of household members lived in households that received a pension (old-age, family, disability), 9 percent in households that received child allowance, and 3 percent in households that received financial social assistance. Household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the Belgrade region were the least likely to be receiving conditional cash benefits, such as financial social assistance and child allowance (1 and 4 percent respectively), while in other regions more households received these benefits and they were more evenly distributed. As expected, with the exception of pensions, conditional cash benefits were mostly received by the poorest households.

Thirty-four percent of children (0–17 years) live in households that received a pension in the three months preceding the survey, 22 percent live in households that received child allowance, and 5 percent in households that received financial social assistance. Additionally, 45 percent of children live in a household that did not receive any cash benefits from the government or any religious, charitable, or community-based organization in the three months preceding the survey.

Fourteen percent of children and young people aged 5–24 years who attend primary education or higher received a subsidy for kindergarten, a scholarship, school tuition support or some other type of material assistance for schooling during the 2019/2020 school year.

Financial Social Assistance (FSA)

Over 94 percent of households are aware of financial social assistance, and 3 percent of households reported receiving it. Among households in the poorest quintile, 8 percent of households receive this cash benefit, compared to less than 1 percent of

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, all households had heard of at least one cash social benefit, while 84 percent of household members lived in households that were recipients of some form of benefit in the three months preceding the survey. This included 61 percent of household members living in households that received child allowance, exactly half of which received financial social assistance, and 6 percent in households that received one-time social assistance. Only 15 percent of household members lived in households that received a pension in the same period. Households in the poorest wealth index quintile are the most frequent recipients of financial social assistance (65 percent), as opposed to those in the richest quintile (29 percent).

Seventy-five percent of children (0–17 years) in Roma settlements live in households that received child allowance in the three months preceding the survey, 57 percent in households that received financial social assistance, and 10 percent in households that received a pension during the same period. Only 11 percent of children live in households that did not receive any cash benefits from the government or any religious, charitable, or community-based organization in the three months preceding the survey.

More than half of children and young people aged 5–24 years (54 percent) who attend primary education or higher received a subsidy for kindergarten, scholarship, school tuition support or some other type of material assistance for schooling during the 2019/2020 school year.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 53 percent of households are receiving FSA, with some variation depending on the level of education of the head of the household and on socioeconomic status. Sixty-six percent of households where the head of household has no

households in the richest quintile. The highest percentage of households receiving FSA are those whose head of household is self-declared as Roma (43 percent).

Of households that have not applied for FSA, most have not applied because they did not need it. One third of households from the poorest quintile did not apply because they knew that they do not meet the eligibility criteria (32 percent), while 10 percent did not know how to apply, and another 10 percent were told that they did not meet the eligibility criteria.

education receive FSA, compared to 36 percent of households where the head of household has secondary or higher education. Also, 67 percent of households in Roma settlements from the poorest quintile receive FSA compared to 30 percent from the richest quintile.

Of households that have not applied for FSA, most have not applied because they were told that they do not meet the eligibility criteria (38 percent) or know that they do not meet the criteria (36 percent). Among households in the poorest wealth index quintile, a similar pattern is evident: 41 percent have not applied for FSA because they were told that they do not meet the eligibility criteria and 29 percent know that they do not meet the criteria. However, 14 percent found the administrative procedure too complicated and did not apply for this reason.

Child Allowance (CA)

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Serbia, 31 percent of children aged 0–18 years received child allowance (CA), while 24 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months. There is some regional variation, with only 11 percent of children this age receiving CA in the last 12 months in the Belgrade region (the lowest level), 29 percent in the regions of Vojvodina and Southern and Eastern Serbia, and 25 percent in the region of Sumadija and Western Serbia. As expected, receipt of this type of assistance correlates with socioeconomic status: 58 percent of children living in households in the poorest quintile received CA, compared to 11 percent of children in households in the richest quintile.

Parents did not apply for CA for 47 percent of children aged 0–18 CA in the last 12 months because they knew that the child or children do not meet the eligibility criteria, and they did not apply for 29 percent because they did not need the allowance. Among children living in households from the poorest wealth index quintile, for more than two-thirds, parents did not apply because they either knew the child or children did not meet the criteria or they were told so, while for 14 percent they felt they did not need the allowance.

In Roma settlements, 77 percent of children aged 0–18 years receive child allowance (CA), and 69 percent have been receiving CA for at least 12 months. Children living in households experiencing material deprivation on three or more grounds are most likely to be receiving CA (77 percent), compared to 64 percent of children in households that do not experience material deprivation or only experience material deprivation on one ground.

Parents of children did not apply for CA for 72 percent of children in the last 12 months because they either knew they did not meet the eligibility criteria or they were told so, while 11 percent found the administrative procedure too complicated or expensive. Parents did not know how to apply for more than 8 percent of children living in the poorest wealth index quintile in Roma settlements.

Birth Grant

In Serbia, 87 percent of mothers or caregivers of children under the age of five received a birth grant. In the Belgrade region and the Southern and Eastern Serbia region, 89 percent of mothers or caregivers received this grant, while in Vojvodina the percentage was 87 and in Sumadija and Western Serbia region, 84. Since this benefit is not means-tested, there are no significant differences by wealth index quintiles.

For 37 percent of children under the age of five whose mothers or caregivers did not apply for a birth grant the main reason given was that they did not need it. Other reasons were that they do not meet the criteria (15 percent), or that the administrative procedure was complicated and they did not know how to apply (both 14 percent). In 9 percent of cases, mothers or caregivers said they were yet to apply.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 70 percent of mothers or caregivers of children under the age of five received a birth grant, with correlation between the mother's level of education and receipt of the grant. In the case of fifty-eight percent of children whose mothers have no education, their mother or caregiver has received a birth grant, while the same is true in the case 81 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. At the same time, 60 percent of mothers or caregivers of children living in households from the poorest wealth index quintile and 85 percent of mothers or caregivers of children from households in the richest wealth index quintile received this benefit.

Among mothers and caregivers who did not apply for a birth grant, the main reason cited was that they did not meet the criteria (38 percent of children). This was followed by the complicated administrative procedure (18 percent of children), other unspecified reasons (16 percent) and not knowing how to apply (15 percent). In 7 percent of cases, mothers or caregivers said they were yet to apply.

For mothers and caregivers from the poorest households, the main obstacles to applying for the birth grant were as follows: the administrative procedure was complicated or too expensive (29 percent) or they did not know how to apply (16 percent). More than one-third (36 percent) did not apply for some other reason.

Discrimination and Harassment

In the last 12 months, 7 percent of women aged 15–49 years experienced discrimination or harassment on at least one basis, most often gender (3 percent), age (2 percent) and ethnic or immigration background (2 percent). Women from urban areas, from the Belgrade region, Roma women and unemployed women were more likely to feel that they had been discriminated against or harassed.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In the last 12 months, a higher proportion of women aged 15–49 years from Roma settlements experienced discrimination or harassment on at least one basis (13 percent). This was most often based on ethnic or immigration background (12 percent), religion or belief (2 percent) and sex (2 percent). Women from urban areas, unemployed women, and women aged 35–39 years were more likely to feel that they had been discriminated against or harassed.

In Serbia, 92 percent of women aged 15–49 years report feeling very or somewhat happy. The average life satisfaction score is 8.0 on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is the worst and 10 the best possible life. Younger women (aged 15–24 years) are somewhat more satisfied with their lives than older women: 96 percent report feeling very or somewhat happy, and their average life satisfaction score is 8.3.

The proportion of women aged 15–49 years who think that their lives have improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 39 percent; for younger women (15–24 years) the percentage is 49.

Among women aged 15–49 years living in Roma settlements, 81 percent report feeling very or somewhat happy. The average life satisfaction score is 7.5 on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is the worst and 10 the best possible life. Younger women (aged 15–24 years) are somewhat more satisfied with their lives than older women: 87 percent report feeling very or somewhat happy, and their average life satisfaction score is 8.1.

Slightly more than one third (36 percent) of women aged 15–49 years think that their life has improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while for younger women (15–24 years) the percentage is slightly higher: 41.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the 2019 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, conducted in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with technical and financial support from UNICEF and financial support from UNFPA, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) 2018 and the Government of Serbia. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for the following:

Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the plan of action's goals and objectives:

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. (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called 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.

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, **Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda, "quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for: "...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States."

In September 2015 Serbia, along with 192 other United Nations (UN) member states, committed to the implementation of Transforming Our World—The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In response to the new development agenda, the Government of the Republic of Serbia (GoS) established the Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Serbia in December 2015. The IMWG on SDGs consists of 27 representatives of GoS ministries, offices and agencies led by the Minister Without Portfolio in charge of Demography and Population Policy, and co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia is one of the five members of the core

SDG working group, and it maps, produces and collects relevant national indicators and data, in order to measure progress on the SDGs in a credible manner.

In 2018, a multi-agency UN–World Bank and European Union (EU) team) undertook a Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS) mission exercise to focus on exploring the mutually reinforcing potential of implementing the 2030 Agenda and the EU accession and policy agenda. In 2019, Serbia prepared its first Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review was produced by the IMWG for the Implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in cooperation with public administration, local self-government units, civil society organizations, business entities, academia and international organizations and was presented at the United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2019. Data remain one of the cornerstones of monitoring and reporting on the SDGs, with MICS data providing a significant contribution to national data production. The MICS conducted in 2019 provides data to measure progress against 25 SDG indicators, of which seven are new. All data are well disaggregated, both nationally, but also for the population living in Roma settlements.

MICS data continue to be a highly important source of information for monitoring child outcomes of national strategies and programmes. It is anticipated that the MICS data collected in 2019 will be helpful in monitoring the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma in the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy on Education 2030 (to be adopted), the National Programme of Support to Breastfeeding, Family and Developmental Care of Newborns, national efforts on early childhood development, and the Strategy for Prevention and Protection of Children from Violence for the period 2020–2023, among others.

The 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS have as their primary objectives:

- To provide high-quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Serbia;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities and to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention; and
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available from other data sources.

This report presents the results of the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. In order to visually differentiate findings coming from the two surveys, the headings of tables from the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are shaded in a different colour. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in ‘Indicators and definitions’. Prior to presenting the survey results, which are organized in thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents are covered in Chapter 4, ‘Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents’.

Starting with Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction to the topic and description of all the tables included in the chapter are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, ‘Survive’, includes findings on under-five and infant mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, ‘Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health’, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, informed decision-making on reproductive health, wasted pregnancies,

unmet contraceptive need, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight and postnatal care, and ends with sexual behaviour.

The following chapter, 'Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development' presents findings on immunization, household energy use, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of Chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance and paternal involvement in children's education are covered.

The next chapter, 'Protected from violence and exploitation', includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimization, feelings of safety and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, 'Live in a safe and clean environment', covers the topics of drinking water, sanitation and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – 'Equitable chance in life'. The chapter presents findings on a range of equity-related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2019, two MICS surveys were carried out in Serbia using two different samples: one was the 2019 Serbia MICS and the other, the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. The 2019 Serbia MICS was carried out on a sample representative of the whole population of Serbia. The 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was carried out on a sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements. The two samples and their technical characteristics will be described separately in the relevant sections of the report.

Elements of the methodology and of findings that are common for both surveys are presented jointly.

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

Serbia

The sample for the 2019 Serbia MICS was designed to provide estimates for progress against a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and other¹¹ areas, and four regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The urban and other areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under five, and a separate systematic sample of households was selected for each group, with an oversampling strategy of households with children under five.

At the national level a total of 8,101 households were selected: 2,425 households with children and 5,676 households without children. The 2019 Serbia MICS sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of the results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the 2019 Serbia MICS sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

Serbia Roma Settlements

The sample for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in Roma settlements, at the national level and for urban and other areas. The urban and other areas within four regions were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample was selected in two stages. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the census EAs which had at least 20 Roma households each. 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 EAs, a systematic sample of households was selected in each sample EA. A total of 1,934 Roma households were selected in Roma settlements. The 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of the results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all household members who are usually resident, the household and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women, administered in each household to all women aged 15–49 years; 3) an

¹¹ Official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements. Instead, an ‘administrative-legal’ criterion is applied that designates settlements as either ‘Urban’ or ‘Other’. Urban settlements are recognized as such by an act of the local self-government, with all other settlements falling into the category of ‘Other’.

under-five questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 4) a questionnaire for children aged 5–17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child aged 5–17 years living in the household.¹²

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women	Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17 Years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Household Members Education Employment Household Characteristics Material Deprivation Social Transfers Attitudes Toward Children with Disabilities Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woman’s Background Fertility Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence Victimization Marriage/Union Informed Decision on Reproductive Health Care Sexual Behaviour Life Satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child’s Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement
		Questionnaire for Children Under Five
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-Five’s Background Birth Registration Birth Grant Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunization Anthropometry

Additionally, for all children aged 0–2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at a Health Facility was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

Survey-specific modules and questions

The following modules and questions, which are not part of the global standard MICS questionnaires, were included based on national needs:

Household Questionnaire

- **Education:** a set of questions was added about age at the start of primary school, type of school attended and attendance at a compulsory preparatory preschool programme (PPP).
- **Employment:** a survey-specific module was added to explore the employment status of household members aged 15 years and above, and for use as a background characteristic.
- **Material Deprivation:** EU SILC questions used to estimate the material deprivation rate were added to the Household Characteristics module, and as a separate Material Deprivation module, with the aim of supplementing the wealth index calculation and to present material deprivation as a background characteristic.
- **Social Transfers:** a set of questions was added to the Social Transfers module to estimate applications, coverage and reasons for not applying for Financial Social Assistance (FSA) and Child Allowance (CA) as the key social protection benefits available to the poorest households in Serbia.

¹² Children aged 15–17 years living without their mother and with no identified caregiver in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children aged 5–17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child’s Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

- **Attitudes Toward Children with Disabilities:** a survey specific module originally developed for the 2014 Serbia MICS was modified slightly and includes questions on attitudes towards children with disabilities.

Questionnaire for Individual Women

- **Woman's Background:** the module included survey-specific questions related to the woman's current employment status.
- **Fertility:** a set of questions was added about wasted pregnancies and the sex and twin/single birth status¹³ of the most recent live birth in the two years preceding the survey.
- **Maternal and Newborn Health:** this module included survey-specific questions about visits conducted at home by auxiliary (patronage) nurses, attendance at childbirth preparation programmes, and whether the mother and child remained in the same room after birth.
- **Contraception:** the module included a set of questions about knowledge of contraceptive methods, the use of methods and reasons for stopping or never using methods to delay or avoid pregnancy.
- **Unmet Need:** a question on the ideal number of children was added to the module.
- **Informed Decision on Reproductive Health Care:** a survey-specific module, developed in collaboration with UNFPA, included questions on the ability to refuse sexual intercourse and the person making decisions about health care, reproductive care and contraception.
- **Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence:** the module included survey-specific questions on knowledge of places to report cases of domestic violence.

Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17 Years

- **Parental Involvement:** the module included survey-specific questions on assistance with homework, participation in paid activities, attendance at free school activities, existence of a Parent Council and familiarity with decisions of the Parent Council.

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- **Under-Five's Background:** a set of survey-specific questions related to preschool facilities that the child attends and reasons for non-attendance were added to the module.¹⁴
- **Birth Grant:** a survey-specific module related to this country-specific cash benefit programme. This module was developed and included in the 2014 Serbia MICS.
- **Early Childhood Development:** the age group for the standard MICS6 question on engagement of adults with children in activities that promote learning and school readiness (question EC5) was broadened from 2–4 years to 1–4 years. The module also included two survey-specific questions on additional activities household members engaged in with/for the child.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams measured the weights and heights of children age under five years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.¹⁵ The questionnaires were customized and translated into Serbian from the English version of the MICS6 model questionnaires and were pre-tested for 2.5 days by 11 fieldworkers in Zrenjanin in December 2018, following a 7-day training. The pre-test was conducted in 14 EAs for the Serbia sample (12 urban and 2 other) and 4 EAs for the Roma Settlements sample (1 urban and 3 other). An additional three EAs that had originally been selected could not be visited due to bad

¹³ The questions on the sex and twin-birth status of the most recent live-born child were added to support further analysis on improvement of indirect estimation of fertility and mortality indicators.

¹⁴ Due to a skip error at questions UB5 in the Under Five's Background module, question UB8D on reasons for non-attendance at preschool did not collect valid information.

¹⁵ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

weather conditions (1 urban and 2 other). Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E (the questionnaires for both surveys are identical).

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Health Media Lab (HML) Institutional Review Board in March 2019. The protocol included a Protocol on Ethical Considerations which outlines the potential risks during the lifecycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Participants were included in the survey on a voluntary basis. Participants were asked to give their informed consent to participate, having been informed about the purpose of the survey, the lead agency, the average length of the questionnaire and their right to refuse to answer all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children aged 15–17 years interviewed individually, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Written consent was sought from the mother/caregiver to collect vaccination records at health facilities for children under 3 years of age.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, all health facilities where vaccination records are kept were informed about the survey and the need to provide vaccination records for children under 3 years selected within the survey. Data on immunization were recorded at the health facilities by the fieldwork team supervisors.

All collected data were anonymized before publication of the survey findings and only aggregated data are presented. Personally identifiable information that was used to access households during the listing was later coded so that survey responses cannot be linked to personal data.

Throughout the research, confidentiality was maintained in the following ways:

- During the fieldwork training, field staff and survey managers were trained on the importance of and practical steps towards maintaining confidentiality;
- Survey supervision included ensuring that interviewers adhered to privacy and confidentiality standards;
- Data were handled only by the MICS survey team and all necessary precautions were taken to prohibit access by third parties (e.g., through password protection of technical equipment);
- Data collected through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) were transmitted through a secure, encrypted connection and to servers that are secured to prevent external access.

The privacy of all participants was respected through adequate arrangements during implementation of the survey (e.g., by proposing a setup where the interviewer and the respondent would not be in hearing distance of other adults or of children old enough to understand the interview, or proposing to postpone sensitive questions till the required privacy conditions could be met).

Anthropometric measurements of children under five were conducted following the consent of a parent/caregiver, and measurements were discontinued if they caused disturbance to the child.

Ethical dilemmas encountered during fieldwork were reported to supervisors and when required, to the survey coordinators. There was no instance that required the further engagement of the Institutional Review Board for ethics.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilize Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS-dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programmes¹⁶ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in the area of the town of Ub, in urban and other areas, during February 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for fieldwork was conducted over a period of 23 days in August 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. Following the training on paper questionnaires, the trainees spent two days in the field to practise using paper questionnaires. Towards the end of the training, trainees spent three days on a full CAPI pilot survey, conducted by 11 teams in EAs around Zrenjanin (10 urban and 12 other, of which two urban and four other were in Roma settlements). Enumeration areas for the CAPI pilot survey were listed as part of the MICS6 listing operation, and were not part of the MICS6 sample. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.¹⁷

Measurers received dedicated training on how to take anthropometric measurements for a total of 14 days, including practice on measuring children at the training venue, in three kindergartens and during the five days of field practice and pilot survey. Two standardization tests were conducted. Tests involved setting up six stations each with a child and trainer, with a length/height measurement board, measuring scale and station number. The trainers measured each group of children before starting the standardization practice with the measurers. Measurers rotated counter clockwise between the stations in pairs (one in the role of measurer, the other in the role of assistant), each starting at the first station and moving to the sixth, after which the roles were switched and a second rotation started. Following the first standardization exercise, measurers were given feedback based on the practice results. After additional in-class practice, a second standardization test was conducted on a separate day.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on team supervision duties and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 11 teams (eight for the national sample and three for Roma Settlements); each comprised four or five interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor who was also the driver. Fieldwork began in September 2019 and concluded in November 2019. Following a review of response rates, fieldwork was extended into the second half of November and the first week of December (12 working days). Namely, clusters in which households were not found or refusal was high (response rate lower than 60 percent) were visited again. A total of five teams conducted follow-up visits (to 614 households in all four regions in Serbia) and surveyed 280 households.

¹⁶ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

¹⁷ The template training agenda can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Data were collected using laptops running the Windows 10 operating system, utilizing a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer laptops.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing (spot checks) was implemented in three households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) and interviewer performance charts were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customized versions of the standard tables produced for the MICS Programme.¹⁸

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Statistical Office via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronization was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customized version of the standard MICS6 documentation.¹⁹

Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.²⁰

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymized data files have been made available on the SORS website (www.stat.gov.rs) and on the MICS website²¹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included ReadMe file, strictly for information purposes.

2.10 REPORT STRUCTURE

As noted before, this report presents findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. Although they are two independent surveys, the decision was made to present findings in a joint report to facilitate the use and comparability of data.

¹⁸ The standard field check tables can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2020. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

¹⁹ The standard guidelines can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2020. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

²⁰ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2020. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

²¹ The survey datasets can be found at: 'Surveys'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2020. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

Each chapter starts with a common introduction, followed by tables that refer to the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS findings, respectively. In order to visually differentiate findings from the two surveys, the headings of tables from the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are shaded in a different colour.

2.11 HOW TO READ THE TABLES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Education

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

The findings for the education category ‘None’ within the 2019 Serbia MICS are mainly based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, too few to present them separately. Therefore, the category ‘None’ has been combined with the category ‘Primary’ and presented as ‘Primary or none’. The numbers of cases for the two individual categories are presented in Tables SR.3.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3.

Within the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, the findings for the education category ‘Higher’ are mainly based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. The category ‘Higher’ has therefore been combined with the category ‘Secondary’ and presented as ‘Secondary or higher’. The numbers of cases for the two individual categories are presented in Tables SR.3.1R, SR.5.1WR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R.

Ethnicity

The ethnicity background characteristic is presented only in tables giving findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS. However, this background characteristic is not presented where data for all ethnic groups apart from one (mostly Serbian) are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. The categories ‘Albanian’, ‘Other’ and ‘Does not want to declare’ are combined in all tables apart from Tables SR.3.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3.

Age groupings

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

Child’s functional difficulties

Data on functional difficulties were collected for children aged 2–17 years. However, the background characteristic ‘Child’s functional difficulties’ is not shown in many of the tables due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category ‘Has functional difficulties’. The total number of cases is shown in Tables SR.5.2, SR.5.3, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R.

Wealth index

In the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS tables, denominators for wealth index quintiles are often too small, therefore data are merged into two groups—the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)—in order to allow for presentation of findings by wealth status.

MARKINGS USED IN TABLES

Tables also contain particular markings that are used consistently to indicate the following:

- (*) – an asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore suppressed
- (number) – a figure in parenthesis indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution
- ‘–’ – for cases when the denominator is 0
- (R) – the letter R after a table number indicates that it refers to the Roma Settlements sample

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ²²	Module ²³	Definition ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements	
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS						
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.8	98.3
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)		WB	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	98.9	79.5
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	50.2	26.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	98.6	92.9
SR.6	Households with a telephone ²⁵		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	99.2	94.1
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	64.4	28.8
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	75.5	65.0
SR.18	Children’s living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years living with neither biological parent	1.5	2.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.9	4.0
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.2	3.7

²² Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

²³ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

²⁴ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

²⁵ In the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS this indicator is calculated only using data collected in the Household Questionnaire since the Mass Media and ICT module is not included in the Questionnaire for Individual Women.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia Roma Settlements
SURVIVE²⁶					
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	8
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	9

²⁶ Mortality indicators are calculated only for the population of children from Roma settlements. Mortality indicators refer to September 2017. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Serbia Roma settlements.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1					
Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years	12	163
TM.2					
Early childbearing		CM	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	2.8	38.0
TM.3					
Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	62.3	59.8
TM.S1					
Never used any method of contraception		CP	Number of women aged 15–49 years who have never used any method to avoid or delay pregnancy	31.0	40.9
TM.S2					
Never used contraception because uninformed		CP	Number of women aged 15–49 years who never used any method of contraception because lack of knowledge	2.6	7.6
TM.4					
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ²⁷	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	30.0	9.1
TM.S3					
Informed decision on reproductive health care	5.6.1	ID	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union, who are not pregnant and think they are physically able to get pregnant, who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	84.2	67.7
TM.S4					
Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months among women aged 15–49 years	4	38
TM.S5					
Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last five years among women aged 15–49 years	27	164
TM.S6					
Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime among women aged 15–49 years	189	763
TM.S7					
Stillbirth rate		CM	Stillbirth rate in a lifetime among women aged 15–49 years	8	11

²⁷ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TM.S8	Lifetime experience with induced abortions		CM	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with at least one induced abortion	10.6	27.8
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	99.4 96.6 80.3	96.1 82.7 42.6
TM.S9	Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	29.9	25.2
TM.S10	Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years in a health facility, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge from a health facility	94.3	90.2
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	96.9	92.1
TM.S11	Attendance to childbirth preparation programme		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	16.0	3.0
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	100.0	99.1
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	99.2
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	31.8	18.4
TM.11	Infants weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	99.9	98.6
TM.S12	Coverage by baby-friendly services		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years in a health facility, who reported being in the same room with the child after birth	59.4	73.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	81.3	82.3
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother’s bare chest after birth	31.7	37.4
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	10.2	6.5
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	1.0	0.3
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	(71.6)	(*)
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young women		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who had sex before age 15	1.2	14.3
TM.25	Young women who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women aged 15–24 years who have never had sex	58.5	87.7
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	7.5	4.3
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	67.0	11.6
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	72.5	(34.0)
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1		IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	96.6	93.5
TC.2		IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received the third dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV3) at any time before the survey	92.6	74.3
TC.3	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	91.8	73.3
TC.4		IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	88.6	69.9
TC.5		IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	91.1	73.4
TC.6	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	65.4	47.0
TC.8		IM	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	87.2	76.5
TC.S1	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	87.2	76.5

²⁸ In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018. For this reason, the PCV vaccine is not included in indicator TC.11b 'Full immunization coverage by all antigens'.

²⁹ In Serbia, the measles vaccine is administered as part of the vaccine containing measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ³⁰		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 24–35 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	81.0 65.8	66.2 45.2
TC.S2	Timeliness of measles immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months vaccinated on time against measles	43.2	43.9
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	81.9	42.0
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	54.4	13.4
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.6	98.4
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ³¹	52.4	12.4
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	93.4	90.6
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	7.7	11.9

³⁰ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP by 12 months and 1 dose of measles vaccination by 24 months of age. 'All antigens: excluding PCV' includes: BCG, PolioR1, DTPR1, HibR1, HepB3 and MMR recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule. See Section **Error! Reference source not found.** for information on immunization indicators.

³¹ Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ³²	23.6	8.3
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ³³ during the previous day	54.0	40.4
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children aged 12–15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	26.7	48.1
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children aged 20–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	8.2	27.5
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children aged 0–35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	7.3	11.8
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children aged 0–23 months appropriately fed ³⁴ during the previous day	25.0	34.5
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	95.7	(96.8)
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	85.2 71.6	55.4 28.2
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	84.3	69.9
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ³⁵ during the previous day	85.9	47.7

³² Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

³³ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

³⁴ Infants aged 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children aged 6–23 months who are breastfed and eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods

³⁵ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least five out of the eight following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ³⁶ or more during the previous day	96.3	91.9
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	83.0	87.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence ³⁷		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.0 0.2	6.5 0.8
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence ³⁷	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	5.4 1.9	16.9 4.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence ³⁷	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.6 0.5	2.8 0.6
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence ³⁷	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	10.9 2.5	6.9 2.8
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children aged 24–59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	95.6 40.8 90.8	56.0 10.5 44.5

³⁶ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants aged 6–8 months, and three times for children aged 9–23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6–23 months

³⁷ Because of the high proportion of children excluded from analysis of nutrition indicators due to measurements not being taken, it is recommended that findings for the 2019 Serbia MICS are interpreted with caution and not used as the sole evidence to trigger policy and programme decisions.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.S3a TC.S3b TC.S3c	Early stimulation and responsive care (children aged 1–2 years)		EC	Percentage of children aged 12–35 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	95.8 48.0 92.8	56.3 9.0 47.2
TC.50	Availability of children’s books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children’s books	78.1	8.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	82.7	66.4
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	3.6	3.0
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	97.2	89.2
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LEARN						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	60.6	7.4
LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	96.9	76.0
LN.S1	Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate		ED	Percentage of children of PPP age ³⁸ attending/having attended PPP	93.1	76.8
LN.S2	PPP attendance in school facility		ED	Percentage of children of PPP age ³⁸ attending/having attended PPP in school facility	9.8	4.5
LN.S3	Distance to PPP facility (kilometres)		ED	Average distance in kilometres travelled to the PPP by children aged 5–7 years	1.9	1.9
LN.S4	Children living more than 2 kilometres from the PPP facility		ED	Percentage of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility	22.0	20.1
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	96.4	80.8
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	90.0	85.4

³⁸ Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2019, as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. It refers to children that have turned 5 during the period from 1 March 2018 to 1 March 2019.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
Indicators according to the national education system classification³⁹						
LN.S5a LN.S5b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	98.6 94.1	92.3 28.4
LN.S6a LN.S6b	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or secondary school (b) secondary school age who are not attending primary school or secondary school or higher	0.4 3.8	7.3 57.1
LN.S7a LN.S7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	102.8 107.0	62.0 74.0
LN.S8a LN.S8b	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	99.5 97.7	63.7 61.0
LN.S9a	Transition rate to secondary school		ED	Percentage 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	95.2	52.6
LN.S9b	Effective transition rate to secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	95.2	54.9

³⁹ The national education system classification comprises eight grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6–13 years): children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school; and four grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14–18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2019.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LN.S10a LN.S10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	0.2 0.3	3.1 2.9
LN.S11a LN.S11b LN.S11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area		ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for residents of other areas divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) primary school (c) secondary school	0.98 0.98 0.99 (0.84) 1.01 0.80 0.97 1.01 0.94	0.92 0.98 0.89 (0.73) 0.95 0.24 1.07 1.03 1.16
Indicators according to the ISCED classification⁴⁰						
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	97.2 98.6 94.1	93.0 79.6 28.4

⁴⁰ The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1–4 of primary school (typically for ages 6–9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5–8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10–13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1–4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14–18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2019.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	0.6 0.2 3.8	6.3 8.5 57.1
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	103.1 102.8	108.4 62.0
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	99.9 99.5 97.7	88.9 63.7 61.0
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	100.0	96.8
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	0.3 0.4	4.8 6.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	<p>Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys</p> <p>(a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)</p> <p>(b) primary school</p> <p>(c) lower secondary school</p> <p>(d) upper secondary school</p> <p>Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile</p> <p>(a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)</p> <p>(b) primary school</p> <p>(c) lower secondary school</p> <p>(d) upper secondary school</p> <p>Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for residents of other areas divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents</p> <p>(a) organized learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)</p> <p>(b) primary school</p> <p>(c) lower secondary school</p> <p>(d) upper secondary school</p>	0.98 0.96 0.99 0.99 (0.84) 1.04 0.97 0.80 0.97 1.03 1.00 0.94	0.92 0.98 0.95 0.89 (0.73) 0.94 0.88 0.24 1.07 1.00 1.17 1.16
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	95.4	91.4
LN.S12	Awareness of existence of Parents' Council		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member is aware of the existence of a Parent Council in the school	97.3	75.8
LN.S13	Awareness of Parent Council decisions		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member is aware of the decisions taken by the school's Parent Council	83.3	58.8
LN.S14	Awareness of discussions on key education issues by Parents' Council		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member knows that key education issues/performance reviews were discussed by the school's Parent Council	75.7	53.6
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	93.2	86.6
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have three or more books to read at home	85.8	13.1
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	67.1	60.9

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases					

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION						
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.9	98.5
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	44.5	67.3
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who are involved in child labour ⁴¹	9.5	5.4
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	1.2 5.5	15.9 55.8
PR.5	Young women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who are married or in union	3.8	34.1
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15–19 years, (b) age 20–24 years	(*) 16.4	3.8 5.6
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	1.9	3.9
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	40.0	67.0

⁴¹ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1–3.4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	87.5	71.0
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	1.6	22.1
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT						
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.8	98.8
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.1	98.2
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	92.3	68.8
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.6	93.0
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	98.4	86.4
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	45.5	41.6
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	15.2	18.7
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	97.4	94.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	9.2	14.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE						
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	3.9	11.3
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a) women aged 15–49 b) children aged 5–17 c) children under age 5	96.9 98.8 98.6	96.8 97.4 95.5
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	64.1	83.6
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	72.5	83.7
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	54.9	89.0
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	14.2	53.5
EQ.S1	Receipt of financial social assistance		ST	Percentage of households that have ever received financial social assistance	3.1	52.5
EQ.S2	Children for whom households received child allowance		ST	Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA)	30.8	76.6
EQ.S3	Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months		ST	Percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months	23.7	69.2
EQ.S4	Children for whom household received a birth grant		BG	Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant	87.3	69.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²²	Module ²³	Description ²⁴	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
EQ.S5	Unemployment rate ⁴²		EQ	The share of the unemployed population in the total active population age 15 years or above, where the active population (labour force) includes all employed household members age 15 years or above and unemployed household members age 15–74 years	nd	23.5
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	6.9	12.5
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	8.3 8.0	8.1 7.5
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	95.6 91.8	86.6 81.4
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15–24 (b) age 15–49	48.7 39.2	41.4 35.8
nd: data not available						

⁴² The unemployment indicator is only calculated for Roma Settlements, because, for the general population in Serbia, it is available from the Labour Force Survey.

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Serbia

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 8,101 households selected for the sample, 7,463 were found to be occupied. Of these, 6,346 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 85.0 percent.

In the interviewed households, 4,219 women (aged 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 3,740 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 88.6 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 1,967 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,838 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 93.4 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children aged 5–17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children aged 5–17. Only one child was selected at random in each household interviewed. There were 2,774 children aged 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 1,824 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 1,734, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.1 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 75.4, 79.5 and 80.8 were calculated for the individual interviews with women, under-fives, and children aged 5–17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children aged 5–17's interviews

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Households							
Sampled	8,101	5,084	3,017	2,179	2,014	1,898	2,010
Occupied	7,463	4,647	2,816	1,982	1,879	1,746	1,856
Interviewed	6,346	3,785	2,561	1,501	1,644	1,597	1,604
Household completion rate	78.3	74.4	84.9	68.9	81.6	84.1	79.8
Household response rate	85.0	81.5	90.9	75.7	87.5	91.5	86.4
Women age 15–49 years							
Eligible	4,219	2,565	1,654	1,031	1,041	1,067	1,080
Interviewed	3,740	2,259	1,481	860	965	1,001	914
Women's response rate	88.6	88.1	89.5	83.4	92.7	93.8	84.6
Women's overall response rate	75.4	71.7	81.4	63.2	81.1	85.8	73.1
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	1,967	1,206	761	526	427	474	540
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,838	1,117	721	482	413	455	488
Under-5's response rate	93.4	92.6	94.7	91.6	96.7	96.0	90.4
Under-5's overall response rate	79.5	75.4	86.2	69.4	84.6	87.8	78.1
Children age 5–17 years^A							
Number of children in interviewed households	2,774	1,635	1,139	637	661	767	709
Eligible	1,824	1,092	732	429	428	482	485
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,734	1,034	700	394	419	469	452
Children age 5–17's response rate	95.1	94.7	95.6	91.8	97.9	97.3	93.2
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	80.8	77.1	87.0	69.6	85.7	89.0	80.5

^A The Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

Roma Settlements

Table SR.1.1R presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. Of the 1,934 households selected for the sample, 1,833 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1,774 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 96.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 1,912 women (aged 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 1,790 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.6 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 1,096 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,049 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.7 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children aged 5–17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children aged 5–17. Only one child was selected at random in each household interviewed. There were 2,174 children aged 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 1,010 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 981, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.1 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 90.6, 92.6 and 94.0 were calculated for the individual interviews with women, under-fives, and children aged 5–17 years in Roma settlements, respectively.

Table SR.1.1R: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children aged 5–17's interviews

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children aged 5–17 by interview results, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Households			
Sampled	1,934	1,294	640
Occupied	1,833	1,226	607
Interviewed	1,774	1,178	596
Household completion rate	91.7	91.0	93.1
Household response rate	96.8	96.1	98.2
Women age 15–49 years			
Eligible	1,912	1,305	607
Interviewed	1,790	1,214	576
Women's response rate	93.6	93.0	94.9
Women's overall response rate	90.6	89.4	93.2
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	1,096	766	330
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,049	734	315
Under-5's response rate	95.7	95.8	95.5
Under-5's overall response rate	92.6	92.1	93.7
Children age 5–17 years^A			
Number of children in interviewed households	2,174	1,508	666
Eligible	1,010	679	331
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	981	663	318
Children age 5–17's response rate	97.1	97.6	96.1
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	94.0	93.8	94.3

^A The Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household-level characteristics obtained through the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics were used to define the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, and/or a shower unit or bathtub; the dwelling type; the main materials used for flooring, roof, and exterior walls; total number of rooms available to the household⁴³ as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping; and whether there are problems with the dwelling.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of the dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles and degrees of material deprivation.

Tables SR.2.1R–SR.2.3R provide information on household level characteristics within Roma settlements.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics							
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2019							
	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes, interconnected grid	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.1	99.8	99.7
Yes, off-grid	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
No	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A							
Clean fuels and technologies	83.1	94.4	64.6	94.9	93.2	69.8	70.9
Other fuels	16.7	5.2	35.2	4.7	6.6	30.0	28.9
No cooking done in the household	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home^B							
Yes	75.5	81.3	66.1	81.7	76.0	74.2	69.0
No	24.4	18.7	33.8	18.3	23.8	25.8	30.8
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Dwelling type							
House	71.1	54.5	98.1	39.1	76.9	80.4	88.6
Apartment	28.8	45.4	1.9	60.6	23.1	19.6	11.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of flooring^C							
Natural floor	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Rudimentary floor	4.3	2.3	7.4	0.8	3.7	8.5	3.9
Finished floor	95.5	97.6	92.0	99.2	95.9	91.3	95.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

⁴³ Kitchens used only for cooking, bathrooms, toilets, corridors, utility rooms, lobbies and verandas are not counted as rooms.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2019

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Main material of roof^C							
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Finished roofing	99.1	98.6	99.8	98.0	99.1	99.6	99.8
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
DK/Missing	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Main material of exterior walls^C							
Natural walls	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9
Rudimentary walls	4.6	2.6	7.8	1.4	11.8	1.1	2.2
Finished walls	94.4	96.2	91.5	97.1	87.4	98.5	96.5
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
DK/Missing	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rooms available to the household							
1	6.1	8.2	2.8	9.5	8.1	2.0	4.3
2	27.4	32.6	19.0	34.9	29.5	18.6	26.4
3 or more	66.4	59.2	78.1	55.5	62.3	79.4	69.2
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	39.1	42.3	33.8	45.1	45.8	30.5	32.7
2	38.1	39.2	36.3	38.7	34.9	40.8	38.8
3 or more	22.8	18.5	29.9	16.2	19.3	28.7	28.4
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Shower unit or bathtub in dwelling							
Yes	96.9	98.7	93.9	99.2	97.2	96.6	94.2
No	3.1	1.2	6.0	0.8	2.8	3.4	5.8
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof							
Yes	14.6	12.0	18.8	12.0	16.7	14.0	15.2
No	85.4	88.0	81.2	87.9	83.2	86.0	84.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation							
Yes	19.6	15.5	26.3	16.5	20.2	18.5	23.8
No	80.3	84.5	73.7	83.4	79.7	81.5	76.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor							
Yes	13.7	9.7	20.3	8.9	15.9	13.0	17.1
No	86.2	90.3	79.6	91.0	84.0	87.0	82.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of households	6,346	3,926	2,420	1,535	1,890	1,595	1,327
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0
Number of household members	18,105	10,571	7,534	4,109	5,016	4,925	4,055

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2019

	Area			Region			
	Total	Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Percentage of households that own a							
Fixed telephone line ^A	74.7	75.4	73.6	77.2	75.3	76.1	69.4
Radio ^A	50.2	46.0	56.9	41.2	55.2	56.9	45.3
Wardrobe	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.7	99.4	99.2	98.9
Table with chairs	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0
Bed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Television ^A	98.6	98.8	98.3	98.9	97.9	98.8	99.1
Washing machine	95.6	97.6	92.3	98.0	94.9	96.5	92.5
Refrigerator	98.8	99.4	97.7	99.6	98.1	98.9	98.6
Iron	95.4	97.4	92.3	98.0	94.1	96.4	93.0
Hair dryer	90.7	94.4	84.7	96.1	90.4	92.4	82.8
Water heater	94.7	95.4	93.6	95.0	92.6	96.9	94.8
Vacuum cleaner	93.9	96.3	89.8	96.4	93.2	95.2	90.3
Chest or upright freezer	68.5	56.9	87.3	50.8	67.4	76.2	81.4
Electrical stove	96.0	98.4	92.2	98.4	95.6	94.1	96.2
Drying machine	11.1	12.9	8.3	11.4	16.9	9.6	4.6
Dishwasher	25.1	29.4	18.2	36.4	20.2	25.9	18.2
Microwave	34.5	38.0	28.8	34.0	40.0	32.8	29.2
Cable TV/Total TV	76.2	85.2	61.5	88.5	78.9	68.6	67.1
Air conditioner	41.0	51.6	23.7	66.8	46.0	22.2	26.5
Video surveillance system	9.3	13.1	3.1	18.4	10.8	3.6	3.5
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	34.8	19.7	59.4	17.2	27.7	52.4	44.3
Farm animals/Livestock	24.0	6.6	52.2	6.8	24.2	35.9	29.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wristwatch	67.9	73.4	59.2	78.5	65.2	64.0	64.4
Bicycle	56.1	52.5	61.9	39.5	73.5	51.8	55.7
Motorcycle or scooter	9.2	6.5	13.6	4.8	13.4	8.3	9.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4
Car, truck, or van	61.9	60.9	63.4	59.9	59.6	68.0	60.1
Boat with a motor	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.6
Computer or tablet ^A	64.4	70.5	54.4	73.9	65.8	59.9	56.7
Laptop	39.9	47.0	28.4	50.7	41.0	35.3	31.5
Desktop PC	42.6	45.2	38.4	44.6	43.2	44.1	37.7
Tablet	21.2	24.8	15.4	28.5	20.0	22.0	13.5
Mobile telephone ^A	95.3	96.6	93.3	98.0	93.9	95.9	93.7
Bank account	91.6	94.4	87.0	94.4	90.7	92.9	88.0
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	87.4	83.7	93.2	78.6	87.2	93.6	90.1
Not owned	12.5	16.1	6.7	21.0	12.7	6.4	9.8
Rented	6.5	9.3	1.9	9.3	8.1	5.2	2.5
Other	6.0	6.8	4.8	11.7	4.6	1.2	7.3
DK/Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ownership of a second dwelling							
Owned by a household member	21.2	24.6	15.7	29.6	22.0	17.8	14.5
Number of households	6,346	3,926	2,420	1,535	1,890	1,595	1,327

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles and material deprivation

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile and material deprivation, Serbia, 2019

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Material deprivation			Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		Three or more	One or two	None		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	25.1	37.9	37.0	100.0	18,105
Area											
Urban	6.9	13.8	22.6	26.8	29.8	100.0	22.2	35.4	42.4	100.0	10,571
Other	38.3	28.8	16.3	10.4	6.2	100.0	29.0	41.5	29.5	100.0	7,534
Region											
Belgrade	7.5	11.1	19.8	23.0	38.7	100.0	19.6	35.0	45.3	100.0	4,109
Vojvodina	15.2	19.2	21.5	22.6	21.5	100.0	23.2	34.3	42.4	100.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	26.1	26.6	17.9	17.0	12.5	100.0	25.0	39.2	35.8	100.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	31.1	22.2	20.9	17.4	8.3	100.0	32.9	43.8	23.3	100.0	4,055
Sex of household head											
Male	19.7	20.9	19.8	20.1	19.5	100.0	23.1	38.1	38.8	100.0	13,654
Female	20.8	17.3	20.6	19.7	21.6	100.0	30.9	37.5	31.5	100.0	4,451
Education of household head											
Primary or none	47.4	25.0	15.6	8.3	3.8	100.0	42.7	39.2	18.1	100.0	3,906
Secondary	16.1	23.8	23.6	21.5	15.0	100.0	24.5	40.0	35.5	100.0	9,371
Higher	5.3	8.8	16.6	26.6	42.7	100.0	11.8	32.9	55.2	100.0	4,828
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	18.2	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.1	100.0	23.5	38.1	38.4	100.0	15,811
Hungarian	25.5	21.9	19.9	14.4	18.3	100.0	29.8	41.6	28.6	100.0	597
Bosnian	36.9	32.7	19.2	7.3	3.9	100.0	35.2	42.2	22.5	100.0	458
Roma	81.6	10.0	6.7	0.2	1.5	100.0	86.7	10.2	3.0	100.0	326
Other/Does not want to declare	17.0	25.6	21.3	19.4	16.7	100.0	21.4	40.8	37.8	100.0	914
Activity status of household head											
Employed	15.9	18.4	20.6	20.8	24.3	100.0	19.7	37.0	43.3	100.0	9,536
Unemployed	29.7	22.3	16.4	15.9	15.7	100.0	45.7	39.7	14.6	100.0	734
Inactive	24.0	21.8	19.7	19.4	15.2	100.0	29.6	38.9	31.5	100.0	7,836

Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity			
Yes, interconnected grid	95.1	95.7	93.9
Yes, off-grid	2.6	2.9	2.2
No	2.3	1.5	3.9
Energy use for cooking^A			
Clean fuels and technologies	41.4	50.9	23.3
Other fuels	57.4	47.7	75.8
No cooking done in the household	1.2	1.4	0.9
Internet access at home^B			
Yes	65.0	69.0	57.6
No	35.0	31.0	42.4
Dwelling type			
House	94.5	92.2	99.0
Apartment	4.8	6.9	0.8
Other	0.7	0.9	0.3
Main material of flooring^C			
Natural floor	3.2	2.1	5.3
Rudimentary floor	1.6	1.5	1.8
Finished floor	95.1	96.3	93.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main material of roof^C			
Natural roofing	0.5	0.4	0.8
Rudimentary roofing	0.9	1.1	0.4
Finished roofing	98.3	98.0	98.7
Other	0.2	0.4	0.0
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^C			
Natural walls	1.2	0.6	2.4
Rudimentary walls	5.8	4.5	8.1
Finished walls	92.1	93.7	89.2
Other	0.8	1.1	0.2
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rooms available to the household			
1	15.8	16.2	15.1
2	40.8	42.7	37.2
3 or more	43.4	41.1	47.7
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	34.7	33.7	36.6
2	43.5	45.8	39.2
3 or more	21.8	20.5	24.2
Shower unit or bathtub in dwelling			
Yes	71.8	76.5	63.0
No	28.2	23.5	37.0
Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof			
Yes	50.1	48.5	53.3
No	49.8	51.5	46.7
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation			
Yes	68.0	67.6	68.9
No	31.9	32.4	30.9
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor			
Yes	41.8	38.8	47.6
No	58.1	61.1	52.3
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of households	1,774	1,161	613
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.6	2.6	2.5
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	98.3	98.8	97.2
Number of household members	8,244	5,497	2,748
¹ MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1			
^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1 ^B See Table SR.9.2R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households. ^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.			

Table SR.2.2R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Percentage of households that own a			
Fixed telephone line ^A	28.6	28.8	28.1
Radio ^A	26.2	24.0	30.2
Wardrobe	85.4	87.2	81.8
Table with chairs	86.1	85.5	87.2
Bed	98.4	98.0	99.3
Television ^A	92.9	93.5	91.6
Washing machine	76.2	80.4	68.1
Refrigerator	83.5	84.8	81.1
Iron	57.6	59.6	53.7
Hair dryer	41.1	42.0	39.5
Water heater	73.8	79.8	62.5
Vacuum cleaner	46.2	49.8	39.5
Chest or upright freezer	55.1	51.4	62.2
Electrical stove	68.5	77.5	51.6
Drying machine	0.8	0.9	0.6
Dishwasher	3.7	3.5	4.0
Microwave	14.4	15.1	13.1
Cable TV/Total TV	48.6	49.3	47.4
Air conditioner	9.0	9.4	8.2
Video surveillance system	0.7	0.7	0.8
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	3.3	0.4	8.7
Farm animals/Livestock	10.6	4.0	23.0

Table SR.2.2R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Other
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Wristwatch	29.5	30.7	27.3
Bicycle	44.9	44.0	46.8
Motorcycle or scooter	4.6	3.6	6.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.6	1.2	2.4
Car, truck, or van	28.1	23.2	37.3
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.1	0.2
Computer or tablet ^A	28.8	30.0	26.4
Laptop	10.7	11.3	9.4
Desktop PC	16.9	17.4	15.8
Tablet	8.2	9.7	5.5
Mobile telephone ^A	90.9	90.4	91.9
Bank account	58.1	60.8	52.8
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	87.4	84.6	92.6
Not owned	12.6	15.4	7.4
Rented	4.2	5.6	1.5
Other	8.5	9.8	5.8
Ownership of a second dwelling			
Owned by a household member	3.8	3.1	5.2
Number of households	1,774	1,161	613

^A See Table SR.9.2R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3R: Wealth quintiles and material deprivation

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile and material deprivation, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Material deprivation			Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		Three or more	Two	None or one		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	83.0	9.7	7.3	100.0	8,244
Area											
Urban	13.3	17.0	22.0	24.9	22.8	100.0	82.9	9.6	7.5	100.0	5,497
Other	33.4	26.0	16.0	10.2	14.4	100.0	83.1	9.9	7.0	100.0	2,748
Sex of household head											
Male	18.8	19.3	19.9	20.3	21.6	100.0	82.5	9.8	7.7	100.0	6,530
Female	24.3	22.7	20.2	19.0	13.9	100.0	85.0	9.3	5.8	100.0	1,714
Education of household head											
None	27.0	27.0	22.8	16.4	6.9	100.0	88.1	4.8	7.1	100.0	932
Primary	21.7	20.6	20.6	19.2	18.0	100.0	85.0	9.9	5.1	100.0	5,822
Secondary or higher	9.1	13.4	15.8	25.6	36.1	100.0	71.9	12.1	16.1	100.0	1,490
Activity status of household head											
Employed	21.1	18.3	20.0	19.2	21.4	100.0	81.2	9.8	9.0	100.0	4,567
Unemployed	24.1	26.0	22.2	16.5	11.3	100.0	93.7	4.2	2.1	100.0	707
Inactive	17.3	21.2	19.5	22.1	19.9	100.0	83.2	10.8	5.9	100.0	2,970

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, level of education, ethnicity,⁴⁴ religion⁴⁵ and activity status of the household head; region; area; number of household members; as well as degree of material deprivation. Both unweighted and weighted sample numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted sample numbers.⁴⁶

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.⁴⁶ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

⁴⁴ This was determined by asking “To what ethnic group does (*name of the head of the household from HL2*) belong?” Refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E for a detailed view of the questions.

⁴⁵ This was determined by asking “What is the religion of (*name of the head of the household from HL2*)?”

For the most part, the religion and the ethnicity of the household head will reflect the same sociocultural characteristics of the household in Serbia. Therefore, the background variable ‘Religion of household head’ has not been shown in the tables. For further analysis needs, the data is available in the survey datasets.

⁴⁶ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,346	6,346
Sex of household head			
Male	67.8	4,304	4,487
Female	32.2	2,042	1,859
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18–34	7.9	504	668
35–64	52.1	3,304	3,439
65–84	37.0	2,351	2,090
85+	2.9	187	149
Area			
Urban	61.9	3,926	3,785
Other	38.1	2,420	2,561
Region			
Belgrade	24.2	1,535	1,501
Vojvodina	29.8	1,890	1,644
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.1	1,595	1,597
Southern and Eastern Serbia	20.9	1,327	1,604
Education of household head			
Primary or none	22.1	1,405	1,402
None	0.5	35	33
Primary	21.6	1,370	1,369
Secondary	48.9	3,105	3,159
Higher	28.9	1,836	1,785
Number of household members			
1	21.8	1,382	1,122
2	29.3	1,862	1,511
3	17.4	1,104	1,112
4	16.2	1,027	1,191
5	7.8	492	649
6	4.9	308	459
7	2.0	124	212
8	0.5	30	53
9	0.2	10	16
10+	0.1	7	21
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.4	5,547	5,562
Albanian	0.5	29	31
Hungarian	4.1	263	222
Bosnian	1.7	111	145
Roma	1.3	83	108
Other	4.5	285	247
Does not want to declare	0.5	29	31
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	88.3	5,605	5,622
Catholic	5.8	369	316
Muslim	2.1	134	183
Other religion	1.0	64	62
No religion	2.3	143	130
Does not want to declare	0.5	29	33

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	11.6	638	1,571
At least one child aged 5–17 years	26.8	1,471	1,824
At least one child aged <18 years	33.1	1,816	2,662
At least one woman aged 15–49 years	52.2	2,860	3,441
No member aged <50	45.9	2,514	2,097
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Activity status of household head			
Employed	47.2	2,993	3,256
Unemployed	3.6	231	252
Inactive	49.2	3,122	2,838
Material deprivation			
Three or more	26.5	1,680	1,665
One or two	38.1	2,416	2,359
None	35.5	2,250	2,322
Mean household size	2.9	6,346	6,346

^AEach proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

Table SR.3.1R provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics in Roma settlements, including the sex of the household head, age of the household head, area, number of household members, education and activity status of the household head, as well as material deprivation.

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,774	1,774
Sex of household head			
Male	77.2	1,369	1,370
Female	22.8	405	404
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	1	1
18–34	20.1	356	352
35–64	64.5	1,144	1,153
65–84	14.9	264	261
85+	0.5	10	7
Area			
Urban	65.4	1,161	1,178
Other	34.6	613	596
Education of household head			
None	2.7	48	51
Primary	77.3	1,372	1,379
Secondary or higher	20.0	354	344
Secondary	19.0	336	329
Higher	1.0	18	15

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Number of household members			
1	8.5	150	151
2	15.9	282	284
3	11.4	202	195
4	13.9	246	232
5	15.2	269	268
6	14.1	250	250
7	9.6	171	174
8	5.5	97	107
9	2.3	40	43
10+	3.7	66	70
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	43.1	718	710
At least one child aged 5–17 years	60.6	1,008	1,010
At least one child aged <18 years	72.3	1,203	1,196
At least one woman aged 15–49 years	76.8	1,278	1,273
No member age <50	19.7	328	334
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Activity status of household head			
Employed	51.7	917	914
Unemployed	8.8	156	158
Inactive	39.5	701	702
Material deprivation			
Three or more	83.7	1,484	1,488
Two	8.8	157	152
None or one	7.5	133	134
Mean household size	4.6	1,774	1,774

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 18,105 household members were listed. Of these, 8,899 were males, and 9,206 were females.⁴⁷

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,899	100.0	9,206	100.0	18,105	100.0
Age						
0–4	418	4.7	378	4.1	795	4.4
5–9	451	5.1	385	4.2	835	4.6
10–14	487	5.5	398	4.3	885	4.9
15–19	483	5.4	419	4.6	902	5.0
15–17	290	3.3	232	2.5	522	2.9
18–19	193	2.2	187	2.0	381	2.1
20–24	516	5.8	453	4.9	970	5.4
25–29	509	5.7	443	4.8	952	5.3
30–34	535	6.0	528	5.7	1,063	5.9
35–39	591	6.6	584	6.3	1,176	6.5
40–44	606	6.8	559	6.1	1,165	6.4
45–49	589	6.6	645	7.0	1,234	6.8
50–54	619	7.0	658	7.1	1,276	7.0
55–59	649	7.3	671	7.3	1,320	7.3
60–64	658	7.4	726	7.9	1,383	7.6
65–69	666	7.5	791	8.6	1,457	8.0
70–74	459	5.2	582	6.3	1,041	5.7
75–79	326	3.7	454	4.9	780	4.3
80–84	215	2.4	336	3.7	552	3.0
85+	122	1.4	197	2.1	319	1.8
Dependency age groups						
0–14	1,355	15.2	1,160	12.6	2,516	13.9
15–64	5,755	64.7	5,686	61.8	11,441	63.2
65+	1,789	20.1	2,360	25.6	4,149	22.9
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1,645	18.5	1,392	15.1	3,037	16.8
Adults age 18+ years	7,253	81.5	7,814	84.9	15,068	83.2

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population in Roma settlements is provided in Table SR.4.1R. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 8,244 household members were listed. Of these, 4,108 were males, and 4,136 were females.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality: 2019 Serbia MICS

⁴⁸ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1R in Appendix D: Data quality: 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS

Table SR.4.1R: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0–17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,108	100.0	4,136	100.0	8,244	100.0
Age						
0–4	537	13.1	549	13.3	1,087	13.2
5–9	461	11.2	436	10.5	897	10.9
10–14	380	9.3	384	9.3	765	9.3
15–19	340	8.3	372	9.0	712	8.6
15–17	234	5.7	226	5.5	460	5.6
18–19	106	2.6	146	3.5	252	3.1
20–24	342	8.3	345	8.3	686	8.3
25–29	313	7.6	303	7.3	616	7.5
30–34	257	6.2	222	5.4	478	5.8
35–39	251	6.1	226	5.5	477	5.8
40–44	222	5.4	224	5.4	446	5.4
45–49	219	5.3	224	5.4	443	5.4
50–54	206	5.0	224	5.4	430	5.2
55–59	194	4.7	199	4.8	393	4.8
60–64	157	3.8	186	4.5	343	4.2
65–69	124	3.0	118	2.9	241	2.9
70–74	66	1.6	76	1.8	142	1.7
75–79	23	0.6	28	0.7	51	0.6
80–84	8	0.2	16	0.4	24	0.3
85+	8	0.2	5	0.1	13	0.2
Dependency age groups						
0–14	1,378	33.5	1,370	33.1	2,748	33.3
15–64	2,501	60.9	2,523	61.0	5,025	60.9
65+	229	5.6	243	5.9	472	5.7
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1,613	39.3	1,595	38.6	3,208	38.9
Adults age 18+ years	2,496	60.7	2,541	61.4	5,036	61.1

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1WR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 years, children under age 5 and children aged 5–17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).⁴⁶ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children aged 5–17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child aged 5–17 years. The final sample weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children aged 5–17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children aged 5–17, and children under age 5, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women in this age category according to area, region, age, level of education,⁴⁹ marital/union status, motherhood status, health insurance, ethnicity of the household head,

⁴⁹ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, 'education' refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

religion of the household head, activity status of women, activity⁵⁰ status of the household head, material deprivation⁵¹ and wealth index quintiles.^{52, 53}

⁵⁰ Activity status is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week. Accordingly, individuals are classified in three categories as employed, unemployed and economically inactive. Employed persons are persons who performed a paid job (paid in cash or in kind) for at least one hour in the reference week, as well as persons who were employed, but were absent from work in that week. Unemployed persons are those who did not perform any paid job in the reference week nor held a job from which they were absent, who undertook active steps to find a job during the four weeks preceding the reference week, and who were able to start working within two weeks after the reference week. The inactive population consists of the population aged 15 and over who were not categorized as employed or unemployed. The inactive population encompasses students, pensioners, persons doing housework, as well as other persons who, in the respective week, did no work for remuneration, undertook no active steps to find a job, nor were able to start working within two weeks after the respective week.

⁵¹ Material deprivation is a composite indicator calculated as the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items: to pay their rent, mortgage, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; to keep their home adequately warm; to face unexpected expenses; to eat a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; to go on a one-week annual holiday away from home; a television set; a washing machine; a car; a telephone. For creating the background characteristic for the 2019 Serbia MICS, the survey household population is divided into three groups of material deprivation: inability to afford three or more items (Three or more); inability to afford one or two items (One or two); ability to afford all items (None). For the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, the survey household population is divided into the categories 'Three or more', 'Two' and 'None or one'.

⁵² The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and other areas. Finally, the urban and other area factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into five equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In the 2019 Serbia MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls; fixed telephone line, radio, wardrobe, bed; whether the household has electricity (connected to a grid or off-grid); television, washing machine, refrigerator, iron, hair dryer, water heater, vacuum cleaner, chest/upright freezer, electric stove, drying machine, dishwasher, microwave, cable TV/satellite TV, air-conditioner, video surveillance system, a shower unit or bathtub; whether any household member owns a wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, boat with a motor, car, truck or van, laptop/desktop PC or tablet, mobile phone, bank account; whether the household has internet access at home, owns another dwelling, owns agricultural land; main type of cookstove, space heater and lighting source used by the household and the type of fuel/energy sources used for cooking, space heating and lighting; cooking location; main type of water source, location of water source, and whether the household has sufficient quantities of water when needed; type of toilet facility, location of toilet facility and whether the household shares its toilet with other households or uses a public toilet, as well as whether a live-in servant resides in the household. In the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, apart from boat with motor and live-in servants, all of the above-listed assets were used in calculations, as well as the following: persons per room for sleeping, ownership of main dwelling, ownership of livestock, herds, other farm animals and poultry. The wealth index is assumed to capture 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 L. Pritchett. 'Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*', *Demography*, vol. 38, no. 1, 2001, pp 115–32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6, ORC Macro, Calverton, 2004.

<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*, Macro International, Calverton, 2008.

<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

⁵³ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance 'women in the richest population quintile', which is used interchangeably with 'women in the wealthiest survey population', 'women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile', and similar.

The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the Serbia sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements sample, using characteristics for each respective sample. Therefore, the wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular dataset they are based on, and differ for the two surveys.

In the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS tables, denominators for wealth index quintiles are often too small, therefore data are merged into two groups—the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)—in order to allow for presentation of findings by wealth status. Background characteristics of children aged 5–17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother’s (or caregiver’s) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2–4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15–49 years, Serbia, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3,740	3,740
Area			
Urban	62.8	2,349	2,259
Other	37.2	1,391	1,481
Region			
Belgrade	24.3	908	860
Vojvodina	30.1	1,125	965
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.2	941	1,001
Southern and Eastern Serbia	20.5	765	914
Age			
15–19	10.3	384	296
15–17	5.5	204	166
18–19	4.8	179	130
20–24	11.9	443	390
25–29	11.7	436	520
30–34	14.8	555	764
35–39	16.9	631	736
40–44	15.9	596	524
45–49	18.6	695	510
Education			
Primary or none	8.0	299	330
None	0.3	11	13
Primary	7.7	288	317
Secondary	50.5	1,887	1,872
Higher	41.6	1,554	1,538
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	60.7	2,272	2,672
Widowed	1.0	39	34
Divorced	5.2	194	140
Separated	2.3	85	74
Never married/in union	30.5	1,140	812
Missing	0.3	11	8

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15–49 years, Serbia, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	38.1	1,425	989
Ever gave birth	61.9	2,315	2,751
Gave birth in last two years	8.9	331	660
No birth in last two years	53.0	1,984	2,091
Health insurance			
Has coverage	96.9	3,625	3,630
Has no coverage	3.1	115	110
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	86.8	3,248	3,248
Hungarian	3.0	112	97
Bosnian	2.8	106	132
Roma	2.3	85	100
Other	4.7	176	149
Does not want to declare	0.4	14	14
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	89.0	3,330	3,312
Catholic	4.9	185	156
Muslim	3.5	131	169
Other	0.7	27	28
No religion	1.6	59	63
Does not want to declare	0.2	8	12
Activity status			
Employed	60.9	2,279	2,304
Unemployed	11.7	439	443
Inactive	27.3	1,022	993
Activity status of household head			
Employed	66.3	2,480	2,531
Unemployed	5.2	193	205
Inactive	28.5	1,067	1,004
Material deprivation			
Three or more	21.5	804	812
One or two	36.6	1,371	1,342
None	41.9	1,565	1,586
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	13.1	490	522
Second	18.3	686	703
Middle	21.5	804	763
Fourth	22.7	847	856
Richest	24.4	914	896

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,838	1,838
Sex			
Male	52.1	958	944
Female	47.9	880	894
Area			
Urban	58.5	1,075	1,117
Other	41.5	763	721
Region			
Belgrade	26.4	484	482
Vojvodina	26.8	492	413
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.6	471	455
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.2	390	488
Age in months			
0–5	8.1	149	94
6–11	10.5	193	186
12–23	19.9	365	384
24–35	20.9	384	412
36–47	20.7	380	392
48–59	20.0	367	370
Mother's education^A			
Primary or none	10.5	193	167
None	0.9	16	13
Primary	9.7	177	154
Secondary	44.2	812	819
Higher	45.3	833	852
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.0	1,819	1,818
Other primary caregiver	1.0	19	20
Health insurance			
Has coverage	98.6	1,813	1,814
Has no coverage	1.4	25	24
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	1.6	18	25
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	1,113	1,149
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	84.6	1,554	1,603
Hungarian	2.1	39	32
Bosnian	3.6	66	60
Roma	4.6	84	72
Other	4.6	85	62
Does not want to declare	0.5	9	9
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	89.5	1,645	1,649
Catholic	3.3	62	51
Muslim	4.7	86	80
Other religion	0.6	11	12
No religion	1.6	29	37
Does not want to declare	0.3	6	9

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's activity status^D			
Employed	64.6	1,187	1,211
Unemployed	9.6	177	194
Inactive	25.8	474	433
Activity status of household head			
Employed	72.6	1,334	1,340
Unemployed	4.9	90	109
Inactive	22.5	414	389
Material deprivation			
Three or more	20.7	381	381
One or two	33.9	622	619
None	45.4	835	838
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.6	305	265
Second	15.2	279	290
Middle	16.9	310	323
Fourth	24.1	443	464
Richest	27.3	501	496

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caregivers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's activity status refers to the activity status of the respondent as described in note A.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children aged 5–17 years, Serbia, 2019				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children aged 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child aged 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,655	1,734	1,734
Sex				
Male	54.0	1,435	944	918
Female	46.0	1,220	790	816
Area				
Urban	59.6	1,582	1,053	1,034
Other	40.4	1,073	681	700
Region				
Belgrade	21.8	579	386	394
Vojvodina	28.6	759	492	419
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.1	747	469	469
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.5	570	387	452
Age				
5–9	37.2	989	652	850
10–14	39.0	1,037	638	565
15–17	23.7	630	444	319
Mother's education^B				
Primary or none	14.0	373	213	213
None	0.6	16	8	8
Primary	13.4	357	205	205
Secondary	55.0	1,461	965	924
Higher	30.6	813	548	592
Emancipated ^C	0.3	8	8	5
Respondent to the children aged 5–17 questionnaire				
Mother	93.4	2,480	1,602	1,630
Other primary caregiver	6.3	167	123	99
Emancipated ^C	0.3	8	8	5
Health insurance				
Has coverage	98.8	2,623	1,710	1,711
Has no coverage	1.2	32	24	23
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	4.9	131	81	81
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	2,525	1,653	1,653
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	83.6	2,221	1,480	1,487
Hungarian	3.7	100	68	53
Bosnian	4.7	124	56	69
Roma	3.7	99	56	57
Other	3.7	97	63	59
Does not want to declare	0.6	15	11	9
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	86.5	2,298	1,526	1,521
Catholic	5.4	144	95	78
Muslim	5.8	153	69	87
Other religion	1.0	26	15	15
No religion	1.0	27	23	26
Does not want to declare	0.3	8	5	7

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children aged 5–17 years, Serbia, 2019					
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children aged 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child aged 5–17 years		
			Weighted	Unweighted	
Mother's activity status^E					
Employed	69.2	1,837	1,224	1,189	
Unemployed	11.6	309	195	199	
Inactive	18.9	501	307	341	
No information	0.3	8	8	5	
Activity status of household head					
Employed	69.2	1,837	1,183	1,200	
Unemployed	4.9	131	92	93	
Inactive	25.9	688	459	441	
Material deprivation					
Three or more	25.3	672	417	416	
One or two	36.9	979	653	636	
None	37.8	1,004	664	682	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	15.3	405	248	257	
Second	18.1	480	315	323	
Middle	20.8	552	355	343	
Fourth	20.6	546	375	372	
Richest	25.3	672	441	439	

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child aged 5–17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children aged 5–17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children aged 5–17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caregivers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children aged 15–17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^C Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver.

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's activity status refers to the activity status of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers for whom information in the Employment module was not collected. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables.

Tables SR.5.1WR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 years, children under age 5 and children aged 5–17 years belonging to the survey population in Roma settlements.

Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women aged 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,790	1,790
Area			
Urban	67.3	1,205	1,214
Other	32.7	585	576
Age			
15–19	18.4	329	323
15–17	10.8	194	195
18–19	7.6	136	128
20–24	18.1	324	333
25–29	16.2	290	279
30–34	11.7	209	213
35–39	12.0	216	219
40–44	12.1	216	218
45–49	11.5	206	205
Education			
None	12.0	214	234
Primary	68.8	1,232	1,236
Secondary or higher	19.2	344	320
Secondary	18.4	329	305
Higher	0.8	15	15
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	73.1	1,308	1,313
Widowed	2.0	35	32
Divorced	2.3	41	36
Separated	6.8	121	116
Never married/in union	15.6	280	289
Missing	0.2	4	4
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	20.5	367	372
Ever gave birth	79.5	1,423	1,418
Gave birth in last two years	21.2	379	383
No birth in last two years	58.4	1,044	1,035
Health insurance			
Has coverage	96.8	1,733	1,725
Has no coverage	3.2	57	65
Activity status			
Employed	24.6	441	431
Unemployed	15.7	281	287
Inactive	59.7	1,068	1,072
Activity status of household head			
Employed	57.7	1,033	1,034
Unemployed	10.4	186	192
Inactive	31.9	571	564
Material deprivation			
Three or more	82.1	1,469	1,488
Two	9.6	171	158
None or one	8.4	150	144
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.3	327	338
Second	19.9	357	349
Middle	20.0	357	356
Fourth	20.8	373	369
Richest	21.0	377	378
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	58.2	1041	1043
Richest 40 percent	41.8	749	747

Table SR.5.2R: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,049	1,049
Sex			
Male	49.9	524	537
Female	50.1	525	512
Area			
Urban	69.1	725	734
Other	30.9	324	315
Age in months			
0–5	10.5	110	114
6–11	9.4	99	97
12–23	17.8	187	191
24–35	22.2	233	229
36–47	19.8	208	205
48–59	20.2	212	213
Mother's education^A			
None	11.3	119	138
Primary	70.5	740	734
Secondary or higher	18.1	190	177
Secondary	17.3	181	168
Higher	0.9	9	9
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	97.8	1,026	1,023
Other primary caregiver	2.2	23	26
Health insurance			
Has coverage	95.5	1,002	990
Has no coverage	4.5	47	59
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	3.2	21	23
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	632	624
Mother's activity status^D			
Employed	12.8	134	137
Unemployed	8.3	87	89
Inactive	78.9	828	823
Activity status of household head			
Employed	60.0	630	627
Unemployed	7.6	80	85
Inactive	32.3	339	337
Material deprivation			
Three or more	84.1	882	892
Two	8.7	91	83
None or one	7.3	76	74
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	26.4	277	291
Second	22.0	230	222
Middle	19.4	204	203
Fourth	17.0	178	169
Richest	15.2	160	164
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	67.8	711	716
Richest 40 percent	32.2	338	333

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caregivers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's activity status refers to the activity status of the respondent as described in note A.

Table SR.5.3R: Children aged 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children aged 5–17 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children aged 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child aged 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,056	981	981
Sex				
Male	53.3	1,097	506	512
Female	46.7	959	475	469
Area				
Urban	68.0	1,399	649	663
Other	32.0	657	332	318
Age				
5–9	42.5	874	422	429
10–14	36.2	745	319	321
15–17	21.2	437	240	231
Mother's education^B				
None	17.9	368	152	170
Primary	69.3	1,426	684	677
Secondary or higher	11.2	231	127	116
Secondary	10.8	223	121	112
Higher	0.4	8	6	4
Emancipated ^C	1.6	32	19	18
Respondent to the children aged 5–17 questionnaire				
Mother	90.2	1,855	879	875
Other primary caregiver	8.2	168	83	88
Emancipated ^C	1.6	32	19	18
Health insurance				
Has coverage	97.4	2,003	961	956
Has no coverage	2.6	53	20	25
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	13.9	286	121	120
Has no functional difficulty	86.1	1,770	860	861
Mother's activity status^E				
Employed	32.7	672	309	301
Unemployed	14.3	293	143	149
Inactive	51.5	1,059	510	513
No information	1.6	32	19	18
Activity status of household head				
Employed	59.5	1,224	580	583
Unemployed	9.7	199	94	97
Inactive	30.8	634	307	301
Material deprivation				
Three or more	84.4	1,736	819	826
Two	9.9	203	95	89
None or one	5.7	117	67	66
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.6	485	207	210
Second	21.7	446	203	198
Middle	20.5	422	209	211
Fourth	18.5	380	190	189
Richest	15.7	322	173	173
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	65.9	1,354	618	619
Richest 40 percent	34.1	702	363	362

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child aged 5–17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children aged 5–17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children aged 5–17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caregivers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children aged 15–17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^C Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver.

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's activity status refers to the activity status of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers for whom information in the Employment module was not collected. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education provision over the previous 30–40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement, or is based on school attendance.

Table SR.6.1W shows the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women aged 15–24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate due to their education level, and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage of respondents who are literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate women among those with: 1) primary; and 2) at least some secondary or higher education.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy						
Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Serbia, 2019						
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy ^A			Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Primary		Secondary or higher ^B			
	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	6.9	1.1	92.0	100.0	98.9	3,740
Area						
Urban	3.4	0.7	95.9	100.0	99.3	2,349
Other	12.8	1.8	85.4	100.0	98.2	1,391
Region						
Belgrade	3.1	0.3	96.6	100.0	99.7	908
Vojvodina	7.1	1.8	91.0	100.0	98.2	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.1	0.6	90.3	100.0	99.4	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.3	1.6	90.2	100.0	98.4	765
Age						
15–24 ¹	3.2	1.2	95.5	100.0	98.8	827
15–19	4.7	0.8	94.5	100.0	99.2	384
15–17	4.8	1.4	93.8	100.0	98.6	204
18–19	4.5	0.2	95.3	100.0	99.8	179
20–24	2.0	1.6	96.4	100.0	98.4	443
25–34	6.2	1.0	92.8	100.0	99.0	992
35–49	8.8	1.1	90.1	100.0	98.9	1,922
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	4.3	0.6	95.1	100.0	99.4	3,248
Hungarian	12.2	2.2	85.6	100.0	97.8	112
Bosnian	24.4	1.3	74.3	100.0	98.7	106
Roma	67.8	19.2	13.1	100.0	80.8	85
Other/Does not want to declare	10.4	1.4	88.2	100.0	98.6	189

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy ^A			Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Primary		Secondary or higher ^B			
	Literate	Illiterate				
Activity status						
Employed	4.7	0.7	94.6	100.0	99.3	2,279
Unemployed	9.2	0.8	90.0	100.0	99.2	439
Inactive	10.8	2.1	87.0	100.0	97.9	1,022
Material deprivation						
Three or more	16.0	4.0	80.1	100.0	96.0	804
One or two	6.4	0.6	93.0	100.0	99.4	1,371
None	2.7	0.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	1,565
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	26.7	6.7	66.7	100.0	93.3	490
Second	10.6	0.5	88.9	100.0	99.5	686
Middle	4.7	0.2	95.0	100.0	99.8	804
Fourth	1.4	0.4	98.2	100.0	99.6	847
Richest	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	914

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

^A The category “No education” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1WR shows the findings on literacy for the total number of women interviewed in the Roma settlements. The overall approach to the calculation of these figures is similar to that outlined above. For Roma settlements, the total percentage of respondents who are literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate women among those with: 1) no education; 2) primary education; and 3) at least some secondary education or higher.

Table SR.6.1WR: Literacy								
Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019								
	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	No education		Primary		Secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	1.7	10.2	58.6	10.3	19.2	100.0	79.5	1,790
Area								
Urban	2.0	12.1	57.1	9.3	19.5	100.0	78.6	1,205
Other	1.2	6.3	61.5	12.2	18.8	100.0	81.5	585
Age								
15–24 ¹	0.8	4.2	56.5	10.4	28.1	100.0	85.4	653
15–19	0.8	2.0	58.4	8.9	29.8	100.0	89.0	329
15–17	0.8	2.0	51.6	11.4	34.3	100.0	86.7	194
18–19	0.9	2.1	68.3	5.5	23.3	100.0	92.5	136
20–24	0.8	6.3	54.6	11.9	26.4	100.0	81.7	324
25–34	2.4	9.4	56.6	9.8	21.7	100.0	80.7	499
35–49	2.1	17.0	62.2	10.4	8.2	100.0	72.5	638
Activity status								
Employed	2.8	9.6	57.6	10.9	19.1	100.0	79.5	441
Unemployed	1.7	4.0	68.4	7.3	18.6	100.0	88.7	281
Inactive	1.3	12.1	56.4	10.8	19.4	100.0	77.1	1,068
Material deprivation								
Three or more	1.7	10.8	58.8	10.9	17.8	100.0	78.3	1,469
Two	1.8	6.1	62.9	6.2	23.0	100.0	87.6	171
None or one	1.8	8.9	51.2	8.6	29.4	100.0	82.5	150
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.9	13.4	53.0	22.7	9.0	100.0	63.9	327
Second	1.6	14.5	58.8	11.9	13.1	100.0	73.6	357
Middle	1.5	8.9	63.5	9.7	16.5	100.0	81.5	357
Fourth	2.6	12.1	57.8	4.4	23.1	100.0	83.5	373
Richest	1.2	2.9	59.1	4.3	32.6	100.0	92.9	377
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	1.6	12.2	58.6	14.5	13.0	100.0	73.3	1,041
Richest 40 percent	1.9	7.4	58.5	4.3	27.9	100.0	88.2	749
¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)								
^ Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.								

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module for the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they had been continuously living in their current place of residence, and if they had not been living there since birth, whether they had previously lived in a city, town or rural area, and the name of the region where they lived before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and SR.7.1WR present the percentages of women who have changed residence according to the time elapsed since their last move, and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of their last place of residence and the type of residence.

To facilitate data collection, information about the respondent's place of previous residence was collected at municipality level. For the purposes of presenting findings, the municipalities have been recoded into the four statistical regions (Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia).

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Serbia, 2019

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	DK/Missing		Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia	Kosovo and Metohija			Outside Serbia	Missing	
Total	58.1	1.9	6.7	7.5	25.8	100.0	3,740	19.0	44.9	35.4	0.7	100.0	20.8	23.0	20.5	20.8	3.8	11.1	0.1	100.0	1,568	
Area																						
Urban	59.8	2.0	7.1	7.6	23.5	100.0	2,349	24.0	50.1	24.9	1.0	100.0	25.3	22.4	18.6	17.1	3.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	944	
Other	55.2	1.8	5.8	7.4	29.8	100.0	1,391	11.3	37.0	51.3	0.4	100.0	13.9	23.9	23.4	26.3	3.6	8.7	0.2	100.0	624	
Region																						
Belgrade	44.6	2.0	11.1	10.5	31.8	100.0	908	38.0	46.6	14.7	0.7	100.0	50.0	8.2	16.7	9.8	3.5	11.7	0.0	100.0	503	
Vojvodina	60.9	3.1	6.4	6.1	23.5	100.0	1,125	13.0	43.8	42.3	0.9	100.0	7.5	68.2	4.1	3.2	0.4	16.5	0.0	100.0	439	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	67.9	1.4	3.9	5.6	21.2	100.0	941	11.8	45.5	42.3	0.4	100.0	11.7	4.2	68.4	2.9	4.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	302	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	57.8	0.8	5.1	8.5	27.7	100.0	765	4.1	43.4	51.6	0.9	100.0	1.7	2.2	3.7	78.5	7.7	5.8	0.3	100.0	323	
Age																						
15–19	87.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.5	100.0	384	(3.4)	(51.3)	(45.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(42.2)	(16.6)	(21.9)	(2.9)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49	
15–17	88.6	4.1	3.4	1.6	2.4	100.0	204	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
18–19	85.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	2.5	100.0	179	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
20–24	70.8	3.4	11.1	6.9	7.8	100.0	443	16.8	56.9	25.0	1.3	100.0	16.0	16.5	34.7	20.4	5.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	129	
25–29	56.9	4.1	13.7	15.8	9.5	100.0	436	21.3	46.4	31.8	0.5	100.0	22.0	23.8	18.6	26.8	4.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	188	
30–34	53.2	0.9	12.2	12.6	21.1	100.0	555	22.0	48.1	29.9	0.0	100.0	20.3	22.8	25.0	20.0	2.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	260	
35–39	51.5	1.4	3.9	8.3	34.8	100.0	631	20.5	42.6	36.5	0.5	100.0	25.1	27.1	16.8	15.2	4.3	11.1	0.3	100.0	306	
40–44	52.0	1.7	2.7	5.3	38.3	100.0	596	18.1	47.1	32.8	2.0	100.0	22.3	19.9	15.7	21.9	3.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	286	
45–49	49.7	0.0	2.4	2.6	45.4	100.0	695	17.8	36.7	44.9	0.5	100.0	19.1	21.4	20.5	22.1	3.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	350	
Education																						
Primary or none	44.1	1.8	4.8	8.2	41.0	100.0	299	7.8	28.9	62.9	0.3	100.0	7.8	26.6	26.0	24.5	3.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	167	
Secondary	58.2	2.2	4.4	6.9	28.4	100.0	1,887	14.4	40.6	43.9	1.1	100.0	17.0	24.3	19.1	24.1	3.6	11.8	0.1	100.0	789	
Higher	60.6	1.6	9.8	8.2	19.7	100.0	1,554	27.9	54.9	16.8	0.4	100.0	29.2	20.4	20.7	15.5	4.2	10.0	0.0	100.0	612	
Marital status																						
Ever married/in union	48.8	1.8	7.3	9.3	32.8	100.0	2,598	18.9	42.5	37.8	0.7	100.0	20.5	23.0	19.4	22.4	3.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	1,330	
Never married/in union	79.3	2.2	5.2	3.4	9.9	100.0	1,140	19.3	58.6	21.4	0.7	100.0	22.2	23.5	26.8	11.1	6.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	236	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head																						
Serbian	56.7	1.8	6.9	7.8	26.7	100.0	3,248	19.1	45.4	34.7	0.8	100.0	21.9	19.4	21.4	22.1	4.1	11.1	0.1	100.0	1,406	
Hungarian	69.2	0.5	2.1	4.3	23.9	100.0	112	(19.1)	(49.7)	(31.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(95.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34	
Bosnian	79.2	2.4	1.2	3.4	13.9	100.0	106	(12.7)	(49.4)	(37.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(5.3)	(72.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	100.0	22	
Roma	48.1	6.0	5.3	11.7	28.9	100.0	85	20.1	25.8	54.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	39.1	3.3	33.5	2.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	44	
Other/Does not want to declare	67.5	2.6	9.3	4.7	16.0	100.0	189	17.4	43.7	38.8	0.0	100.0	13.5	60.0	3.3	0.5	2.0	20.7	0.0	100.0	62	
Activity status																						
Employed	55.1	1.5	5.7	7.6	30.1	100.0	2,279	20.1	46.0	33.0	1.0	100.0	23.1	23.9	19.0	19.3	2.5	12.1	0.1	100.0	1,024	
Unemployed	57.8	2.0	9.4	7.1	23.8	100.0	439	18.3	44.3	37.5	0.0	100.0	16.9	7.5	29.2	24.9	9.3	12.1	0.0	100.0	185	
Inactive	64.9	2.8	7.6	7.6	17.1	100.0	1,022	16.1	42.3	41.2	0.5	100.0	16.1	28.4	20.3	23.0	4.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	359	
Material deprivation																						
Three or more	59.7	2.7	5.3	7.1	25.2	100.0	804	17.8	36.7	45.3	0.2	100.0	22.4	23.7	15.6	24.8	5.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	324	
One or two	58.3	2.2	6.6	7.3	25.6	100.0	1,371	14.7	47.6	36.5	1.3	100.0	15.9	20.1	23.6	24.7	4.8	10.9	0.0	100.0	571	
None	57.1	1.3	7.4	8.0	26.3	100.0	1,565	23.1	46.6	29.7	0.5	100.0	24.2	25.1	20.2	15.5	2.2	12.6	0.2	100.0	672	

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Serbia, 2019

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	DK/Missing		Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia	Kosovo and Metohija			Outside Serbia	Missing	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	54.6	3.6	7.5	8.9	25.4	100.0	490	11.6	34.5	53.6	0.3	100.0	11.1	25.1	22.3	30.1	2.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	222	
Second	56.0	2.7	6.6	7.7	26.9	100.0	686	10.1	36.8	52.2	0.9	100.0	12.2	18.2	29.7	25.4	4.8	9.4	0.4	100.0	302	
Middle	59.4	2.0	6.7	7.4	24.5	100.0	804	16.5	47.2	35.1	1.2	100.0	19.4	23.8	17.6	18.3	5.6	15.3	0.0	100.0	327	
Fourth	59.3	1.8	6.9	7.9	24.1	100.0	847	19.0	52.0	28.2	0.7	100.0	17.9	25.4	20.7	20.8	3.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	345	
Richest	59.2	0.4	6.0	6.4	27.9	100.0	914	32.6	49.2	17.7	0.5	100.0	37.4	22.8	14.2	13.6	1.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	372	

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

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

Table SR.7.1WR: Migratory status

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Most recent migration was from:						Number of women who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Town	Rural area	DK/ Missing	Total	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia	Kosovo and Metohija	Outside Serbia		Missing	Total	
Total	49.5	1.5	9.1	12.1	27.7	0.1	100.0	1,790	27.6	43.7	28.0	0.7	100.0	21.1	15.3	10.1	38.2	7.3	7.4	0.7	100.0	903	
Area																							
Urban	52.7	1.3	8.5	12.2	25.2	0.1	100.0	1,205	34.8	43.0	21.1	1.1	100.0	25.0	10.8	7.1	36.9	11.1	8.3	0.8	100.0	570	
Other	43.0	1.8	10.2	12.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	585	15.1	45.1	39.8	0.0	100.0	14.4	23.0	15.1	40.4	0.9	5.8	0.4	100.0	333	
Age																							
15–19	72.2	4.7	14.5	5.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	329	43.0	36.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	33.4	21.1	7.8	31.3	0.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	92	
15–17	83.9	3.6	8.2	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	194	(52.6)	(32.8)	(14.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.1)	(19.0)	(7.7)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	31	
18–19	55.4	6.4	23.5	9.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	136	38.0	38.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	35.1	22.2	7.8	28.7	0.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	60	
20–24	43.4	0.5	18.9	31.5	5.3	0.3	100.0	324	28.9	41.6	28.4	1.1	100.0	24.3	17.4	9.8	36.1	4.9	6.4	1.1	100.0	183	
25–29	43.4	2.2	8.0	18.6	27.8	0.0	100.0	290	27.6	43.9	27.8	0.7	100.0	23.0	14.9	6.0	42.3	5.1	7.8	1.0	100.0	164	
30–34	44.0	0.0	7.4	12.0	36.6	0.0	100.0	209	31.1	45.0	23.8	0.0	100.0	29.3	13.6	11.3	30.5	7.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	117	
35–39	46.3	0.6	2.2	3.1	47.9	0.0	100.0	216	17.3	47.2	35.5	0.0	100.0	13.4	11.5	14.5	42.9	8.9	8.8	0.0	100.0	116	
40–44	48.7	0.9	1.9	3.0	45.6	0.0	100.0	216	25.3	46.9	26.2	1.6	100.0	14.6	12.9	11.4	36.8	13.9	9.8	0.7	100.0	111	
45–49	41.4	0.0	2.8	2.3	53.4	0.0	100.0	206	22.3	45.0	31.4	1.3	100.0	9.5	15.7	11.1	45.1	11.3	6.0	1.3	100.0	121	
Education																							
None	39.8	0.2	5.7	9.8	44.5	0.0	100.0	214	30.3	44.7	22.5	2.5	100.0	18.7	6.9	7.0	32.0	20.7	11.4	3.4	100.0	129	
Primary	48.5	1.6	8.2	13.5	28.2	0.0	100.0	1,232	26.8	43.3	29.5	0.4	100.0	21.2	15.9	10.3	41.0	5.5	6.1	0.1	100.0	635	
Secondary or higher	59.4	2.0	14.2	8.5	15.5	0.3	100.0	344	28.6	44.7	26.2	0.5	100.0	22.5	20.5	12.0	31.3	3.6	9.4	0.5	100.0	140	
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	42.1	1.7	10.4	13.8	31.9	0.1	100.0	1,507	26.3	44.2	28.7	0.7	100.0	20.7	15.7	10.4	38.7	6.9	6.9	0.7	100.0	873	
Never married/in union	89.5	0.3	1.7	3.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	280	(64.7)	(32.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(20.5)	(23.3)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Activity status																							
Employed	46.7	0.8	6.3	7.2	39.1	0.0	100.0	441	29.2	41.0	29.3	0.5	100.0	22.2	14.7	10.6	39.6	7.1	4.8	1.0	100.0	235	
Unemployed	62.0	1.6	5.3	6.0	25.1	0.0	100.0	281	16.7	61.4	21.9	0.0	100.0	13.4	10.8	11.3	54.3	5.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	107	
Inactive	47.4	1.7	11.2	15.8	23.8	0.1	100.0	1,068	28.9	41.5	28.6	1.0	100.0	22.0	16.4	9.6	34.6	7.8	9.0	0.6	100.0	562	
Material deprivation																							
Three or more	50.5	1.7	9.2	11.6	27.0	0.1	100.0	1,469	24.5	46.6	28.1	0.8	100.0	19.5	16.5	9.8	39.3	7.9	6.3	0.8	100.0	728	
Two	44.2	0.0	10.2	15.8	29.8	0.0	100.0	171	42.6	29.8	27.6	0.0	100.0	30.4	12.0	12.2	31.8	4.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	95	
None or one	46.5	1.4	6.2	13.3	32.5	0.0	100.0	150	37.7	34.3	27.5	0.5	100.0	24.2	8.7	9.4	35.9	6.5	14.9	0.5	100.0	80	
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	42.8	1.1	12.7	15.3	28.0	0.0	100.0	327	19.1	35.7	43.1	2.1	100.0	18.7	24.0	11.1	37.0	3.3	3.9	2.1	100.0	187	
Second	46.9	3.0	9.0	14.0	27.1	0.0	100.0	357	21.5	49.6	28.9	0.0	100.0	13.6	18.7	10.6	41.9	8.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	190	
Middle	50.3	1.0	8.4	12.0	28.3	0.0	100.0	357	29.8	47.0	22.3	1.0	100.0	26.1	10.5	7.2	37.9	9.8	8.1	0.4	100.0	177	
Fourth	51.0	1.5	7.4	11.6	28.1	0.3	100.0	373	34.3	42.4	22.9	0.4	100.0	25.6	12.8	6.0	37.6	7.2	10.2	0.7	100.0	182	
Richest	55.6	0.8	8.1	8.3	27.2	0.0	100.0	377	34.2	44.2	21.6	0.0	100.0	22.0	9.7	15.7	36.4	7.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	167	
Wealth index																							
Poorest 60 percent	46.8	1.7	10.0	13.7	27.8	0.0	100.0	1,041	23.3	44.0	31.6	1.0	100.0	19.3	17.8	9.7	39.0	7.3	6.1	0.8	100.0	554	
Richest 40 percent	53.3	1.2	7.8	9.9	27.6	0.1	100.0	749	34.3	43.3	22.3	0.2	100.0	23.9	11.3	10.7	37.0	7.5	9.4	0.3	100.0	350	

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

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

4.8 ICT EQUIPMENT AND ACCESS TO INTERNET

Tables SR.9.2 and SR.9.2.R present information on household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone and computer) and access to the internet.

The 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS did not collect data on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet; however, data on household ownership of ICT equipment was collected at the household level. Since the Serbia MICS surveys did not include questions about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaire for women aged 15–49 years, households are considered as owning a mobile phone if they responded positively to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of the household has a mobile phone.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone					Computer or tablet					
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{3,A}	Laptop	Desktop PC	Tablet	Any computer or tablet ⁴		
Total	50.2	98.6	74.7	95.3	99.2	39.9	42.6	21.2	64.4	75.5	6,346
Area											
Urban	46.0	98.8	75.4	96.6	99.6	47.0	45.2	24.8	70.5	81.3	3,926
Other	56.9	98.3	73.6	93.3	98.4	28.4	38.4	15.4	54.4	66.1	2,420
Region											
Belgrade	41.2	98.9	77.2	98.0	99.9	50.7	44.6	28.5	73.9	81.7	1,535
Vojvodina	55.2	97.9	75.3	93.9	98.7	41.0	43.2	20.0	65.8	76.0	1,890
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56.9	98.8	76.1	95.9	99.2	35.3	44.1	22.0	59.9	74.2	1,595
Southern and Eastern Serbia	45.3	99.1	69.4	93.7	99.0	31.5	37.7	13.5	56.7	69.0	1,327
Education of household head											
Primary or none	50.9	97.0	70.7	85.2	97.1	17.0	25.9	8.8	36.4	50.0	1,423
Secondary	51.4	99.3	74.7	97.9	99.6	37.9	44.5	20.1	65.8	78.6	3,088
Higher	47.6	98.8	77.8	98.8	99.9	61.2	52.3	32.8	83.7	90.0	1,835
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	49.6	98.9	75.5	95.6	99.3	40.7	42.8	21.6	65.3	76.0	5,547
Hungarian	70.8	97.2	69.9	91.3	96.5	35.8	41.9	18.2	61.2	68.9	263
Bosnian	44.3	96.4	57.6	97.9	100.0	28.5	38.4	20.5	53.1	84.6	111
Roma	22.6	90.0	35.1	94.4	96.3	15.9	21.8	7.8	26.4	68.3	83
Other/Does not want to declare	52.3	97.9	80.9	94.1	99.3	39.4	45.5	21.0	64.3	70.9	344
Activity status of household head											
Employed	48.7	98.6	69.9	99.0	99.8	52.4	52.3	28.0	79.1	88.9	2,993
Unemployed	45.7	98.5	62.1	98.9	99.5	41.2	41.4	16.2	67.9	80.8	231
Inactive	51.9	98.6	80.2	91.6	98.5	27.9	33.4	15.1	50.0	62.3	3,122

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone					Computer or tablet					
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{3,A}	Laptop	Desktop PC	Tablet	Any computer or tablet ⁴		
Material deprivation											
Three or more	41.2	96.4	62.3	90.1	97.4	19.1	27.2	8.5	41.5	59.0	1,680
One or two	51.6	98.9	76.8	95.3	99.7	35.4	41.6	17.3	62.0	73.7	2,416
None	55.3	99.9	81.6	99.2	100.0	60.4	55.1	34.9	83.9	89.6	2,250
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	47.3	95.6	59.6	85.5	96.7	9.5	15.0	4.1	22.6	38.7	1,517
Second	53.6	98.9	74.5	95.0	99.7	26.7	40.3	11.0	58.5	73.3	1,229
Middle	48.1	99.6	78.2	99.1	100.0	38.3	46.2	17.9	71.2	83.2	1,240
Fourth	50.2	99.8	81.2	99.9	100.0	53.5	52.3	26.6	84.4	93.3	1,204
Richest	52.6	100.0	84.1	100.0	100.0	81.4	67.3	52.5	97.2	99.1	1,157

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 – Households with a radio

² MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television

³ MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet

^A MICS indicator SR.6 on households with a telephone is calculated based on reported ownership of a fixed phone line or a mobile phone by any household member.

Table SR.9.2R: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone					Computer or tablet					
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{3A}	Laptop	Dekstop PC	Tablet	Any computer or tablet ⁴		
Total	26.2	92.9	28.6	90.9	94.1	10.7	16.9	8.2	28.8	65.0	1,774
Area											
Urban	24.0	93.5	28.8	90.4	93.9	11.3	17.4	9.7	30.0	69.0	1,161
Other	30.2	91.6	28.1	91.9	94.4	9.4	15.8	5.5	26.4	57.6	613
Education of household head											
None	19.2	86.6	14.8	80.3	84.8	5.1	7.6	3.6	15.2	46.8	208
Primary	26.0	92.6	27.6	91.2	94.6	9.7	15.9	7.8	27.4	64.9	1,224
Secondary or higher	31.2	97.8	40.5	96.3	98.0	17.4	26.2	12.4	41.8	76.8	341
Activity status of household head											
Employed	29.0	93.2	25.5	95.7	96.9	12.7	18.7	10.7	32.6	70.7	917
Unemployed	27.8	93.7	23.6	93.6	96.2	7.9	15.2	5.0	23.3	63.1	156
Inactive	22.1	92.3	33.7	84.1	89.9	8.7	14.8	5.7	25.0	58.1	701
Material deprivation											
Three or more	23.7	91.6	26.5	89.3	92.9	7.5	13.8	5.6	23.6	60.7	1,484
Two	36.8	98.5	34.9	100.0	100.0	19.5	32.1	22.5	53.4	86.7	157
None or one	41.4	100.0	43.8	98.1	100.0	35.5	33.3	20.4	57.4	87.9	133
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.2	75.4	9.4	80.4	83.0	3.1	5.2	0.4	8.5	30.4	393
Second	18.3	93.3	16.3	87.5	93.2	4.7	8.9	3.2	14.0	53.1	349
Middle	23.1	99.2	26.6	93.1	96.4	4.7	14.8	5.9	24.1	66.8	359
Fourth	28.2	99.1	37.0	96.3	99.6	12.7	20.3	10.8	37.7	84.8	331
Richest	42.2	100.0	57.1	98.9	100.0	29.7	37.3	22.4	63.3	96.1	342

Table SR.9.2R: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:									Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone			Computer or tablet			Any computer or tablet ⁴				
Wealth index	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{3A}	Laptop		Desktop PC	Tablet		
Poorest 60 percent	20.6	88.8	17.2	86.8	90.6	4.1	9.5	3.1	15.3	49.5	1,101
Richest 40 percent	35.3	99.5	47.2	97.6	99.8	21.3	28.9	16.7	50.7	90.5	673
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 – Households with a radio ² MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television ³ MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone ⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer ⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet											
^A MICS indicator SR.6 on households with a telephone is calculated based on reported ownership of a fixed phone line or a mobile phone by any household member.											

4.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for various reasons, including the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in other cases, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting children’s care and wellbeing.

Tables SR.11.1 and SR.11.1R present information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under the age of 18.

The 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what are termed ‘children left behind’, i.e., when one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature on the impacts of parental migration is growing, findings on the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects on ‘children left behind’ are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Tables SR.11.2 and SR.11.2R present information on living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under the age of 18.

Tables SR.11.3 and SR.11.3R present information on children under the age of 18 not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household, and on those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	84.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	8.9	1.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	4.9	1.5	2.9	3,037
Sex															
Male	84.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	9.2	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	4.5	1.4	2.8	1,645
Female	84.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	8.4	1.8	2.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	5.3	1.8	3.0	1,392
Area															
Urban	83.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	10.1	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	4.2	1.3	3.0	1,798
Other	85.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	7.2	1.5	2.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	5.9	1.9	2.8	1,239
Region															
Belgrade	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.9	3.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	2.6	0.6	4.9	691
Vojvodina	82.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.2	9.2	1.0	2.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	7.1	3.1	2.7	858
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.4	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.7	1.3	0.9	838
Southern and Eastern Serbia	82.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	9.2	2.3	3.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	6.0	0.8	3.6	651
Age															
0–4	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	795
5–9	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.8	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	3.7	0.7	1.9	835
10–14	80.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	11.1	1.6	3.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	6.6	1.3	3.5	885
15–17	75.6	0.7	0.3	3.5	0.3	11.2	3.4	2.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	9.8	4.9	6.4	522
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	84.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	9.1	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.3	100.0	4.5	1.1	2.7	2,552
Hungarian	85.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	3.4	3.7	101
Bosnian	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	132
Roma	66.8	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	13.4	8.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	4.5	9.5	118
Other/Does not want to declare	80.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.3	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.0	100.0	12.0	6.7	3.3	134
Activity status of household head															
Employed	86.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	8.2	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	3.7	1.1	2.7	2,114
Unemployed	83.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	5.3	2.4	1.5	145
Inactive	79.8	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	10.6	1.5	3.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	8.1	2.6	3.7	778

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Material deprivation															
Three or more	72.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	15.4	4.4	4.8	0.8	0.7	100.0	7.6	1.6	5.7	738
One or two	84.4	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.0	8.3	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	5.9	2.6	2.6	1,086
None	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	1,213
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	73.9	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.3	5.8	4.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	7.7	1.7	7.5	466
Second	83.4	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	9.2	0.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	100.0	6.2	2.3	2.7	536
Middle	84.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.9	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	4.8	1.5	1.7	595
Fourth	84.0	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	9.0	1.1	2.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	6.0	2.4	3.0	662
Richest	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.5	0.2	1.2	779

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children aged 0–17 years by coresidence of parents, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years with:								Number of children aged 0–17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	2.5	8.6	1.1	12.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.2	3,037
Sex									
Male	2.4	9.0	0.8	12.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.3	1,645
Female	2.6	8.2	1.4	12.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	2.1	1,392
Area									
Urban	2.1	10.1	0.9	13.0	0.7	1.7	0.1	2.6	1,798
Other	3.1	6.5	1.4	11.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.7	1,239
Region									
Belgrade	0.6	9.6	0.5	10.7	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	691
Vojvodina	3.2	8.9	2.1	14.2	0.9	2.1	0.2	3.2	858
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	7.7	1.0	10.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	2.0	838
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.1	8.5	0.5	13.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	651
Age									
0–4	0.4	4.5	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	795
5–9	2.5	8.4	0.6	11.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.6	835
10–14	4.0	11.3	0.7	15.9	0.8	2.5	0.2	3.5	885
15–17	3.2	10.9	3.5	17.6	1.0	2.6	0.0	3.6	522
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.4	8.7	1.1	12.2	0.5	1.6	0.1	2.2	2,939
Only mother alive	5.6	na	na	5.6	0.0	na	na	0.0	54
Only father alive	na	(22.4)	na	(22.4)	na	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	32
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	2.5	8.7	0.8	12.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.9	2,552
Hungarian	0.4	12.5	0.0	12.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	101
Bosnian	0.4	3.7	0.0	4.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	3.9	132
Roma	7.1	12.3	3.1	22.5	0.0	2.9	1.5	4.4	118
Other/Does not want to declare	2.5	5.4	6.1	14.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	134
Activity status of household head									
Employed	2.0	7.9	0.7	10.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.7	2,114
Unemployed	2.9	9.0	2.4	14.3	0.3	3.6	0.0	3.9	145
Inactive	3.8	10.7	1.8	16.3	1.1	2.2	0.0	3.4	778
Material deprivation									
Three or more	5.3	14.1	1.2	20.5	0.9	3.7	0.0	4.7	738
One or two	2.5	8.6	2.0	13.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.0	1,086
None	0.8	5.4	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	1,213
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.6	10.5	1.5	16.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.9	466
Second	2.7	9.1	1.8	13.6	0.8	3.3	0.3	4.4	536
Middle	2.7	9.9	0.9	13.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.5	595
Fourth	2.9	9.3	1.4	13.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	662
Richest	0.6	5.7	0.2	6.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.2	779

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children aged 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A						Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	1.5	3,037	(3.5)	(31.0)	(16.1)	(20.3)	(24.5)	(4.7)	100.0	(95.3)	47
Sex											
Male	1.4	1,645	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Female	1.8	1,392	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Area											
Urban	1.3	1,798	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Other	1.9	1,239	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Region											
Belgrade	0.6	691	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Vojvodina	3.1	858	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	838	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.8	651	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Age											
0–4	0.5	795	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
5–9	0.7	835	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
10–14	1.3	885	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
15–17	4.9	522	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	1.2	2,939	(4.6)	(29.4)	(16.7)	(20.5)	(28.1)	(0.6)	100.0	(99.4)	35
Only mother alive	5.6	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Only father alive	(22.4)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Both parents deceased	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Unknown	(*)	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children aged 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A						Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	1.1	2,552	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	29
Hungarian	3.4	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bosnian	0.0	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0
Roma	4.5	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Other/Does not want to declare	6.7	134	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Activity status of household head											
Employed	1.1	2,114	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Unemployed	2.4	145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Inactive	2.6	778	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Material deprivation											
Three or more	1.6	738	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
One or two	2.6	1,086	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	29
None	0.5	1,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.7	466	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Second	2.3	536	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Middle	1.5	595	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Fourth	2.4	662	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Richest	0.2	779	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

^A The categories "Child is head of household", "Servant (Live-in)" and "Other not related" for "Child's relationship to head of household" are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table SR.11.1R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	80.7	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	8.8	2.8	3.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	7.2	2.6	4.0	3,208
Sex															
Male	81.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	8.9	3.0	4.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	6.0	1.2	3.8	1,613
Female	79.8	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.3	8.7	2.6	3.6	0.6	0.7	100.0	8.4	3.9	4.2	1,595
Area															
Urban	80.0	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	9.9	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	6.3	2.1	4.5	2,186
Other	82.2	0.2	0.6	2.3	0.3	6.7	1.5	5.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	9.1	3.5	3.0	1,022
Age															
0–4	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	2.2	0.4	0.9	1,087
5–9	82.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	8.4	2.4	4.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	6.2	1.0	3.0	897
10–14	76.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.6	9.2	4.7	5.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	9.5	2.8	6.7	765
15–17	70.2	0.7	0.5	8.5	0.4	7.7	4.8	4.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	17.1	10.2	8.6	460
Activity status of household head															
Employed	83.0	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	7.3	1.3	4.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	8.1	2.6	2.5	1,910
Unemployed	80.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.1	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	6.6	2.4	6.2	284
Inactive	76.7	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	12.2	4.9	2.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	5.6	2.6	6.1	1,014
Material deprivation															
Three or more	80.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	9.2	2.9	3.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	7.3	2.4	4.2	2,703
Two	83.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	7.3	1.8	5.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.3	1.8	2.9	304
None or one	83.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	7.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.2	5.5	3.5	201
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	72.6	0.5	0.6	2.3	0.1	13.6	4.6	5.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.1	3.5	6.1	781
Second	82.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	9.4	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	6.1	2.2	3.9	699
Middle	83.2	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	7.8	2.3	4.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.6	1.6	2.8	652
Fourth	85.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.4	3.3	3.2	0.4	1.2	100.0	5.5	1.6	3.9	568
Richest	82.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.9	7.1	0.5	4.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	9.7	3.9	2.6	508
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	79.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	10.4	3.2	3.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	7.0	2.5	4.4	2,132
Richest 40 percent	84.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	5.7	2.0	3.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	7.5	2.7	3.3	1,076

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2R: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children aged 0–17 years by coresidence of parents, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years with:								Number of children aged 0–17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	3.6	7.9	1.8	13.3	1.3	2.3	0.1	3.7	3,208
Sex									
Male	3.7	7.8	0.8	12.3	1.4	2.2	0.1	3.7	1,613
Female	3.5	8.0	2.8	14.3	1.1	2.4	0.0	3.6	1,595
Area									
Urban	2.7	8.7	1.7	13.1	1.1	2.6	0.1	3.7	2,186
Other	5.5	6.0	2.1	13.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	3.5	1,022
Age									
0–4	1.4	8.0	0.2	9.7	0.3	2.6	0.0	2.8	1,087
5–9	4.5	7.5	0.6	12.5	1.7	2.1	0.1	3.9	897
10–14	5.2	8.4	1.5	15.1	1.9	2.5	0.1	4.5	765
15–17	4.4	7.4	8.5	20.3	1.7	1.9	0.2	3.8	460
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	3.5	8.1	1.9	13.5	1.3	2.4	0.1	3.8	3,059
Only mother alive	6.3	na	na	6.3	1.3	na	na	1.3	98
Only father alive	na	(23.1)	na	(23.1)	na	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	24
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Activity status of household head									
Employed	4.1	6.3	2.0	12.5	0.9	1.9	0.0	2.8	1,910
Unemployed	3.0	7.8	1.5	12.2	2.0	2.3	0.3	4.7	284
Inactive	2.8	10.8	1.6	15.2	1.7	3.1	0.1	4.9	1,014
Material deprivation									
Three or more	3.6	8.0	1.8	13.4	1.3	2.3	0.1	3.7	2,703
Two	5.5	7.3	1.0	13.8	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.8	304
None or one	0.5	7.5	3.7	11.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	201
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.6	12.5	2.1	20.2	1.9	4.2	0.2	6.3	781
Second	1.8	7.7	1.8	11.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	699
Middle	3.5	7.0	1.1	11.6	1.5	2.4	0.1	4.0	652
Fourth	2.8	3.7	1.4	8.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.4	568
Richest	3.8	6.8	2.8	13.4	1.6	1.7	0.0	3.3	508
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	3.7	9.2	1.7	14.7	1.1	2.8	0.1	4.1	2,132
Richest 40 percent	3.3	5.2	2.1	10.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	2.8	1,076

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SR.11.3R presents information on children from Roma Settlements under the age of 18 not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household, and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.3R: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children aged 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related			
Total	2.6	3,208	1.1	9.3	32.1	2.9	41.8	5.5	7.1	100.0	91.7	82
Sex												
Male	1.2	1,613	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Female	3.9	1,595	0.0	12.3	21.9	1.9	52.9	3.0	8.0	100.0	92.0	62
Area												
Urban	2.1	2,186	2.0	12.0	28.0	0.0	46.9	1.8	9.3	100.0	88.7	47
Other	3.5	1,022	(0.0)	(5.7)	(37.6)	(6.8)	(35.1)	(10.5)	(4.3)	100.0	(95.7)	35
Age												
0–4	0.4	1,087	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
5–9	1.0	897	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
10–14	2.8	765	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
15–17	10.2	460	(2.0)	(16.3)	(14.3)	(2.5)	(52.2)	(2.1)	(10.6)	100.0	(87.4)	47
Orphanhood status												
Both parents alive	2.0	3,059	1.5	8.8	31.9	0.0	45.5	2.8	9.5	100.0	89.0	62
Only mother alive	8.7	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Only father alive	(23.1)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Both parents deceased	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Unknown	(*)	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0
Activity status of household head												
Employed	2.6	1,910	(0.0)	(9.8)	(32.4)	(4.9)	(44.4)	(1.7)	(6.8)	100.0	(93.2)	49
Unemployed	2.4	284	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Inactive	2.6	1,014	(3.6)	(1.9)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(34.5)	(14.2)	(9.6)	100.0	(86.8)	26

Table SR.11.3R: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children aged 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children aged 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related			
Material deprivation												
Three or more	2.4	2,703	0.0	11.7	34.0	0.0	46.3	2.9	5.2	100.0	94.8	66
Two	1.8	304	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
None or one	5.5	201	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.5	781	(0.0)	(18.3)	(52.7)	(8.8)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	27
Second	2.2	699	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Middle	1.6	652	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Fourth	1.6	568	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Richest	3.9	508	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	2.5	2132	1.8	12.5	35.0	4.5	41.6	0.0	4.7	100.0	93.6	54
Richest 40 percent	2.7	1076	(0.0)	(3.4)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(42.2)	(15.8)	(11.8)	100.0	(88.2)	29

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

^A The category "Servant (Live-in)" for "Child's relationship to head of household" is not shown because no cases were found.

^B Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality – on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age – the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for a reduction in neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reducing child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Although the fertility module was included in the questionnaires for the 2019 Serbia MICS, a deliberate decision was made not to calculate mortality rates for this survey, taking into consideration low mortality and fertility rates in general in the country. The data from the module was used for calculation of fertility-related indicators for Serbia. The mortality indicators were calculated only for the population of children from Roma settlements in the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, because there is a lack of data from regular statistics for this population group, and other estimates indicate that mortality rates in this population are higher than the national averages.

In the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, an indirect method known as the Brass method,⁵⁴ was used to calculate infant and under-five mortality rates. Robust estimates of the aforementioned indicators are produced by this indirect method, and are comparable with those obtained by applying direct methods.

Infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the child's first birthday
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the child's fifth birthday

Infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table CS.1R presents the data produced using the indirect method: the mean number of children ever born for five-year time-since-first-birth (TSFB) groups of women aged 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are deceased, also for five-year time-since first-birth groups of women. The technique converts the proportion of mortalities among children born to women in each time-since-first-birth group into probabilities of dying, by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model-age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Serbia, the East Model life table was selected as the most appropriate.

To obtain the most recent single estimates against the two indicators, estimates based on the time since first birth group 0–4 years were used.

The infant mortality rate is estimated at 8 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying before the age of 5 is around 9 per 1,000 live births (see Table CS.2R). The reference period is September 2017. Due to the low number of unweighted cases, data by background characteristics are not shown for mortality rates.

⁵⁴ United Nations, *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation*, United Nations publications, New York, 1983, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2. United Nations, *QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation*, UN Pop Division, New York, 1990a. United Nations, *Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality*, UN, New York, 1990b. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, *Tools for Demographic Estimation*, UNFPA, Paris, 2013.

Table CS.1R: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by time since first birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women aged 15–49 years
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Total	2.7888	3,249	2.7424	3,195	0.0166	1,165
Time since first birth						
0–4	1.5093	435	1.4982	432	0.0074	288
5–9	2.7526	806	2.7281	799	0.0089	293
10–14	3.2305	749	3.1814	738	0.0152	232
15–19	3.6537	589	3.5698	576	0.0230	161
20–24	3.5093	669	3.4108	651	0.0280	191

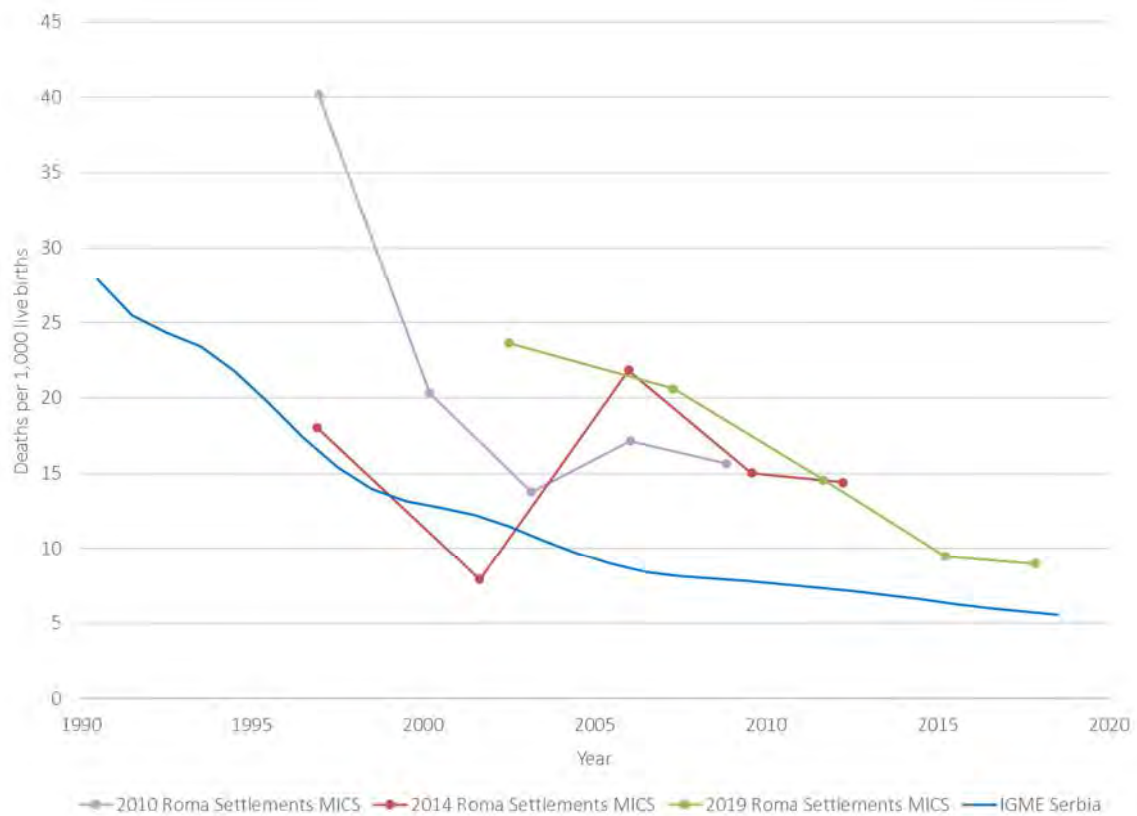
Table CS.2R: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth groups of women

Indirect estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth of women, and reference dates for estimates, East Model, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Reference date	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Time since first birth			
0–4 ^{1,2}	2017.9	8	9
5–9	2015.2	8	9
10–14	2011.7	13	15
15–19	2007.3	18	21
20–24	2002.5	21	24
¹ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate			
² MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1			

Figure CS.1R compares the findings of this survey on under-five mortality rates with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies in the findings of MICS compared with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1R: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Serbia Roma Settlements



Note: The source data used in the above graph is based on data from the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS (TSFB) and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS (TSFB), with the exception of the IGME rates for the total population of Serbia which have been downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates for Serbia are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available). Data for Roma settlements in Serbia are not available on the UN IGME web portal.

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Tables TM.1.1 and TM.1.1R for the one-year period preceding the surveys. A one-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by residence in urban and other areas, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) – expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group – show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the one-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child’s birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women aged 15–49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Fertility rates for the 2019 MICS surveys in Serbia are calculated based on the one-year period preceding the survey using the date of birth of the last live birth. Since a small proportion of women had more than one child in the year preceding the survey, the one-year fertility rates may be a slight underestimate. 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 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.1.2 and TM.1.2R are survey-specific tables on the fertility preferences of currently married women aged 15–49 years, and provide the percent distribution of these women by desire for children, according to number of living children.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Serbia, 2019			
	Urban	Other	Total
Age^A			
15–19 ¹	(6)	(20)	12
20–24	(27)	(86)	47
25–29	90	(93)	91
30–34	99	112	103
35–39	55	58	56
40–44	7	(10)	8
45–49	1	(1)	1
TFR (15–49 years) ^B	(1.4)	(1.9)	1.6
GFR ^C	42	49	45
CBR ^D	9	9	9
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last year, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.			
^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years			
^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last year divided by the average number of women aged 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women aged 15–49 years			
^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last year, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			
() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure			

Table TM.1.1R: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019			
	Urban	Other	Total
Age^A			
15–19 ¹	(140)	(*)	163
20–24	(283)	(*)	270
25–29	(146)	(*)	159
30–34	(88)	(*)	(92)
35–39	(12)	(*)	(14)
40–44	(10)	(*)	(7)
45–49	(*)	(*)	(0)
TFR (15–49 years) ^B	(*)	(*)	(3.5)
GFR ^C	116	127	120
CBR ^D	27	28	28
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last year, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate			
^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years			
^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last year divided by the average number of women aged 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women aged 15–49 years			
^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last year, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			
() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure			

Table TM.1.2: Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15–49 years by desire for children, according to number of living children, Serbia, 2019

Desire for children	Number of living children ^A					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Have a(nother) child soon ^B	57.9	33.1	10.3	7.4	6.0	19.6
Have a(nother) child later ^C	23.3	19.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	9.1
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Undecided	5.6	7.6	7.6	4.0	2.5	6.7
Want no (more) children	4.5	37.3	74.8	80.4	84.7	60.6
Sterilized ^D	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.7	0.6
Declared infecund	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.6
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union	232	492	1,167	296	85	2,272

^A The number of living children includes the current pregnancy as a living child
^B Wants next birth within 2 years
^C Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
^D Includes both female and male sterilization

Table TM.1.2R: Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15–49 years by desire for children, according to number of living children, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

Desire for children	Number of living children ^A						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Have a(nother) child soon ^B	(61.7)	26.1	17.5	9.3	8.0	15.8	16.1
Have a(nother) child later ^C	(20.6)	42.8	10.6	7.7	1.5	0.7	11.9
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Undecided	(2.1)	6.5	5.8	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.8
Want no (more) children	(2.1)	20.7	63.8	74.6	84.9	75.0	63.7
Sterilized ^D	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.4
Declared infecund	(11.4)	2.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	4.3	2.7
Missing	(2.1)	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union	42	178	382	332	241	133	1,308

^A The number of living children includes the current pregnancy as a living child
^B Wants next birth within 2 years
^C Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
^D Includes both female and male sterilization
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Tables TM.2.1 and TM.2.1R on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate are not shown in the report, as there were too few cases to present disaggregates.

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2WR present a selection of early childbearing indicators for women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years. In Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2WR, percentages among women aged 15–19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the summary birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women aged 20–24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁵⁵

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3WR are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The tables are designed to capture trends in urban and other areas separately.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing							
Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia, 2019							
	Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who:				Number of women aged 15–19 years	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20–24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total^A	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.0	384	2.8	443
Area							
Urban	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	208	1.3	293
Other	1.9	1.5	3.4	0.0	175	5.8	151
Region							
Belgrade	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59	0.7	114
Vojvodina	2.6	1.9	4.5	0.0	141	3.7	136
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	112	2.8	109
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.4	2.4	3.8	0.0	71	4.2	85
Education							
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(48.9)	16
Secondary	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.0	284	3.3	139
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	0.0	288
Activity status							
Employed	(0.8)	(3.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	34	0.4	138
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	1.6	66
Inactive	1.4	0.9	2.4	0.0	327	4.5	239

⁵⁵ Using girls aged 15–19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of girls in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20–24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing

Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who:				Number of women aged 15–19 years	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20–24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Material deprivation							
Three or more	3.9	1.4	5.3	0.0	96	9.1	93
One or two	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	154	2.2	164
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133	0.2	186
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.7	3.7	8.4	0.0	72	15.8	55
Second	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	85	2.5	87
Middle	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	74	0.2	101
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	1.3	102
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79	0.0	98

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing

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

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

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

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Serbia, 2019

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years
Total	0.4	2,349	2.2	2,141	0.6	1,391	7.1	1,216	0.5	3,740	4.0	3,356
Age												
15–19	0.0	208	na	na	0.0	175	na	na	0.0	384	na	na
15–17	0.0	104	na	na	0.0	101	na	na	0.0	204	na	na
18–19	0.0	104	na	na	0.0	75	na	na	0.0	179	na	na
20–24	0.0	293	1.3	293	1.8	151	5.8	151	0.6	443	2.8	443
25–29	0.0	282	1.5	282	0.0	154	1.7	154	0.0	436	1.6	436
30–34	0.5	373	2.9	373	1.6	182	7.7	182	0.9	555	4.5	555
35–39	0.2	404	2.1	404	0.6	226	4.9	226	0.3	631	3.1	631
40–44	1.0	356	2.9	356	0.6	240	9.1	240	0.9	596	5.4	596
45–49	0.8	432	2.0	432	0.0	263	10.8	263	0.5	695	5.3	695

na: not applicable

Table TM.2.2WR: Early childbearing

Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–19 years who:				Number of women aged 15–19 years	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15		Number of women aged 20–24 years	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹
Total	27.1	3.7	30.8	2.8	329	38.0	324
Area							
Urban	27.4	2.7	30.2	3.5	213	37.4	223
Other	26.5	5.4	31.9	1.6	117	39.2	101
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	23
Primary	34.4	4.4	38.7	3.9	222	47.9	215
Secondary or higher	10.7	1.5	12.1	0.0	98	9.6	85
Activity status							
Employed	(18.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	39	30.7	50
Unemployed	(6.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(1.2)	39	26.7	54
Inactive	31.7	4.8	36.6	3.5	251	42.4	219
Material deprivation							
Three or more	25.9	3.6	29.5	2.1	287	40.3	261
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	25
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(22.7)	37
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.2	2.2	43.3	4.0	82	49.0	56
Second	29.3	1.7	30.9	1.7	69	43.7	70
Middle	18.0	2.9	21.0	1.3	67	46.4	64
Fourth	27.7	1.2	28.9	6.9	56	30.2	67
Richest	14.0	11.9	25.9	0.0	56	22.3	66
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	30.3	2.2	32.5	2.5	218	46.2	190
Richest 40 percent	20.9	6.5	27.4	3.5	112	26.3	133

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing

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

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

Table TM.2.3WR: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years
Total	3.9	1,205	36.0	992	5.4	585	35.4	468	4.4	1,790	35.8	1,461
Age												
15–19	3.5	213	na	na	1.6	117	na	na	2.8	329	na	na
15–17	2.2	124	na	na	0.0	70	na	na	1.4	194	na	na
18–19	5.2	89	na	na	(3.9)	47	na	na	4.8	136	na	na
20–24	5.0	223	37.4	223	5.3	101	39.2	101	5.1	324	38.0	324
25–29	2.5	205	31.3	205	2.4	85	34.0	85	2.4	290	32.1	290
30–34	2.7	136	30.0	136	6.0	73	27.7	73	3.9	209	29.2	209
35–39	3.0	142	38.8	142	8.0	73	33.8	73	4.7	216	37.1	216
40–44	5.5	154	39.1	154	8.6	62	38.3	62	6.4	216	38.9	216
45–49	5.0	132	40.8	132	9.2	74	38.6	74	6.5	206	40.0	206

na: not applicable

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

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children in terms of: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁵⁶

Table TM.3.0A presents the percentage of women aged 15–49 currently married or in union, and the percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method. The same data for women in Roma settlements is presented in Table TM.3.0AR.

Tables TM.3.0B and TM.3.0BR provide information on knowledge of contraceptive methods for women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method and at least one traditional method.

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Tables TM.3.1A and TM.3.1B present reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy, among all women and among those currently married or in union. Tables TM.3.1R, TM.3.1AR and TM.3.1BR present the same data for women living in Roma settlements.

Tables TM.3.2 and TM.3.2R present the current use of contraception for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Tables TM.3.1 and TM.3.1R, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Tables TM.3.2 and TM.3.2R, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

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.

Tables TM.3.2A and TM.3.2AR present information on consultation with doctors on the use of contraception.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the degree to which demand for contraception is satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table TM.3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union. Similarly, tables TM.3.3R and TM.3.4R present this data for women in Roma settlements.

Percentages of women aged 15–49 years with missing/incomplete information on time since last intercourse are shown in data quality tables DQ.3.3W and DQ.3.3WR in Appendix D. The table for the 2019 Serbia MICS shows that 9.3 percent of women aged 15–49 years have missing information on time since last intercourse. This percentage is 3.1 percent for women living in Roma settlements.

⁵⁶ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*, PATH/UNFPA, Seattle, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

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

- are 1) not pregnant, 2) not post-partum amenorrhoeic,⁵⁷ and 3) fecund⁵⁸ and say they want to wait two or more years before their next birth OR
- are 1) not pregnant, 2) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and 3) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that the pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic 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 married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are 1) not pregnant, 2) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and 3) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵⁹ and who want no more children, male or female sterilization, and women who declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Combining the total met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of women whose demand for contraception is satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception out 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.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women aged 15–49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, detailed only in Tables TM.3.3 and TM.3.3R.

⁵⁷ A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she has had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁵⁸ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and

- (1) a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (b) has never menstruated, or (c) had her last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had a hysterectomy OR
- (2) she declares that she (a) has had hysterectomy, (b) has never menstruated, (c) is menopausal or (d) has been trying to get pregnant for at least two years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
- (3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
- (4) she has not had a birth in the preceding five years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last five years preceding the survey.

⁵⁹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women aged 15–49 years, percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have heard of contraceptives, by method, among:		
	all women	women currently married or in union ^A	sexually active women that are not married or in union ^{A,B}
Any method	99.7	99.9	100.0
Any modern method^C	99.6	99.8	100.0
Female sterilization	88.7	90.1	88.9
Male sterilization	82.0	82.1	86.1
IUD	95.1	97.7	96.5
Injectables	60.1	60.3	63.0
Implants	47.4	47.1	54.4
Pill	98.6	98.9	98.4
Male condom	99.5	99.7	100.0
Female condom	61.5	59.3	68.9
Diaphragm	79.7	81.7	79.4
Foam/Jelly	62.8	61.7	65.9
Emergency contraception	91.4	91.7	93.4
Any traditional method	98.5	99.2	99.5
Periodic abstinence	96.4	97.1	97.1
Withdrawal	97.6	99.0	98.8
Other	0.5	0.5	0.0
Mean number of methods known by women	10.6	10.7	10.9
Number of women	3,740	2,272	412

^A Excludes 1 woman with unknown marital status.

^B Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.

^C The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the 2019 Serbia MICS because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method and at least one traditional method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of:			Number of women currently married or in union
	any method	any modern method ^A	any traditional method ^B	
Total	99.9	99.8	99.2	2,272
Area				
Urban	100.0	100.0	99.6	1,347
Other	99.9	99.7	98.6	925
Region				
Belgrade	99.9	99.9	99.4	522
Vojvodina	100.0	100.0	99.1	643
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.8	99.6	99.5	594
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	99.9	98.7	513
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
20–24	100.0	100.0	99.6	99
25–29	100.0	99.9	98.7	223
30–34	100.0	100.0	99.9	430
35–39	100.0	99.7	99.1	508
40–44	100.0	99.9	99.9	452
45–49	99.7	99.7	99.0	545
Education				
Primary or none	100.0	99.2	95.4	245
Secondary	99.9	99.9	99.6	1,215
Higher	100.0	100.0	99.7	811
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	99.9	99.9	99.7	1,968
Hungarian	100.0	100.0	98.3	72
Bosnian	100.0	98.2	98.2	71
Roma	100.0	100.0	84.5	58
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	100.0	100.0	102
Activity status				
Employed	99.9	99.8	99.6	1,584
Unemployed	100.0	100.0	98.9	276
Inactive	100.0	99.8	97.9	412
Material deprivation				
Three or more	100.0	99.6	97.4	427
One or two	99.8	99.8	99.5	840
None	100.0	100.0	99.7	1,005
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	100.0	99.4	95.5	289
Second	99.7	99.6	99.2	422
Middle	100.0	100.0	99.9	467
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	503
Richest	99.9	99.9	99.7	591

^A Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, emergency contraception.

^B Periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

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

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) ^A :															Number of women currently married or in union	
	Modern method									Traditional method			Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Emergency contraception	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Missing						
Total	37.7	0.6	0.0	2.6	3.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	31.4	0.1	100.0	21.4	40.8	62.3	2,272	
Area																	
Urban	37.5	0.6	0.0	3.2	2.9	17.6	0.1	0.0	9.1	28.8	0.2	100.0	24.4	37.9	62.5	1,347	
Other	38.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	3.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	35.1	0.0	100.0	16.9	45.1	62.0	925	
Region																	
Belgrade	45.2	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.5	20.2	0.1	0.0	7.8	20.8	0.1	100.0	26.1	28.6	54.8	522	
Vojvodina	37.4	0.6	0.0	3.3	2.4	12.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	40.7	0.2	100.0	18.7	43.8	62.6	643	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	29.5	0.0	100.0	21.6	41.2	62.8	594	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	31.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	3.3	13.2	0.0	0.1	16.5	32.7	0.1	100.0	19.6	49.2	68.9	513	
Age																	
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
20–24	47.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	19.6	0.0	100.0	23.3	28.9	52.2	99	
25–29	45.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	13.4	0.2	0.2	8.3	29.3	0.1	100.0	16.5	37.7	54.2	223	
30–34	39.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	19.3	0.1	0.0	7.1	29.3	0.1	100.0	24.0	36.4	60.6	430	
35–39	36.4	0.5	0.0	1.8	4.0	14.5	0.0	0.1	10.2	32.2	0.3	100.0	20.9	42.4	63.6	508	
40–44	32.2	0.7	0.0	3.0	3.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	11.6	34.5	0.1	100.0	21.6	46.2	67.8	452	
45–49	36.0	0.3	0.0	5.4	2.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	33.3	0.0	100.0	21.1	42.8	64.0	545	
Education																	
Primary or none	37.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	2.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	43.8	0.0	100.0	11.2	51.7	62.8	245	
Secondary	35.7	0.8	0.0	2.3	2.5	14.1	0.0	0.1	10.0	34.5	0.0	100.0	19.8	44.5	64.3	1,215	
Higher	40.8	0.3	0.0	3.2	3.9	19.3	0.1	0.0	9.2	22.9	0.3	100.0	26.8	32.1	59.2	811	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) ^A :															Number of women currently married or in union	
	Modern method									Traditional method			Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Emergency contraception	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Missing						
Number of living children																	
0	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	16.9	12.9	29.8	255	
1	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	14.7	0.2	0.1	7.7	27.9	0.0	100.0	19.2	35.6	54.8	505	
2	29.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	3.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	35.2	0.2	100.0	22.9	47.9	71.0	1,146	
3	32.0	3.8	0.0	4.5	4.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	36.1	0.0	100.0	25.0	43.0	68.0	282	
4+	32.1	1.7	0.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	50.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	53.3	67.9	84	
Ethnicity of household head																	
Serbian	37.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	3.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	30.5	0.1	100.0	22.0	40.7	62.9	1,968	
Hungarian	44.2	2.3	0.0	2.4	4.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	31.6	0.0	100.0	19.9	35.9	55.8	72	
Bosnian	48.2	1.4	0.0	8.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	35.7	0.0	100.0	12.4	39.4	51.8	71	
Roma	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	49.2	0.0	100.0	0.4	57.1	57.5	58	
Other/Does not want to declare	34.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.4	18.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	34.0	0.0	100.0	27.8	38.1	65.9	102	
Activity status																	
Employed	37.7	0.8	0.0	2.4	3.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	30.7	0.1	100.0	21.6	40.5	62.3	1,584	
Unemployed	29.6	0.3	0.0	2.5	4.5	20.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	29.3	0.0	100.0	27.9	42.6	70.4	276	
Inactive	43.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	1.7	10.6	0.1	0.1	5.5	35.4	0.0	100.0	15.9	40.9	56.9	412	
Activity status of household head																	
Employed	37.3	0.5	0.0	2.6	2.8	14.9	0.1	0.0	8.8	32.8	0.1	100.0	20.9	41.7	62.7	1,593	
Unemployed	28.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	33.7	0.0	100.0	20.4	51.3	71.7	127	
Inactive	41.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	3.6	15.4	0.0	0.1	9.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	23.0	36.0	59.0	551	
Material deprivation																	
Three or more	38.9	1.4	0.0	1.3	2.2	15.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	20.8	40.3	61.1	427	
One or two	36.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.8	14.6	0.0	0.1	10.0	33.2	0.2	100.0	20.4	43.2	63.8	840	
None	38.4	0.6	0.0	2.9	3.4	15.2	0.1	0.0	9.8	29.3	0.1	100.0	22.4	39.1	61.6	1,005	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) ^A :															Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Emergency contraception	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Missing	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	36.9	0.8	0.0	2.4	2.5	6.9	0.0	0.1	12.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	12.8	50.3	63.1	289
Second	37.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	2.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	36.8	0.0	100.0	17.6	45.4	63.0	422
Middle	34.6	0.8	0.1	2.3	3.2	15.7	0.0	0.1	7.9	35.3	0.1	100.0	22.1	43.1	65.4	467
Fourth	38.9	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	18.1	0.1	0.0	10.1	28.3	0.1	100.0	22.6	38.4	61.1	503
Richest	40.1	0.3	0.0	4.7	4.3	17.2	0.1	0.0	9.4	23.8	0.2	100.0	26.5	33.2	59.9	591

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The categories “Injectables”, “Implants”, “Female condom” and “Other (traditional)” are not shown because no cases were found.

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

Table TM.3.1A: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception ¹	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge ²	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	31.0	3,740	45.7	36.3	1.4	0.9	2.6	3.1	0.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	100.0	1,160
Area														
Urban	28.8	2,349	47.4	32.9	1.5	1.1	2.5	2.6	0.9	4.0	3.9	3.4	100.0	675
Other	34.8	1,391	43.3	40.9	1.2	0.7	2.7	3.8	0.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	100.0	484
Region														
Belgrade	27.7	908	38.6	31.5	0.3	1.7	3.6	6.7	1.6	3.8	7.9	4.2	100.0	252
Vojvodina	29.4	1,125	47.6	34.1	3.0	0.4	2.1	2.0	0.5	3.2	3.0	4.1	100.0	331
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.9	941	49.1	42.3	0.6	1.0	2.1	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	357
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.8	765	45.4	35.1	1.4	0.9	2.7	0.8	0.0	7.8	2.1	3.9	100.0	221
Age														
15–19	80.2	384	96.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	308
20–24	42.2	443	74.8	13.4	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	2.8	1.6	100.0	187
25–29	29.2	436	27.4	45.9	2.1	0.6	4.9	4.8	0.0	1.0	3.5	9.8	100.0	127
30–34	19.3	555	14.5	71.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	2.5	100.0	107
35–39	22.9	631	8.3	62.8	2.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	0.0	6.7	5.6	2.3	100.0	144
40–44	24.1	596	9.2	65.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	3.8	2.5	9.2	3.7	4.0	100.0	143
45–49	20.6	695	12.0	48.8	2.4	2.8	6.2	6.7	2.8	7.2	7.3	3.9	100.0	143
Education														
Primary or none	33.7	299	14.2	56.5	0.9	3.3	10.7	4.5	1.4	5.9	1.7	0.9	100.0	101
Secondary	34.6	1,887	49.7	32.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	3.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	3.0	100.0	654
Higher	26.1	1,554	47.1	37.7	1.5	0.1	1.6	2.9	1.4	0.7	4.1	3.1	100.0	406
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	29.6	3,248	46.6	35.7	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	100.0	961
Hungarian	42.5	112	(42.4)	(39.6)	(3.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(6.6)	(2.7)	100.0	48
Bosnian	60.8	106	48.7	44.7	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Roma	40.6	85	(34.8)	(39.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(15.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Other/Does not want to declare	27.8	189	(35.9)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(5.9)	(12.2)	100.0	53

Table TM.3.1A: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception ¹	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge ²	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Activity status														
Employed	23.6	2,279	20.8	52.6	1.7	1.1	3.0	5.2	1.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	100.0	537
Unemployed	27.6	439	47.3	34.2	1.4	1.0	3.5	2.8	0.0	4.3	3.9	1.7	100.0	121
Inactive	49.0	1,022	72.0	19.3	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	100.0	501
Material deprivation														
Three or more	38.7	804	42.5	34.4	2.2	3.2	4.3	2.4	0.6	4.4	1.8	4.1	100.0	311
One or two	30.6	1,371	46.1	38.7	2.0	0.2	1.9	3.1	0.3	2.1	3.0	2.5	100.0	420
None	27.4	1,565	47.6	35.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.9	4.1	4.4	2.3	100.0	429
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	40.6	490	42.1	42.6	0.9	2.5	6.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	100.0	199
Second	35.1	686	49.1	32.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	4.5	0.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	100.0	241
Middle	30.8	804	45.2	32.4	1.7	1.4	3.9	1.6	0.8	3.4	2.2	7.2	100.0	248
Fourth	30.1	847	40.8	43.2	2.3	0.0	2.2	3.9	0.1	3.2	2.7	1.6	100.0	255
Richest	23.8	914	51.3	30.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.5	1.7	4.1	6.0	1.5	100.0	218

¹ MICS indicator TM.S1 – Never used any method of contraception

² MICS indicator TM.S2 – Never used contraception because uninformed

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

Table TM.3.1B: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy													Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method
	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing	Total	
Total	21.7	2,272	1.7	71.4	1.8	0.8	3.9	5.0	1.1	6.6	3.8	3.9	100.0	492
Area														
Urban	19.0	1,347	1.7	68.9	2.0	0.3	4.7	3.8	1.5	8.2	4.2	4.7	100.0	255
Other	25.6	925	1.8	74.1	1.6	1.3	3.0	6.2	0.7	4.9	3.3	3.0	100.0	237
Region														
Belgrade	21.3	522	1.5	61.9	0.7	0.6	4.6	9.2	1.8	6.8	8.8	4.0	100.0	111
Vojvodina	20.3	643	3.0	68.8	4.7	0.9	1.9	3.8	1.3	7.0	3.1	5.5	100.0	131
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.3	594	1.8	83.2	0.6	1.3	3.8	5.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	150
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.6	513	0.3	67.7	1.1	0.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	13.2	2.9	7.5	100.0	100
Age														
15–19	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20–24	29.2	99	(4.6)	(79.3)	(8.9)	(4.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	29
25–29	30.9	223	0.0	74.1	3.5	1.0	2.4	8.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	5.6	100.0	69
30–34	19.5	430	1.4	86.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	4.8	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.3	100.0	84
35–39	22.1	508	2.7	73.0	0.8	1.1	3.0	1.9	0.0	8.5	6.0	3.0	100.0	112
40–44	21.5	452	1.4	73.6	0.6	0.0	2.2	2.6	1.5	10.9	1.6	5.5	100.0	97
45–49	17.3	545	1.7	49.6	2.2	0.9	9.4	10.2	4.2	9.4	6.4	6.0	100.0	94
Education														
Primary or none	28.9	245	1.7	66.2	1.3	1.2	13.3	6.3	2.0	4.4	2.4	1.3	100.0	71
Secondary	21.3	1,215	1.7	67.8	1.1	1.2	3.3	5.6	0.1	11.1	3.9	4.2	100.0	258
Higher	20.1	811	1.9	79.5	3.2	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.2	0.5	4.1	4.6	100.0	163

Table TM.3.1B: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy													Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method	
	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	20.2	1,968	1.2	71.1	2.0	0.7	3.0	5.7	0.9	7.4	3.5	4.5	100.0	398	
Hungarian	31.9	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
Bosnian	44.4	71	(4.2)	(82.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32	
Roma	32.1	58	(0.0)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
Other/Does not want to declare	21.0	102	(6.0)	(57.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(14.5)	(0.0)	100.0	21	
Activity status															
Employed	20.8	1,584	1.7	72.2	1.6	0.2	3.3	5.2	1.1	6.4	4.1	4.1	100.0	329	
Unemployed	18.0	276	0.0	70.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	6.9	0.0	10.4	6.6	2.8	100.0	50	
Inactive	27.5	412	2.5	69.6	3.1	1.8	7.2	3.4	1.5	5.5	1.7	3.7	100.0	113	
Material deprivation															
Three or more	26.6	427	2.5	65.0	3.5	2.8	7.2	2.1	1.7	6.6	4.9	3.6	100.0	114	
One or two	23.5	840	2.9	75.3	2.3	0.4	2.8	4.7	0.7	3.9	2.9	4.1	100.0	198	
None	18.0	1,005	0.0	71.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	7.1	1.1	9.6	4.0	3.8	100.0	181	
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	29.6	289	3.0	75.7	1.3	3.7	8.8	0.0	1.7	3.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	86	
Second	23.2	422	3.0	70.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	9.1	0.0	4.8	5.5	5.8	100.0	98	
Middle	20.7	467	1.3	68.3	3.1	0.7	5.9	1.9	0.0	8.2	3.2	7.4	100.0	97	
Fourth	24.1	503	0.0	76.8	3.5	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.2	6.6	3.0	3.1	100.0	121	
Richest	15.3	591	1.9	64.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	10.9	4.0	9.7	5.3	2.9	100.0	90	

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

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

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total^B	56.4	17.0	74.8	412
Area				
Urban	58.2	16.3	76.5	287
Other	52.3	18.7	71.0	124
Region				
Belgrade	64.9	14.8	79.7	127
Vojvodina	58.0	17.5	79.4	145
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.4	20.6	61.0	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(61.3)	(14.5)	(75.8)	44
Age				
15–19	(67.5)	(15.6)	(83.1)	47
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
18–19	(66.9)	(18.0)	(84.9)	41
20–24	69.9	15.6	85.4	104
25–29	60.0	12.8	78.3	102
30–34	(59.2)	(20.8)	(80.0)	61
35–39	(38.5)	(22.9)	(61.4)	42
40–44	(38.5)	(23.2)	(61.7)	33
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Education				
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Secondary	41.4	24.2	65.5	142
Higher	66.5	13.1	81.8	257
Number of living children				
0	62.5	15.4	79.5	343
1	(20.0)	(35.2)	(55.2)	29
2+	(30.3)	(18.0)	(48.3)	39
Activity status				
Employed	52.8	17.7	70.5	239
Unemployed	(49.0)	(22.7)	(71.7)	45
Inactive	65.7	13.9	84.0	128
Material deprivation				
Three or more	40.9	12.0	59.4	87
One or two	60.4	18.7	79.0	180
None	60.8	18.1	78.9	145
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(43.3)	(16.3)	(59.5)	52
Second	47.8	12.8	60.6	71
Middle	60.5	20.5	81.0	98
Fourth	61.0	11.9	78.2	109
Richest	61.1	23.7	84.9	82

^A “Sexually active” is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table TM.3.2A: Consultation with doctor on the use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have ever consulted a doctor on the use of any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who have ever consulted on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant with a:		Number of women currently married or in union
	family doctor	gynaecologist	
Total	9.4	53.7	2,272
Area			
Urban	9.3	57.0	1,347
Other	9.6	48.9	925
Region			
Belgrade	3.9	50.8	522
Vojvodina	8.0	51.6	643
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.9	60.7	594
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.6	51.3	513
Age			
15–19	(*)	(*)	15
20–24	3.3	40.9	99
25–29	4.3	39.8	223
30–34	8.0	53.5	430
35–39	10.2	53.4	508
40–44	10.8	58.9	452
45–49	12.1	58.1	545
Education			
Primary or none	8.9	36.7	245
Secondary	8.6	52.2	1,215
Higher	10.8	61.1	811
Number of living children			
0	7.5	48.8	255
1	7.6	49.8	505
2	9.6	55.8	1,146
3	14.3	56.7	282
4+	7.0	53.4	84
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	9.7	55.2	1,968
Hungarian	5.1	47.4	72
Bosnian	18.4	43.9	71
Roma	1.6	21.8	58
Other/Does not want to declare	4.4	55.1	102
Activity status			
Employed	10.1	55.9	1,584
Unemployed	11.5	59.8	276
Inactive	5.3	41.3	412
Material deprivation			
Three or more	5.8	43.9	427
One or two	8.8	50.9	840
None	11.4	60.2	1,005
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	7.8	37.5	289
Second	7.9	50.3	422
Middle	10.9	52.6	467
Fourth	10.8	57.2	503
Richest	8.9	62.0	591

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

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	3.8	5.1	8.8	16.3	46.0	62.3	20.1	51.0	71.1	2,272	87.6	30.0	1,615
Area													
Urban	3.9	5.8	9.7	19.7	42.8	62.5	23.6	48.7	72.2	1,347	86.6	33.8	973
Other	3.5	4.0	7.5	11.4	50.6	62.0	15.0	54.5	69.5	925	89.2	24.3	642
Region													
Belgrade	4.4	8.0	12.4	18.5	36.3	54.8	22.9	44.3	67.2	522	81.6	38.8	351
Vojvodina	4.1	4.9	9.1	19.1	43.6	62.6	23.2	48.5	71.7	643	87.4	26.0	461
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.5	4.3	7.8	11.6	51.2	62.8	15.2	55.4	70.6	594	88.9	30.6	420
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.9	3.2	6.0	16.0	52.9	68.9	18.9	56.0	74.9	513	91.9	26.2	384
Age													
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	10
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	5
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	5
20–24	16.8	4.2	21.0	46.3	5.9	52.2	63.1	10.1	73.2	99	71.3	31.8	72
25–29	9.8	5.3	15.1	35.6	18.6	54.2	45.4	24.0	69.3	223	78.2	23.8	155
30–34	5.2	4.0	9.2	30.5	30.1	60.6	35.7	34.1	69.8	430	86.8	34.4	300
35–39	2.4	7.2	9.6	15.7	47.9	63.6	18.1	55.1	73.1	508	86.9	28.6	372
40–44	1.0	4.3	5.3	3.7	64.1	67.8	4.7	68.4	73.1	452	92.7	29.5	331
45–49	0.3	4.8	5.0	2.6	61.4	64.0	2.8	66.2	69.0	545	92.7	30.6	376
Education													
Primary or none	3.2	6.6	9.8	6.0	56.9	62.8	9.2	63.5	72.7	245	86.5	15.4	178
Secondary	2.6	4.5	7.1	14.5	49.8	64.3	17.1	54.3	71.4	1,215	90.0	27.7	867
Higher	5.6	5.5	11.1	22.1	37.0	59.2	27.7	42.5	70.2	811	84.3	38.2	570

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	3.7	4.6	8.3	16.8	46.1	62.9	20.5	50.7	71.1	1,968	88.4	31.0	1,400
Hungarian	4.8	10.2	15.1	5.8	50.1	55.8	10.6	60.3	70.9	72	78.8	28.1	51
Bosnian	3.5	5.3	8.8	12.0	39.8	51.8	15.5	45.1	60.6	71	85.5	20.4	43
Roma	8.3	10.2	18.5	8.7	48.8	57.5	16.9	59.0	75.9	58	75.7	0.6	44
Other/Does not want to declare	1.9	7.4	9.3	21.7	44.2	65.9	23.6	51.6	75.2	102	87.6	36.9	77
Activity status													
Employed	3.3	4.7	8.1	15.4	46.9	62.3	18.7	51.7	70.4	1,584	88.5	30.8	1,115
Unemployed	2.1	5.0	7.1	22.3	48.1	70.4	24.4	53.2	77.5	276	90.8	35.9	214
Inactive	6.5	6.3	12.8	15.9	40.9	56.9	22.4	47.3	69.6	412	81.6	22.9	287
Material deprivation													
Three or more	3.3	6.7	10.0	14.0	47.1	61.1	17.3	53.7	71.1	427	85.9	29.3	303
One or two	4.1	4.2	8.3	17.2	46.6	63.8	21.2	50.8	72.0	840	88.5	28.4	605
None	3.7	5.1	8.8	16.6	45.0	61.6	20.2	50.1	70.3	1,005	87.5	31.8	707
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.2	4.8	9.9	12.3	50.8	63.1	17.4	55.6	73.0	289	86.4	17.5	211
Second	1.7	4.8	6.5	13.4	49.6	63.0	15.1	54.5	69.6	422	90.6	25.4	293
Middle	3.1	6.0	9.1	19.1	46.3	65.4	22.2	52.2	74.4	467	87.8	29.7	348
Fourth	4.4	4.7	9.1	19.1	42.0	61.1	23.5	46.8	70.2	503	87.0	32.2	353
Richest	4.5	4.9	9.5	15.8	44.2	59.9	20.3	49.1	69.4	591	86.4	38.2	410

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total^B	8.5	6.2	14.7	66.4	8.4	74.8	74.9	14.7	89.5	412	83.5	63.0	369
Area													
Urban	7.5	5.6	13.2	68.7	7.7	76.5	76.3	13.4	89.6	287	85.3	64.9	258
Other	10.7	7.7	18.4	61.0	10.0	71.0	71.7	17.7	89.4	124	79.4	58.5	111
Region													
Belgrade	10.7	1.9	12.6	77.4	2.2	79.7	88.1	4.1	92.2	127	86.4	70.4	117
Vojvodina	4.8	5.5	10.3	62.6	16.8	79.4	67.4	22.3	89.6	145	88.5	64.7	130
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.6	14.9	24.5	54.9	6.2	61.0	64.4	21.0	85.5	96	71.4	47.3	82
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(12.0)	(2.5)	(14.5)	(72.0)	(3.8)	(75.8)	(84.0)	(6.3)	(90.3)	44	(83.9)	(67.9)	40
Age													
15–19	(12.3)	(1.9)	(14.1)	(73.7)	(9.4)	(83.1)	(85.9)	(11.3)	(97.2)	47	(85.5)	(69.4)	46
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6
18–19	(11.9)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(80.2)	(4.7)	(84.9)	(92.1)	(4.7)	(96.8)	41	(87.7)	(69.1)	39
20–24	9.3	2.2	11.5	81.5	3.9	85.4	90.8	6.1	96.9	104	88.2	72.1	101
25–29	12.7	0.0	12.7	78.3	0.0	78.3	91.0	0.0	91.0	102	86.1	66.0	93
30–34	(9.7)	(7.3)	(17.0)	(79.2)	(0.8)	(80.0)	(88.9)	(8.0)	(97.0)	61	(82.5)	(61.0)	59
35–39	(1.9)	(14.4)	(16.3)	(44.8)	(16.5)	(61.4)	(46.7)	(30.9)	(77.7)	42	(79.0)	(49.6)	33
40–44	(0.0)	(27.6)	(27.6)	(16.6)	(45.1)	(61.7)	(16.6)	(72.7)	(89.3)	33	(*)	(*)	29
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	8
Education													
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	13
Secondary	8.5	10.7	19.2	50.6	14.9	65.5	59.2	25.6	84.7	142	77.4	48.8	120
Higher	6.8	3.1	9.9	78.3	3.5	81.8	85.0	6.6	91.7	257	89.2	72.6	235

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Activity status													
Employed	8.4	7.2	15.6	63.0	7.5	70.5	71.3	14.8	86.1	239	81.9	61.4	206
Unemployed	(9.2)	(2.9)	(12.1)	(62.7)	(9.0)	(71.7)	(71.9)	(11.9)	(83.8)	45	(*)	(*)	37
Inactive	8.5	5.6	14.1	74.1	9.9	84.0	82.6	15.5	98.1	128	85.6	67.0	125
Material deprivation													
Three or more	10.8	13.4	24.2	46.8	12.6	59.4	57.6	26.0	83.5	87	71.1	49.0	73
One or two	7.2	4.6	11.9	68.5	10.5	79.0	75.7	15.2	90.9	180	86.9	66.4	163
None	8.7	3.9	12.6	75.5	3.3	78.9	84.2	7.2	91.5	145	86.2	66.4	133
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(15.2)	(12.6)	(27.8)	(44.7)	(14.8)	(59.5)	(59.9)	(27.4)	(87.3)	52	(68.2)	(49.6)	45
Second	13.5	12.2	25.6	54.3	6.3	60.6	67.8	18.5	86.2	71	(70.3)	(55.4)	61
Middle	4.6	6.9	11.6	69.1	11.9	81.0	73.8	18.8	92.6	98	87.5	65.3	91
Fourth	9.9	2.5	12.4	69.3	8.9	78.2	79.2	11.4	90.6	109	86.3	67.4	98
Richest	2.7	1.3	4.0	83.3	1.6	84.9	86.0	2.9	88.9	82	95.5	68.8	73

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

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

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

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

Table TM.3.0AR: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women aged 15–49 years, percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have heard of contraceptives, by method, among:		
	all women	women currently married or in union ^A	sexually active women that are not married or in union ^{A,B}
Any method	97.9	98.9	100.0
Any modern method^C	96.6	97.6	98.9
Female sterilization	49.0	52.0	59.0
Male sterilization	18.1	19.5	24.2
IUD	79.3	84.7	81.2
Injectables	32.3	34.6	49.8
Implants	14.3	15.9	18.6
Pill	79.3	80.8	90.7
Male condom	93.0	94.3	92.6
Female condom	18.0	18.8	22.2
Diaphragm	18.8	18.7	34.2
Foam/Jelly	17.4	17.4	29.7
Emergency contraception	30.1	29.7	56.8
Any traditional method	92.7	97.0	96.4
Periodic abstinence	53.7	54.6	63.2
Withdrawal	91.8	96.7	96.4
Other	0.4	0.5	0.0
Mean number of methods known by women	6.0	6.2	7.2
Number of women	1,790	1,308	59

^A Excludes 1 woman with unknown marital status.

^B Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.

^C The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

Table TM.3.0BR: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method and at least one traditional method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of:			Number of women currently married or in union
	any method	any modern method ^A	any traditional method ^B	
Total	98.9	97.6	97.0	1,308
Area				
Urban	98.9	97.2	96.8	875
Other	99.0	98.5	97.5	433
Age				
15–19	100.0	97.8	93.7	112
15–17	(100.0)	(96.4)	(85.1)	35
18–19	100.0	98.4	97.6	77
20–24	100.0	98.8	98.2	241
25–29	100.0	99.3	97.8	238
30–34	99.1	98.5	98.6	179
35–39	98.1	96.0	97.7	178
40–44	97.1	95.5	95.5	184
45–49	97.9	96.5	95.7	177
Education				
None	95.8	89.8	93.1	175
Primary	99.3	98.7	97.4	939
Secondary or higher	100.0	99.5	98.5	194
Activity status				
Employed	98.5	97.5	96.7	324
Unemployed	100.0	98.9	97.3	183
Inactive	98.9	97.3	97.1	801
Material deprivation				
Three or more	99.2	97.9	97.2	1,060
Two	97.4	94.9	95.7	139
None or one	98.6	97.9	97.0	110
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.8	97.1	96.7	223
Second	99.0	97.8	96.1	255
Middle	99.0	97.8	96.7	265
Fourth	99.1	96.7	98.0	274
Richest	99.5	98.5	97.3	292
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	98.6	97.6	96.5	743
Richest 40 percent	99.3	97.6	97.7	565

^A Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, emergency contraception.

^B Periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.

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

Table TM.3.1R: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) ^A :												Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method						Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	40.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	53.0	100.0	6.7	53.2	59.8	1,308
Area													
Urban	42.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	3.9	0.1	0.1	50.4	100.0	7.5	50.5	58.0	875
Other	36.5	0.0	1.1	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.3	58.2	100.0	5.0	58.5	63.5	433
Age													
15–19	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	32.0	100.0	1.3	32.0	33.3	112
15–17	(80.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	100.0	(2.1)	(17.2)	(19.3)	35
18–19	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	100.0	1.0	38.8	39.8	77
20–24	44.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	50.1	100.0	5.5	50.1	55.6	241
25–29	36.7	1.4	0.0	2.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	54.1	100.0	9.2	54.1	63.3	238
30–34	34.6	2.4	1.2	2.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	54.2	100.0	11.2	54.2	65.4	179
35–39	30.3	1.5	0.9	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	62.1	100.0	7.6	62.1	69.7	178
40–44	30.7	1.7	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.4	61.9	100.0	7.0	62.3	69.3	184
45–49	47.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	49.1	100.0	2.5	49.8	52.4	177
Education													
None	39.5	2.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	54.5	100.0	6.0	54.5	60.5	175
Primary	38.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	55.7	100.0	6.0	55.7	61.7	939
Secondary or higher	50.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	6.5	0.0	1.0	38.6	100.0	10.4	39.5	50.0	194
Number of living children													
0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	62
1	54.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	41.4	100.0	3.7	41.8	45.5	193
2	38.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.3	55.4	100.0	6.0	55.8	61.8	371
3	30.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	60.0	100.0	9.5	60.0	69.5	321
4+	33.4	2.9	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	59.0	100.0	7.6	59.0	66.6	361

Table TM.3.1R: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) ^A :												Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method						Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Activity status													
Employed	34.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.8	0.4	0.2	56.2	100.0	8.8	56.4	65.2	324
Unemployed	37.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.7	54.1	100.0	7.3	54.8	62.1	183
Inactive	42.9	1.6	0.6	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0	5.7	51.5	57.1	801
Activity status of household head													
Employed	39.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	54.0	100.0	6.7	54.0	60.7	792
Unemployed	39.1	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	55.6	100.0	4.3	56.5	60.9	129
Inactive	42.2	1.9	0.4	0.8	4.4	0.0	0.2	50.1	100.0	7.5	50.3	57.8	388
Material deprivation													
Three or more	38.8	1.4	0.6	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	54.8	100.0	6.2	55.0	61.2	1,060
Two	37.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	7.7	54.4	62.1	139
None or one	55.9	0.0	2.0	2.8	4.2	1.1	0.0	33.9	100.0	10.1	33.9	44.1	110
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	36.4	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.5	54.5	100.0	8.5	55.1	63.6	223
Second	34.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	60.7	100.0	4.6	60.7	65.3	255
Middle	37.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.2	56.7	100.0	5.3	56.9	62.3	265
Fourth	39.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	4.9	0.5	0.0	52.8	100.0	7.7	52.8	60.5	274
Richest	50.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	42.0	100.0	7.4	42.0	49.4	292
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	36.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	57.4	100.0	6.0	57.7	63.7	743
Richest 40 percent	45.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	47.2	100.0	7.5	47.2	54.8	565

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The categories “Male sterilization”, “Injectables”, “Implants”, “Female condom”, “Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly” and “Other (traditional)” are not shown because no cases were found.

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

Table TM.3.1AR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception ¹	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge ²	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	40.9	1,790	41.4	37.7	2.6	0.9	7.6	4.8	0.3	3.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	732
Area														
Urban	42.8	1,205	41.1	38.2	3.1	0.7	6.3	6.1	0.3	3.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	516
Other	37.0	585	42.3	36.5	1.5	1.2	10.6	1.6	0.3	3.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	217
Age														
15–19	79.8	329	73.1	23.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	263
20–24	46.9	324	33.2	53.2	0.7	1.4	5.7	2.0	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	152
25–29	30.9	290	24.2	49.3	1.2	0.0	13.0	6.6	0.0	2.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	90
30–34	25.3	209	8.4	61.5	8.3	1.4	8.5	8.7	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	53
35–39	27.7	216	23.6	32.2	9.5	1.3	16.9	2.3	1.8	6.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	60
40–44	23.7	216	13.7	35.3	4.9	3.7	11.8	20.3	0.0	8.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	51
45–49	31.1	206	21.2	31.2	7.0	1.3	11.5	12.9	1.8	8.4	3.1	1.6	100.0	64
Education														
None	39.7	214	28.8	38.0	4.0	2.7	15.5	6.3	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Primary	37.8	1,232	37.3	40.1	3.2	0.6	8.1	4.8	0.3	3.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	466
Secondary or higher	52.7	344	58.1	31.5	0.5	0.6	2.5	4.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Activity status														
Employed	31.3	441	43.8	31.5	1.7	1.2	7.1	9.1	0.5	3.8	0.5	0.8	100.0	138
Unemployed	46.2	281	48.7	30.6	4.0	0.6	7.7	4.2	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	130
Inactive	43.5	1,068	38.7	41.6	2.5	0.9	7.7	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	465
Material deprivation														
Three or more	40.2	1,469	44.6	36.5	2.2	0.9	8.3	3.4	0.3	2.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	591
Two	35.0	171	24.7	46.4	4.1	2.0	7.6	7.1	0.0	3.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	60
None or one	54.3	150	30.8	40.1	4.4	0.0	2.3	12.6	0.9	6.5	1.1	1.3	100.0	81

Table TM.3.1AR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception ¹	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy											Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge ²	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing			
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	38.8	327	38.1	37.0	4.9	1.0	13.8	2.4	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	127	
Second	40.1	357	47.4	37.1	0.8	0.2	6.1	1.4	0.0	3.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	143	
Middle	39.7	357	46.3	33.1	1.6	0.8	10.0	2.1	0.0	3.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	142	
Fourth	40.6	373	42.1	35.5	2.0	1.8	8.2	6.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	151	
Richest	44.9	377	34.2	44.7	3.8	0.6	1.5	10.3	0.9	2.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	169	
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	39.6	1,041	44.2	35.7	2.4	0.7	9.8	2.0	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	412	
Richest 40 percent	42.8	749	37.9	40.3	3.0	1.2	4.6	8.3	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	320	

¹ MICS indicator TM.S1 – Never used any method of contraception

² MICS indicator TM.S2 – Never used contraception because uninformed

Table TM.3.1BR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	29.1	1,308	4.7	60.7	4.2	1.3	12.7	8.2	0.6	4.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	381
Area														
Urban	31.1	875	5.4	62.0	5.1	1.1	9.4	10.2	0.5	4.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	272
Other	24.9	433	2.7	57.3	1.8	1.8	21.2	3.2	0.7	6.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	108
Age														
15–19	59.6	112	1.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
20–24	34.5	241	3.3	78.5	1.3	2.6	10.5	1.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
25–29	24.9	238	5.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	10.0	0.0	3.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	59
30–34	22.5	179	(0.0)	(63.2)	(11.0)	(1.8)	(9.6)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	40
35–39	21.6	178	(12.4)	(36.8)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(3.6)	(2.9)	(6.4)	(9.8)	(0.0)	100.0	38
40–44	22.3	184	(5.0)	(39.9)	(6.1)	(2.7)	(10.2)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	41
45–49	29.2	177	8.8	33.7	8.7	1.6	12.7	16.1	2.2	10.4	3.8	2.0	100.0	52
Education														
None	32.9	175	7.1	49.7	6.0	4.1	18.1	8.3	1.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Primary	27.5	939	3.8	60.9	4.5	0.5	13.0	7.5	0.6	5.2	3.7	0.4	100.0	258
Secondary or higher	33.6	194	6.0	69.4	1.5	1.8	7.1	11.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Activity status														
Employed	22.0	324	13.8	49.8	3.4	2.3	12.0	13.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.5	100.0	71
Unemployed	30.2	183	0.0	54.7	7.2	1.3	18.0	9.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Inactive	31.7	801	3.1	65.1	3.7	1.0	11.8	6.4	0.6	4.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	254
Material deprivation														
Three or more	27.5	1,060	5.5	61.1	3.4	1.3	14.4	6.5	0.5	4.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	292
Two	29.7	139	(0.0)	(60.9)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(11.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41
None or one	43.3	110	(3.3)	(57.8)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(17.1)	(1.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(2.2)	100.0	47

Table TM.3.1BR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union)															
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and percent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019															
	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy											Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method	
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	27.5	223	0.6	56.2	6.7	2.0	24.7	4.1	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	61	
Second	25.9	255	9.4	59.7	0.0	0.5	13.3	3.1	0.0	8.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	66	
Middle	27.5	265	9.0	59.7	3.1	1.5	13.3	4.1	0.0	4.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	73	
Fourth	28.5	274	4.5	60.4	4.0	1.5	15.8	8.2	0.9	3.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	78	
Richest	35.1	292	1.0	65.0	6.3	1.0	2.5	17.0	1.5	4.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	102	
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	26.9	743	6.6	58.6	3.2	1.3	16.8	3.8	0.0	5.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	200	
Richest 40 percent	31.9	565	2.5	63.0	5.3	1.2	8.2	13.2	1.2	4.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	180	

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

Table TM.3.2R: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)				
Percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019				
	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total^B	18.8	36.6	55.4	59

^A “Sexually active” is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

^B Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.2AR: Consultation with doctor on the use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who have ever consulted a doctor on the use of any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who have ever consulted on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant with a:		Number of women currently married or in union
	family doctor	gynaecologist	
Total	1.4	20.1	1,308
Area			
Urban	1.3	18.7	875
Other	1.8	22.9	433
Age			
15–19	0.0	7.8	112
15–17	(0.0)	(8.5)	35
18–19	0.0	7.4	77
20–24	0.8	19.3	241
25–29	1.5	16.3	238
30–34	2.4	25.5	179
35–39	1.1	22.9	178
40–44	1.8	24.6	184
45–49	2.1	21.1	177
Education			
None	1.1	14.5	175
Primary	1.4	18.9	939
Secondary or higher	1.8	30.9	194
Number of living children			
0	3.8	22.9	62
1	0.9	19.8	193
2	1.0	19.5	371
3	1.7	18.5	321
4+	1.5	21.8	361
Activity status			
Employed	1.9	25.2	324
Unemployed	1.2	20.2	183
Inactive	1.3	18.0	801
Material deprivation			
Three or more	1.5	19.0	1,060
Two	1.4	20.6	139
None or one	0.8	30.2	110
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	2.3	18.8	223
Second	0.5	19.4	255
Middle	2.0	19.4	265
Fourth	1.6	19.1	274
Richest	1.0	23.3	292
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	1.5	19.2	743
Richest 40 percent	1.3	21.2	565

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

Table TM.3.3R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	5.5	8.3	13.8	12.3	47.5	59.8	17.8	55.8	73.6	1,308	81.3	9.1	963
Area													
Urban	6.5	7.8	14.3	12.8	45.3	58.0	19.2	53.1	72.3	875	80.2	10.4	633
Other	3.5	9.2	12.7	11.5	52.0	63.5	14.9	61.3	76.2	433	83.4	6.6	330
Age													
15–19	17.3	4.5	21.7	23.0	10.3	33.3	40.3	14.7	55.0	112	60.6	2.4	62
15–17	(15.5)	(3.9)	(19.4)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(34.9)	(3.9)	(38.8)	35	(*)	(*)	14
18–19	18.0	4.7	22.7	24.8	15.0	39.8	42.8	19.7	62.5	77	(63.6)	(1.6)	48
20–24	13.2	7.8	21.0	29.2	26.4	55.6	42.4	34.2	76.6	241	72.6	7.1	184
25–29	6.5	10.6	17.1	14.7	48.6	63.3	21.2	59.2	80.3	238	78.8	11.4	191
30–34	2.8	12.0	14.8	10.8	54.6	65.4	13.6	66.6	80.2	179	81.5	13.9	143
35–39	0.0	9.8	9.8	3.4	66.3	69.7	3.4	76.1	79.5	178	87.7	9.6	141
40–44	0.0	5.6	5.6	2.6	66.7	69.3	2.6	72.3	74.9	184	92.5	9.4	138
45–49	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	52.4	52.4	0.0	58.2	58.2	177	90.0	4.4	103
Education													
None	2.9	6.3	9.2	11.1	49.4	60.5	14.1	55.7	69.7	175	86.8	8.6	122
Primary	4.5	8.3	12.8	11.8	49.9	61.7	16.4	58.2	74.5	939	82.8	8.1	700
Secondary or higher	12.3	10.2	22.6	15.8	34.1	50.0	28.1	44.4	72.5	194	68.9	14.3	141
Activity status													
Employed	2.6	6.9	9.5	6.5	58.7	65.2	9.0	65.6	74.7	324	87.3	11.7	242
Unemployed	5.6	5.9	11.5	8.2	53.9	62.1	13.8	59.8	73.6	183	84.4	10.0	135
Inactive	6.6	9.4	16.0	15.7	41.5	57.1	22.3	50.9	73.1	801	78.1	7.8	586

Table TM.3.3R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Material deprivation													
Three or more	4.7	8.2	12.9	12.8	48.4	61.2	17.5	56.6	74.1	1,060	82.6	8.4	785
Two	5.8	7.9	13.8	10.3	51.8	62.1	16.1	59.7	75.8	139	81.9	10.2	105
None or one	12.4	9.6	22.1	10.2	33.8	44.1	22.7	43.4	66.1	110	66.6	15.3	72
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.1	11.2	15.2	18.0	45.6	63.6	22.1	56.8	78.9	223	80.7	10.8	176
Second	5.8	7.7	13.5	8.9	56.3	65.3	14.8	64.0	78.8	255	82.8	5.8	201
Middle	4.1	7.6	11.6	14.9	47.4	62.3	19.0	54.9	73.9	265	84.2	7.2	196
Fourth	4.9	8.8	13.7	12.0	48.5	60.5	16.9	57.3	74.2	274	81.5	10.4	203
Richest	8.0	6.8	14.8	8.9	40.5	49.4	16.9	47.3	64.2	292	76.9	11.5	187
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	4.7	8.7	13.4	13.8	49.9	63.7	18.5	58.6	77.1	743	82.7	7.8	572
Richest 40 percent	6.5	7.8	14.3	10.4	44.3	54.8	16.9	52.1	69.0	565	79.3	10.9	390

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

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

Table TM.3.4R: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women aged 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total^B	14.4	13.1	27.5	35.2	20.1	55.4	49.6	33.2	82.8	59	(66.8)	(22.6)	49

^A “Sexually active” is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

^B Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.

6.4 INFORMED DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) affirmed sexual and reproductive health as a fundamental human right and emphasized that empowering women and girls is key to ensuring the well-being of individuals, families, nations and the world at large.

The ability of women and girls to exercise their basic human rights, including their right to sexual and reproductive health, is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG target 5.6 states “Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”. To achieve the Goal by 2030, unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to the utilization of sexual and reproductive health services must be removed, and changes in lifestyles, social norms and government policies that allow women and girls to fully exercise their reproductive rights must be prioritized.

Women and girls who can make choices and control their reproductive lives are better able to access good quality education, find decent work, and make free and informed decisions in all spheres of life. The evidence is clear that family planning makes a critical contribution towards achieving these global goals.⁶⁰

Table TM.3.5A presents the distribution of women aged 15–49 who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care. Table TM3.5B presents the proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (SDG Indicator 5.6.1) and the proportion of women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union who report that they are currently physically able to get pregnant, and able to make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

The MICS6 standard Individual Questionnaire for Women aged 15–49 years was modified to include questions that allow the calculation of progress towards the SDG indicator 5.6.1. The questions and algorithms used were developed in collaboration with technical experts of the MICS Global Team and were informed by collaboration with UNFPA technical experts.

The indicator measures women’s and girls’ access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights premised on three core decision-making elements: the decision on whether or not to have sexual relations, the decision on use of contraception, and the decision on use of health care. Women’s and girls’ capacity to make these key decisions is essential to their empowerment and the full exercise of their reproductive rights. SDG indicator 5.6.1 is derived from the following three components:

- Whether a woman can say no to her husband/partner if she does not want to have sexual intercourse;
- Whether using or not using contraception is mainly the woman’s decision or a joint decision with her husband/partner; and
- Whether a woman can make her own decisions about health care for herself or whether this is a joint decision with her husband/partner.

The adaptation of this methodology to the MICS: women are considered to have autonomy in reproductive-health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they: (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners; (2) decide on use or non-use of

⁶⁰ Starbird, E. et al., ‘Investing in Family Planning: Key to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals’, *Global Health: Science and Practice* June 2016, vol.4, no. 2, 2016, pp. 191–210. <https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-15-00374>

contraception, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners; and (3) can say no to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want it.

Only those women aged 15–49 years currently married or in union with a ‘yes’ answer to all three components are considered as women who ‘make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care’.

Table TM.3.5A: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator components

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia, 2019																				
	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse				Who makes decision on use of contraception							Who usually makes decisions on woman's own health care						Number of women currently married or in union		
	Yes	No	Not sure/ depends/ Missing	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly		Other	DK/ Missing	Not asked ^A	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly		Other		DK/ Missing	Total
Total	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	13.9	0.8	72.5	0.2	0.3	12.2	100.0	81.5	0.4	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,272		
Current pregnancy status																				
Pregnant	98.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	77.1	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	77		
Not pregnant or don't know	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	14.4	0.8	75.0	0.2	0.3	9.1	100.0	81.7	0.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,195		
Not physically able	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78.5	1.4	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	199		
Physically able or don't know	97.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	15.9	0.9	82.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	82.0	0.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,995		
Area																				
Urban	98.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	14.6	0.9	73.0	0.3	0.3	10.9	100.0	85.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,347		
Other	97.1	2.1	0.8	100.0	13.0	0.7	71.8	0.2	0.3	14.1	100.0	76.1	0.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	925		
Region																				
Belgrade	97.6	0.6	1.8	100.0	15.1	1.3	72.9	0.3	0.4	10.0	100.0	84.7	0.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	522		
Vojvodina	97.7	1.3	1.0	100.0	17.2	0.9	68.0	0.4	0.0	13.5	100.0	82.1	0.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	643		
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	9.3	0.7	77.4	0.0	0.6	11.9	100.0	75.1	0.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	594		
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	14.0	0.4	72.1	0.2	0.3	13.0	100.0	85.1	0.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	513		
Age																				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15		
20–24	98.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	7.7	0.2	76.9	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	62.1	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99		
25–29	96.2	2.7	1.1	100.0	15.5	0.9	72.2	0.6	0.0	10.8	100.0	79.3	0.4	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	223		
30–34	98.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	11.9	0.6	79.6	0.1	0.3	7.4	100.0	83.3	0.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	430		
35–39	97.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	12.0	1.0	81.1	0.2	0.2	5.5	100.0	80.5	0.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	508		
40–44	96.9	0.9	2.2	100.0	17.6	1.2	70.7	0.0	1.1	9.5	100.0	85.6	0.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	452		
45–49	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	14.7	0.5	60.0	0.5	0.1	24.2	100.0	82.0	0.5	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	545		
Education																				
Primary or none	93.5	3.7	2.8	100.0	14.2	1.6	69.1	0.4	0.6	14.1	100.0	65.1	1.9	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	245		
Secondary	98.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	12.2	0.8	72.4	0.1	0.3	14.1	100.0	81.0	0.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,215		
Higher	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	16.5	0.6	73.7	0.3	0.3	8.7	100.0	87.3	0.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	811		

Table TM.3.5A: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator components

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia, 2019																				
	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse				Who makes decision on use of contraception							Who usually makes decisions on woman's own health care							Number of women currently married or in union	
	Yes	No	Not sure/ depends/ Missing	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly		Other	DK/ Missing	Not asked ^A	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly		Other	DK/ Missing		Total
Ethnicity of household head																				
Serbian	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	13.8	0.7	72.9	0.3	0.4	11.9	100.0	83.2	0.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,968		
Hungarian	96.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	17.0	2.2	72.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	81.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72		
Bosnian	90.8	7.4	1.9	100.0	9.6	0.9	73.6	0.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	47.8	1.8	50.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	71		
Roma	83.8	5.5	10.7	100.0	14.9	5.2	66.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	68.1	2.4	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	58		
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.5	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	16.9	100.0	81.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102		
Activity status																				
Employed	98.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	14.0	0.8	71.8	0.3	0.3	12.9	100.0	83.2	0.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,584		
Unemployed	98.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	16.4	0.1	78.5	0.0	0.5	4.5	100.0	87.8	0.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	276		
Inactive	95.9	2.9	1.2	100.0	12.1	1.2	71.3	0.3	0.3	14.8	100.0	70.7	0.8	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	412		
Material deprivation																				
Three or more	95.9	2.3	1.9	100.0	13.6	1.4	71.2	0.2	0.0	13.6	100.0	74.7	0.9	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	427		
One or two	97.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	13.9	0.8	71.8	0.3	0.4	12.7	100.0	79.6	0.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	840		
None	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	14.1	0.6	73.6	0.2	0.4	11.1	100.0	86.0	0.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,005		
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	93.2	4.5	2.3	100.0	11.4	1.9	72.6	0.4	0.2	13.6	100.0	67.3	1.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	289		
Second	98.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	12.6	0.3	72.4	0.0	0.7	14.1	100.0	77.5	0.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	422		
Middle	97.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	16.1	0.4	70.0	0.1	0.4	13.0	100.0	81.5	0.4	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	467		
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.1	0.6	75.8	0.3	0.4	10.8	100.0	84.7	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	503		
Richest	98.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	16.1	1.2	71.6	0.4	0.0	10.6	100.0	88.6	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	591		

^A Women who reported being pregnant or thought themselves physically unable to become pregnant were not asked about contraceptive decision-making.

^B Women who thought themselves not physically able to become pregnant but reported use of contraception were also asked about decision-making (no cases in this survey). To be in line with SDG definition, their responses have been recoded to “Not asked” in Tables TM.3.5A and TM.3.5B. The data remains available in the data set.

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

Table TM.3.5B: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who: make their own decisions on ^A :			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^{1,B,C}	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^D	Number of women currently married or in union who report that they are currently physically able to get pregnant ^D
	can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	using contraception ^B	their own health care				
Total	97.8	86.4	99.6	84.2	2,272	95.9	1,995
Area							
Urban	98.3	87.6	100.0	85.9	1,347	96.4	1,201
Other	97.1	84.8	99.1	81.8	925	95.1	795
Region							
Belgrade	97.6	88.0	99.8	85.6	522	95.2	469
Vojvodina	97.7	85.2	99.7	82.9	643	95.8	556
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	86.7	99.7	84.1	594	95.5	523
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.3	86.1	99.3	84.5	513	97.2	446
Age							
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	11
20–24	98.3	84.5	100.0	83.2	99	98.1	84
25–29	96.2	87.6	99.6	84.2	223	94.4	199
30–34	98.2	91.6	99.7	89.7	430	96.9	398
35–39	97.5	93.2	99.7	90.7	508	95.9	480
40–44	96.9	88.2	99.7	85.1	452	94.1	409
45–49	99.1	74.8	99.5	73.6	545	97.0	413
Education							
Primary or none	93.5	83.3	98.1	76.8	245	89.4	211
Secondary	98.2	84.6	99.9	82.8	1,215	96.5	1,043
Higher	98.4	90.1	99.8	88.5	811	96.9	741
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	98.4	86.8	99.7	85.1	1,968	96.6	1,734
Hungarian	96.9	89.1	100.0	86.0	72	94.2	66
Bosnian	90.8	83.2	98.2	73.6	71	87.5	60
Roma	83.8	81.7	97.6	66.6	58	76.7	50
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	83.1	100.0	83.1	102	100.0	85

Table TM.3.5B: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who: make their own decisions on ^A :			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^{1,B,C}	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^D	Number of women currently married or in union who report that they are currently physically able to get pregnant ^D
	can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	using contraception ^B	their own health care				
Activity status							
Employed	98.2	85.7	99.8	83.8	1,584	96.2	1,380
Unemployed	98.4	94.9	99.5	93.0	276	97.4	264
Inactive	95.9	83.4	99.2	79.6	412	93.4	351
Material deprivation							
Three or more	95.9	84.8	99.1	80.4	427	93.0	369
One or two	97.5	85.7	99.6	83.2	840	95.4	733
None	98.9	87.8	99.9	86.6	1,005	97.5	893
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	93.2	84.0	99.0	77.2	289	89.3	249
Second	98.1	84.9	99.3	83.0	422	96.6	362
Middle	97.3	86.1	99.6	83.3	467	95.8	406
Fourth	99.8	87.9	100.0	87.7	503	98.3	449
Richest	98.5	87.7	100.0	86.2	591	96.5	528

¹ MICS indicator TM.S3 – Informed decision on reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1

^A Each is the respective sum of answer categories “Woman alone” and “Woman and husband/partner jointly” in Table TM.3.5A

^B Women who were not asked about decision-making related to contraception are excluded from the numerator.

^C The indicator on informed decision on reproductive health is calculated using the question on who makes the decisions on health care, rather than who makes decisions on reproductive health, as per the definition of SDG 5.6.1 dated March 2020. Please refer to the Questionnaire for Individual Women in Appendix E, questions ID3 and ID4.

^D The numerator and denominator exclude women who were not asked about decision-making related to contraception, corresponding to the current pregnancy status of “Physically able or don't know” in Table TM.3.5A. It is otherwise identical to the computation of SDG 5.6.1.

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

Table TM.3.5AR: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator components

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse			Who makes decision on use of contraception							Who usually makes decisions on woman's own health care						Number of women currently married or in union	
	Yes	No	Not sure/ depends/ Missing	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly	Other	DK/ Missing	Not asked ^A	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly	Other	DK/ Missing		Total
Total	89.5	8.1	2.5	100.0	7.9	0.8	69.2	0.0	0.5	21.5	100.0	56.4	2.7	40.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,308
Current pregnancy status																		
Pregnant	89.2	9.4	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58.6	3.1	37.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	112
Not pregnant or don't know	89.5	7.9	2.6	100.0	8.7	0.9	75.7	0.0	0.5	14.2	100.0	56.2	2.7	40.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,196
Not physically able	89.7	6.1	4.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64.9	3.1	31.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	170
Physically able or don't know	89.5	8.2	2.3	100.0	10.1	1.1	88.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	54.7	2.6	42.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,027
Area																		
Urban	88.6	8.6	2.9	100.0	8.9	0.6	68.2	0.0	0.5	21.9	100.0	59.4	2.5	38.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	875
Other	91.4	7.0	1.6	100.0	6.0	1.4	71.4	0.0	0.4	20.8	100.0	50.3	3.2	46.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	433
Age																		
15–19	84.6	12.0	3.4	100.0	10.6	2.5	57.3	0.0	0.0	29.6	100.0	43.5	2.8	53.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
15–17	(79.4)	(13.1)	(7.5)	100.0	(9.7)	(4.4)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.4)	100.0	(28.8)	(4.4)	(66.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
18–19	87.0	11.5	1.5	100.0	11.0	1.6	62.7	0.0	0.0	24.6	100.0	50.2	2.0	47.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
20–24	87.9	11.2	0.9	100.0	9.5	0.4	73.0	0.0	0.8	16.3	100.0	59.1	2.0	38.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	241
25–29	88.5	8.7	2.8	100.0	9.5	0.4	77.0	0.0	0.4	12.7	100.0	59.0	4.1	36.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
30–34	89.9	7.6	2.5	100.0	8.8	0.8	73.7	0.0	1.2	15.4	100.0	61.6	3.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
35–39	90.2	6.8	3.0	100.0	6.0	1.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	17.1	100.0	57.9	2.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
40–44	93.9	3.2	2.8	100.0	7.3	1.1	66.0	0.0	0.6	25.0	100.0	49.1	1.7	48.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	184
45–49	90.4	7.1	2.5	100.0	3.7	0.4	53.5	0.0	0.0	42.4	100.0	58.1	2.4	38.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	177
Education																		
None	82.6	13.8	3.6	100.0	4.6	0.5	67.6	0.0	0.5	26.7	100.0	46.4	2.8	50.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	175
Primary	89.4	8.0	2.6	100.0	7.7	1.0	70.8	0.0	0.3	20.2	100.0	56.1	2.9	40.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	939
Secondary or higher	96.3	3.2	0.6	100.0	12.1	0.5	62.9	0.0	1.2	23.3	100.0	66.8	1.7	30.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	194
Activity status																		
Employed	91.2	6.9	1.9	100.0	7.1	0.2	72.1	0.0	0.7	19.8	100.0	58.1	3.1	38.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	324
Unemployed	92.6	4.4	3.0	100.0	11.4	1.3	69.6	0.0	0.9	16.8	100.0	57.3	1.2	41.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Inactive	88.1	9.4	2.6	100.0	7.5	1.0	68.0	0.0	0.3	23.3	100.0	55.5	2.9	41.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	801

Table TM.3.5AR: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator components

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union by response to decision-making regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Can say no to their husband/ partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse			Who makes decision on use of contraception							Who usually makes decisions on woman's own health care						Number of women currently married or in union	
	Yes	No	Not sure/ depends/ Missing	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly	Other	DK/ Missing	Not asked ^A	Total	Woman alone	Husband/ partner	Woman and husband/ partner jointly	Other	DK/ Missing		Total
Material deprivation																		
Three or more	88.7	8.4	2.9	100.0	6.4	1.0	70.5	0.0	0.4	21.7	100.0	54.3	2.6	42.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,060
Two	91.8	7.4	0.8	100.0	12.2	0.0	66.9	0.0	1.7	19.3	100.0	64.7	6.0	28.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	139
None or one	93.8	5.5	0.7	100.0	17.0	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	66.2	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	82.4	14.6	3.0	100.0	8.6	1.3	70.2	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	47.8	3.4	48.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	223
Second	88.0	7.3	4.7	100.0	4.6	1.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	45.2	2.7	51.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	255
Middle	88.8	8.6	2.5	100.0	3.3	0.7	71.2	0.0	1.2	23.7	100.0	56.8	3.1	40.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	265
Fourth	91.6	7.1	1.3	100.0	6.6	1.0	71.5	0.0	1.1	19.8	100.0	58.5	4.3	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Richest	94.8	4.0	1.2	100.0	15.7	0.4	57.9	0.0	0.0	26.0	100.0	70.4	0.4	28.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	292
Wealth index																		
Poorest 60 percent	86.6	10.0	3.4	100.0	5.3	1.0	72.8	0.0	0.4	20.4	100.0	50.1	3.1	46.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	743
Richest 40 percent	93.3	5.5	1.2	100.0	11.3	0.7	64.5	0.0	0.5	23.0	100.0	64.6	2.3	33.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	565

^A Women who reported being pregnant or thought themselves physically unable to become pregnant were not asked about contraceptive decision-making.

^B Women who thought themselves not physically able to become pregnant but reported use of contraception were also asked about decision-making (no cases in this survey). To be in line with SDG definition, their responses have been recoded to "Not asked" in Tables TM.3.5AR and TM.3.5BR. The data remains available in the data set.

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

Table TM.3.5BR: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019								
	Percentage of women who: make their own decisions on ^A :			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^{1,B,C}	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^D	Number of women currently married or in union who report that they are currently physically able to get pregnant ^D	
	can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	using contraception ^B	their own health care					
Total	89.5	77.2	97.0	67.7	1,308	86.3	1,027	
Area								
Urban	88.6	77.1	97.3	67.2	875	86.1	683	
Other	91.4	77.4	96.4	68.8	433	86.8	343	
Age								
15–19	84.6	67.9	97.2	57.8	112	82.1	79	
15–17	(79.4)	(55.2)	(95.6)	(41.5)	35	(*)	21	
18–19	87.0	73.8	98.0	65.3	77	86.6	58	
20–24	87.9	82.5	97.3	70.3	241	84.0	201	
25–29	88.5	86.5	95.9	74.8	238	85.6	208	
30–34	89.9	82.5	96.7	73.3	179	86.7	151	
35–39	90.2	81.7	97.4	70.4	178	84.9	147	
40–44	93.9	73.3	97.9	68.9	184	91.8	138	
45–49	90.4	57.2	97.0	51.7	177	89.8	102	
Education								
None	82.6	72.3	96.8	59.8	175	81.6	128	
Primary	89.4	78.5	97.0	68.4	939	85.7	749	
Secondary or higher	96.3	75.0	97.3	71.7	194	93.4	149	
Activity status								
Employed	91.2	79.2	96.9	70.2	324	87.5	260	
Unemployed	92.6	81.0	98.8	75.1	183	90.3	152	
Inactive	88.1	75.4	96.7	65.1	801	84.8	614	
Material deprivation								
Three or more	88.7	76.9	97.2	66.7	1,060	85.1	830	
Two	91.8	79.0	93.4	70.8	139	87.8	112	
None or one	93.8	76.8	100.0	74.3	110	96.8	84	

Table TM.3.5BR: Informed decision on health care (women) – indicator

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are currently married or in union and make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who: make their own decisions on ^A :			Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^{1,B,C}	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ^D	Number of women currently married or in union who report that they are currently physically able to get pregnant ^D
	can say no to their husband/partner if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	using contraception ^B	their own health care				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.4	78.9	95.8	61.9	223	77.3	179
Second	88.0	81.4	96.9	70.5	255	85.5	211
Middle	88.8	74.4	96.9	65.3	265	85.6	202
Fourth	91.6	78.1	95.7	69.5	274	86.7	219
Richest	94.8	73.7	99.3	70.3	292	94.9	216
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	86.6	78.2	96.6	66.1	743	83.1	591
Richest 40 percent	93.3	75.8	97.6	69.9	565	90.8	435

¹ MICS indicator TM.S3 – Informed decision on reproductive health care; SDG indicator 5.6.1

^A Each is the respective sum of answer categories “Woman alone” and “Woman and husband/partner jointly” in Table TM.3.5AR

^B Women who were not asked about decision-making related to contraception are excluded from the numerator.

^C The indicator on informed decision on reproductive health is calculated using the question on who makes the decisions on health care, rather than who makes decisions on reproductive health, as per the definition of SDG 5.6.1 dated March 2020. Please refer to the Questionnaire for Individual Women in Appendix E, questions ID3 and ID4.

^D The numerator and denominator exclude women who were not asked about decision-making related to contraception, corresponding to the current pregnancy status of “Physically able or don't know” in Table TM.3.5AR. It is otherwise identical to the computation of SDG 5.6.1.

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

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

6.5 WASTED PREGNANCIES

Tables TM.3.6 and TM.3.6R present findings on total induced abortion rates and stillbirth rates, while Tables TM.3.7 and TM.3.7R present findings on the lifetime experience of women aged 15–49 years with wasted pregnancies. The total induced abortion rate is expressed as the number of induced abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

Table TM.3.6: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime, as well as the stillbirth rate among women aged 15–49 years, Serbia, 2019						
	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months ¹	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years ²	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime ³	Number of women	Stillbirth rate ⁴	Number of births to women aged 15–49 years in lifetime
Total	4	27	189	3,740	8	4,544
Area						
Urban	5	25	171	2,349	8	2,579
Other	4	30	218	1,391	7	1,964
Region						
Belgrade	7	24	171	908	9	1,001
Vojvodina	6	25	216	1,125	11	1,286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2	25	196	941	5	1,255
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2	34	160	765	5	1,002
Age						
15–19	0	0	0	384	(*)	8
20–24	2	7	9	443	3	113
25–29	4	30	46	436	4	315
30–34	11	47	92	555	13	709
35–39	4	43	178	631	6	1,065
40–44	0	31	311	596	7	1,075
45–49	8	17	479	695	8	1,258
Education						
Primary or none	7	65	721	299	10	692
Secondary	8	31	204	1,887	7	2,547
Higher	0	14	67	1,554	7	1,305
Number of living children						
0	1	6	17	1,428	(*)	3
1	5	21	104	651	11	663
2	8	39	296	1,261	7	2,539
3	2	49	597	306	4	921
4+	23	140	601	95	11	417
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	4	25	165	3,248	7	3,791
Hungarian	19	30	423	112	0	149
Bosnian	4	16	101	106	10	207
Roma	19	141	1,002	85	4	196
Other/Does not want to declare	3	15	142	189	16	200
Activity status						
Employed	6	31	195	2,279	7	3,103
Unemployed	1	16	188	439	5	538
Inactive	3	23	175	1,022	12	902
Material deprivation						
Three or more	5	45	296	804	5	1,122
One or two	6	27	198	1,371	9	1,656
None	3	17	125	1,565	8	1,765

Table TM.3.6: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime, as well as the stillbirth rate among women aged 15–49 years, Serbia, 2019

	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months ¹	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years ²	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime ³	Number of women	Stillbirth rate ⁴	Number of births to women aged 15–49 years in lifetime
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5	48	373	490	5	746
Second	2	30	223	686	7	896
Middle	5	29	162	804	8	933
Fourth	10	25	147	847	7	917
Richest	0	13	126	914	9	1,052

¹ MICS indicator TM.S4 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months

² MICS indicator TM.S5 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years

³ MICS indicator TM.S6 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime

⁴ MICS indicator TM.S7 – Stillbirth rate

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

Table TM.3.7: Lifetime experience with induced abortions

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of induced abortions, Serbia, 2019

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion ¹	Number of women	Among women who had an induced abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women with an induced abortion
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Stillbirths			1	2–3	4+		
Total	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.6	3,740	57.3	36.0	6.6	100.0	395
Area											
Urban	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.1	2,349	60.7	35.1	4.2	100.0	236
Other	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.4	1,391	52.4	37.4	10.2	100.0	159
Region											
Belgrade	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.4	908	55.3	35.5	9.2	100.0	76
Vojvodina	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	13.0	1,125	60.7	34.3	5.0	100.0	147
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.2	941	46.5	46.2	7.3	100.0	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.0	765	66.7	27.1	6.2	100.0	77
Age											
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	384	–	–	–	0.0	0
20–24	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	443	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
25–29	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	436	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
30–34	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.7	555	76.9	18.6	4.5	100.0	37
35–39	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.6	631	60.2	38.5	1.3	100.0	73
40–44	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	16.4	596	60.6	30.0	9.5	100.0	98
45–49	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	24.4	695	49.1	42.5	8.4	100.0	170
Education											
Primary or none	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	27.5	299	39.1	43.3	17.6	100.0	82
Secondary	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.3	1,887	56.5	38.6	5.0	100.0	232
Higher	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.2	1,554	78.3	21.5	0.2	100.0	82
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.1	3,248	59.4	36.5	4.1	100.0	327
Hungarian	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	18.1	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Bosnian	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.3	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Roma	2.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	27.8	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Other/Does not want to declare	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.9	189	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Activity status											
Employed	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.9	2,279	61.5	33.0	5.5	100.0	271
Unemployed	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	9.6	439	(38.2)	(56.8)	(5.0)	100.0	42
Inactive	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.0	1,022	53.5	35.5	11.0	100.0	82
Material deprivation											
Three or more	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	14.4	804	58.2	32.0	9.7	100.0	116
One or two	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.8	1,371	51.5	39.9	8.6	100.0	147
None	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	1,565	63.1	35.2	1.7	100.0	132
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	15.4	490	47.7	36.5	15.8	100.0	75
Second	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.7	686	56.8	36.7	6.4	100.0	87
Middle	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.2	804	62.8	34.6	2.7	100.0	82
Fourth	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.5	847	51.2	41.3	7.6	100.0	72
Richest	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.7	914	67.1	31.7	1.3	100.0	79

¹ MICS indicator TM.S8 – Lifetime experience with induced abortions

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.3.6R: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime, as well as the stillbirth rate among women aged 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months ¹	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years ²	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime ³	Number of women	Stillbirth rate ⁴	Number of births to women aged 15–49 years in lifetime
Total	38	164	763	1,790	11	4,151
Area						
Urban	30	133	601	1,205	11	2,863
Other	53	229	1,098	585	11	1,287
Age						
15–19	0	7	7	329	0	122
15–17	0	0	0	194	(0)	26
18–19	0	17	17	136	0	95
20–24	73	237	301	324	4	550
25–29	50	273	383	290	13	744
30–34	55	253	546	209	8	639
35–39	29	157	1,271	216	9	728
40–44	52	159	1,792	216	15	693
45–49	0	70	1,843	206	18	675
Education						
None	11	114	896	214	13	707
Primary	51	184	877	1,232	11	2,983
Secondary or higher	7	123	274	344	7	460
Number of living children						
0	0	4	7	369	(*)	3
1	39	78	219	249	19	255
2	49	212	829	411	14	845
3	48	254	1,007	346	10	1,056
4+	50	235	1,494	415	9	1,992
Activity status						
Employed	33	183	1,039	441	17	1,139
Unemployed	52	210	921	281	7	570
Inactive	36	144	608	1,068	10	2,442
Material deprivation						
Three or more	37	171	754	1,469	10	3,459
Two	58	162	1,115	171	14	406
None or one	24	96	453	150	22	285
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	40	154	782	327	12	952
Second	35	200	803	357	13	868
Middle	63	188	875	357	10	838
Fourth	23	111	624	373	10	788
Richest	28	169	741	377	10	705
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	46	181	821	1,041	12	2,658
Richest 40 percent	25	140	683	749	10	1,493

¹ MICS indicator TM.S4 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months

² MICS indicator TM.S5 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years

³ MICS indicator TM.S6 – Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime

⁴ MICS indicator TM.S7 – Stillbirth rate

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

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

Table TM.3.7R: Lifetime experience with induced abortions

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of induced abortions, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion ¹	Number of women	Among women who had an induced abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women with an induced abortion
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Stillbirths			1	2–3	4+		
Total	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	27.8	1,790	40.2	42.1	17.7	100.0	497
Area											
Urban	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	25.3	1,205	40.3	44.8	14.9	100.0	304
Other	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	33.0	585	40.1	37.9	22.1	100.0	193
Age											
15–19	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	329	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
20–24	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	17.0	324	62.4	27.2	10.4	100.0	55
25–29	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	23.1	290	55.9	39.8	4.3	100.0	67
30–34	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	28.3	209	51.1	40.1	8.9	100.0	59
35–39	3.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	42.3	216	32.6	45.7	21.7	100.0	91
40–44	3.2	0.4	1.8	0.0	52.2	216	31.7	41.5	26.8	100.0	113
45–49	3.3	0.4	1.8	0.1	53.8	206	28.8	49.6	21.6	100.0	111
Education											
None	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	27.7	214	23.2	52.2	24.5	100.0	59
Primary	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	31.3	1,232	40.2	42.0	17.8	100.0	385
Secondary or higher	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	15.4	344	(59.2)	(32.0)	(8.8)	100.0	53
Activity status											
Employed	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	39.2	441	46.2	36.4	17.4	100.0	173
Unemployed	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	29.9	281	25.0	53.7	21.3	100.0	84
Inactive	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	22.5	1,068	41.2	42.2	16.6	100.0	241
Material deprivation											
Three or more	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	27.3	1,469	39.3	42.8	18.0	100.0	402
Two	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	38.1	171	40.0	42.2	17.8	100.0	65
None or one	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	20.3	150	(53.1)	(33.6)	(13.3)	100.0	30
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	23.0	327	32.6	47.0	20.4	100.0	75
Second	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	31.6	357	41.0	44.4	14.6	100.0	113
Middle	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	29.6	357	38.5	39.6	21.9	100.0	106
Fourth	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	23.3	373	37.6	43.9	18.4	100.0	87
Richest	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	31.0	377	47.9	37.7	14.5	100.0	117
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	28.2	1,041	37.9	43.3	18.7	100.0	294
Richest 40 percent	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	27.2	749	43.5	40.3	16.2	100.0	203

¹ MICS indicator TM.S8 – Lifetime experience with induced abortions

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

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

6.6 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. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁶¹ WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible, and ideally to have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁶¹¹

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator for the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 – Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the MICS is presented in Tables TM.4.1 and TM.4.1R.

Tables TM.4.2 and TM.4.2R show the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy for their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. The Tables also provide information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

Tables TM.4.2A and TM.4.2AR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last two years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge from the health facility, and the average number of visits after birth.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care is shown in Tables TM.4.3 and TM.4.3R.

Tables TM.4.4 and TM.4.5 present the percentage of women who had a live birth in the last two years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, the percentage of women by type of information provided through the childbirth preparation programme, and reasons given for not attending a childbirth preparation programme. Similarly, Tables TM.4.4R and TM.4.5R present these results for women living in Roma settlements. The percentage of women by type of information provided through the childbirth preparation programme is not shown in Table TM.4.4R because the number of women in Roma settlements who attended a childbirth preparation programme was fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

⁶¹ WHO, *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care ^{A,B}			Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care			
Total^D	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	331
Area						
Urban	98.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	99.0	197
Other	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	135
Region						
Belgrade	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	90
Vojvodina	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	1.1	2.2	100.0	97.8	66
Education						
Primary or none	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	32
Secondary	98.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.8	142
Higher	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	157
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
20–34	99.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	246
35–49	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	79
Activity status						
Employed	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	209
Unemployed	94.8	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	27
Inactive	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	99.7	95
Material deprivation						
Three or more	96.7	0.6	2.7	100.0	97.3	64
One or two	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
None	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	162
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	96.4	0.8	2.8	100.0	97.2	51
Second	98.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	99.5	48
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B The categories “Patronage nurse”, “Traditional birth attendant” and “Other” are not shown because no cases were found.

^C Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife

^D The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Total^A	0.6	2.2	96.6	80.3	0.6	0.6	96.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	331	1.2	328
Area															
Urban	1.0	1.1	97.7	85.9	0.1	1.0	96.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	197	1.2	194
Other	0.0	3.9	94.9	72.1	1.2	0.0	96.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	135	1.4	134
Region															
Belgrade	0.3	2.1	96.8	77.9	0.7	0.3	96.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	90	1.4	89
Vojvodina	0.3	3.5	96.0	85.4	0.3	0.3	97.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	1.4	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	1.5	97.2	74.6	1.3	0.0	96.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	78	1.4	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.2	1.4	96.4	82.6	0.0	2.2	95.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	66	1.0	64
Education															
Primary or none	0.0	15.1	84.9	51.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	32	2.0	32
Secondary	1.2	1.6	96.5	85.3	0.7	1.2	96.4	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	142	1.2	140
Higher	0.2	0.2	99.0	81.8	0.6	0.2	98.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	157	1.2	156
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(*)	7
20–34	0.8	1.5	97.6	80.7	0.1	0.8	97.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	246	1.2	243
35–49	0.0	4.9	93.8	79.3	1.3	0.0	94.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	79	1.4	78
Activity status															
Employed	0.1	0.1	99.1	82.6	0.6	0.1	97.2	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	209	1.2	207
Unemployed	5.2	0.0	94.8	84.0	0.0	5.2	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	1.2	26
Inactive	0.3	7.5	91.6	74.0	0.7	0.3	95.9	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	95	1.4	95
Material deprivation															
Three or more	2.7	8.6	87.8	64.6	1.0	2.7	89.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	64	1.4	62
One or two	0.0	1.6	97.5	79.8	0.9	0.0	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	105	1.2	105
None	0.2	0.2	99.4	86.8	0.2	0.2	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	162	1.2	161

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia, 2019

	<u>Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:</u>					<u>Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit</u>						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.8	11.3	83.9	56.1	2.0	2.8	85.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	51	2.0	49	
Second	0.5	2.0	97.4	83.4	0.0	0.5	97.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48	1.2	48	
Middle	0.0	0.0	98.9	83.9	1.1	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	57	1.4	57	
Fourth	0.0	0.8	99.2	82.8	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	81	1.2	81	
Richest	0.3	0.0	99.4	87.4	0.3	0.3	98.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	94	1.2	93	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TM.4.2A: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge, and the average number of visits after birth, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during:		Average number of visits by a patronage nurse during the first 7 days following discharge	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Pregnancy ¹	The first week following discharge ²		
Total^A	29.9	94.3	3.8	331
Area				
Urban	26.4	94.8	3.5	197
Other	35.1	93.6	4.1	135
Region				
Belgrade	21.6	97.8	3.9	90
Vojvodina	31.4	90.0	4.1	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	29.7	94.8	3.9	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	39.6	95.4	2.8	66
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	31.2	85.6	3.5	38
25–29	28.5	92.7	3.3	79
30–34	32.1	98.3	4.0	115
35–39	30.7	92.8	3.9	74
40–44	(14.9)	(97.9)	(3.9)	18
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education				
Primary or none	26.6	85.6	3.6	32
Secondary	30.3	93.0	3.7	142
Higher	30.3	97.3	3.8	157
Activity status				
Employed	30.9	94.5	3.8	209
Unemployed	17.7	94.8	3.2	27
Inactive	31.5	93.7	3.9	95
Material deprivation				
Three or more	29.3	87.2	3.3	64
One or two	28.8	95.0	3.7	105
None	31.0	96.7	3.9	162
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	22.3	80.6	3.1	51
Second	31.6	97.6	3.8	48
Middle	39.5	96.6	4.4	57
Fourth	35.8	97.8	3.6	81
Richest	22.4	95.7	3.9	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.S9 – Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy

² MICS indicator TM.S10 – Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight measured as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Weight measured	Blood pressure and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken	
Total^A	97.8	98.5	99.0	96.9	93.8	92.8	331
Area							
Urban	97.4	98.8	99.0	97.2	94.0	92.9	197
Other	98.3	98.1	98.9	96.4	93.5	92.8	135
Region							
Belgrade	98.5	99.4	99.7	98.3	97.5	97.2	90
Vojvodina	99.4	97.0	98.2	96.7	87.5	86.1	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.9	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.2	93.4	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.5	97.8	97.8	96.5	96.4	96.1	66
Education							
Primary or none	98.8	93.7	95.5	92.5	94.3	91.4	32
Secondary	96.7	98.2	98.8	96.1	93.7	92.7	142
Higher	98.5	99.8	99.8	98.5	93.7	93.3	157
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
20–34	97.7	98.0	98.6	96.5	93.0	92.0	246
35–49	97.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	95.6	94.8	79
Activity status							
Employed	98.3	99.9	99.9	98.3	94.6	94.1	209
Unemployed	94.2	93.9	94.8	93.3	89.2	87.8	27
Inactive	97.6	96.9	98.2	94.8	93.3	91.6	95
Material deprivation							
Three or more	96.0	93.5	95.1	92.2	89.7	88.4	64
One or two	96.9	100.0	100.0	96.9	95.2	94.7	105
None	99.0	99.5	99.8	98.7	94.5	93.4	162
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	92.7	93.2	94.3	88.7	87.2	85.4	51
Second	97.8	99.5	99.5	97.8	96.0	95.2	48
Middle	98.7	99.6	100.0	98.3	95.1	94.4	57
Fourth	99.2	99.2	100.0	98.4	98.1	96.8	81
Richest	98.6	99.7	99.7	98.6	91.7	91.4	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal care

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TM.4.4: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percentage of women by type of information provided through childbirth preparation programme, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme by type of information received				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme
			Woman's health during pregnancy	Breastfeeding	Newborn care	Parenting skills	
Total^A	16.0	331	98.3	99.6	98.3	96.0	53
Area							
Urban	22.6	197	97.9	99.6	98.0	95.3	45
Other	6.4	135	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Region							
Belgrade	14.4	90	(94.4)	(98.6)	(93.2)	(96.3)	13
Vojvodina	22.3	97	(99.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	22
Sumadija and Western Serbia	18.6	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.9	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age							
15–19	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20–24	1.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
25–29	6.6	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
30–34	27.3	115	(99.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(93.3)	31
35–39	16.6	74	(95.1)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(100.0)	12
40–44	(15.8)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education							
Primary or none	1.0	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Secondary	7.9	142	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Higher	26.5	157	98.6	99.5	97.9	94.9	41
Activity status							
Employed	19.3	209	97.7	99.5	98.2	95.2	40
Unemployed	16.1	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Inactive	8.9	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Material deprivation							
Three or more	7.8	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
One or two	13.5	105	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	14
None	20.9	162	98.2	99.4	97.4	93.8	34
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	51	–	–	–	–	0
Second	5.3	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Middle	13.6	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Fourth	19.4	81	(96.2)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(98.9)	16
Richest	28.9	94	(98.8)	(99.3)	(98.9)	(92.9)	27

¹ MICS indicator TM.S11 – Attendance to childbirth preparation programme

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.4.5: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme										
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia, 2019										
	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organized in my neighbourhood	DK/Don't remember	Other		
Total^A	84.0	331	8.7	60.4	14.8	14.0	0.3	1.7	100.0	278
Area										
Urban	77.4	197	4.8	65.4	18.3	8.7	0.2	2.6	100.0	152
Other	93.6	135	13.4	54.5	10.7	20.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	126
Region										
Belgrade	85.6	90	3.3	63.9	28.1	3.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	77
Vojvodina	77.7	97	18.5	56.8	9.1	14.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	76
Sumadija and Western Serbia	81.4	78	2.1	68.7	12.4	16.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	63
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.1	66	10.2	52.2	7.9	24.1	0.9	4.7	100.0	62
Age										
15–19	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
20–24	99.0	38	17.3	52.4	4.1	26.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
25–29	93.4	79	7.8	61.4	12.5	17.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	74
30–34	72.7	115	7.7	60.4	17.1	10.0	0.4	4.3	100.0	84
35–39	83.4	74	4.7	65.1	18.5	10.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	62
40–44	(84.2)	18	(4.1)	(58.7)	(26.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	16
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Education										
Primary or none	99.0	32	21.6	45.0	11.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Secondary	92.1	142	8.7	63.9	10.5	15.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	131
Higher	73.5	157	5.1	60.8	20.7	9.9	0.3	3.2	100.0	115
Activity status										
Employed	80.7	209	7.4	59.7	17.8	12.3	0.5	2.3	100.0	168
Unemployed	83.9	27	8.0	59.2	6.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Inactive	91.1	95	11.5	62.2	11.5	13.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	87

Table TM.4.5: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme											
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia, 2019											
	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organized in my neighbourhood	DK/Don't remember	Other			
Material deprivation											
Three or more	92.2	64	18.9	55.3	10.2	14.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	59	
One or two	86.5	105	6.0	65.0	13.6	12.6	0.0	2.9	100.0	91	
None	79.1	162	5.9	59.6	17.9	14.7	0.7	1.2	100.0	128	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	100.0	51	19.4	43.8	14.6	21.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	51	
Second	94.7	48	7.8	62.4	6.2	21.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	46	
Middle	86.4	57	7.3	68.7	8.8	14.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	49	
Fourth	80.6	81	5.5	55.8	20.4	14.0	0.5	3.7	100.0	65	
Richest	71.1	94	5.2	70.2	20.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	67	
^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table TM.4.1R: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care ^{A,B}			Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care			
Total	95.6	0.5	3.9	100.0	96.1	379
Area						
Urban	96.1	0.5	3.4	100.0	96.6	256
Other	94.6	0.6	4.8	100.0	95.2	123
Education						
None	(92.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	100.0	(92.2)	44
Primary	96.3	0.8	3.0	100.0	97.0	263
Secondary or higher	95.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	95.2	72
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	96.5	1.4	2.1	100.0	97.9	91
20–34	95.9	0.3	3.8	100.0	96.2	276
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Activity status						
Employed	(85.6)	(3.0)	(11.4)	100.0	(88.6)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Inactive	96.6	0.2	3.2	100.0	96.8	315
Material deprivation						
Three or more	95.9	0.4	3.8	100.0	96.2	320
Two	(92.6)	(2.5)	(4.9)	100.0	(95.1)	30
None or one	(95.7)	(0.0)	(4.3)	100.0	(95.7)	29
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	92.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	107
Second	95.7	1.4	2.8	100.0	97.2	87
Middle	95.8	1.2	3.1	100.0	96.9	65
Fourth	95.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	61
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	59
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	94.6	0.8	4.7	100.0	95.3	258
Richest 40 percent	97.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B The categories “Patronage nurse”, “Traditional birth attendant” and “Other” are not shown because no cases were found.

^C Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife

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

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

Table TM.4.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Total	3.9	12.3	82.7	42.6	1.1	3.9	83.7	7.7	3.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	379	2.0	362	
Area																
Urban	3.4	10.7	84.9	39.9	1.0	3.4	83.3	9.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	256	2.0	245	
Other	4.8	15.7	78.2	48.2	1.3	4.8	84.6	3.6	5.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	123	2.0	117	
Education																
None	(7.8)	(13.9)	(78.3)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(78.5)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44	(2.0)	41	
Primary	3.0	13.8	81.6	39.9	1.6	3.0	83.4	7.3	3.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	263	2.0	253	
Secondary or higher	4.8	5.9	89.3	49.5	0.0	4.8	87.9	5.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	2.0	68	
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	2.1	6.4	91.4	45.8	0.0	2.1	87.4	4.9	2.6	2.2	0.8	100.0	91	2.0	88	
20–34	3.8	13.4	81.3	42.7	1.5	3.8	84.0	7.9	3.3	0.7	0.4	100.0	276	2.0	264	
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	10	
Activity status																
Employed	(11.4)	(12.5)	(76.1)	(44.3)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(70.3)	(13.6)	(2.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	42	(1.8)	37	
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(*)	22	
Inactive	3.2	13.0	82.5	41.6	1.3	3.2	85.0	7.2	3.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	315	2.0	303	
Material deprivation																
Three or more	3.8	13.4	81.8	38.6	1.0	3.8	83.2	9.2	2.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	320	2.0	306	
Two	(4.9)	(5.3)	(87.3)	(60.9)	(2.6)	(4.9)	(85.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(1.4)	28	
None or one	(4.3)	(7.5)	(88.3)	(67.2)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(88.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(2.0)	28	

Table TM.4.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	<u>Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:</u>					<u>Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit</u>							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	7.1	19.4	73.0	31.0	0.5	7.1	77.5	5.1	6.1	2.5	1.6	100.0	107	2.0	97	
Second	2.8	16.1	78.1	38.3	3.0	2.8	83.7	10.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	87	2.0	84	
Middle	3.1	10.5	84.8	41.5	1.6	3.1	82.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65	2.0	63	
Fourth	4.3	4.2	91.5	55.3	0.0	4.3	88.3	4.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	1.8	59	
Richest	0.0	4.4	95.6	57.8	0.0	0.0	91.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	59	2.0	59	
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	4.7	16.1	77.7	36.1	1.6	4.7	80.9	9.4	3.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	258	2.0	245	
Richest 40 percent	2.2	4.3	93.5	56.6	0.0	2.2	89.8	4.2	2.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	120	2.0	118	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1
² MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)
 () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2AR: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge, and the average number of visits after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during:		Average number of visits after birth by a patronage nurse during the first 7 days following discharge	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Pregnancy ¹	The first week following discharge ²		
Total	25.2	90.2	3.6	379
Area				
Urban	24.8	92.4	4.0	256
Other	26.0	85.4	2.9	123
Age				
15–19	25.3	89.8	4.0	73
20–24	23.7	90.6	3.6	153
25–29	27.3	88.5	3.5	99
30–34	(24.5)	(93.6)	(3.3)	38
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education				
None	(18.7)	(91.4)	(3.9)	44
Primary	26.5	88.6	3.3	263
Secondary or higher	24.5	95.1	4.6	72
Activity status				
Employed	(23.1)	(87.4)	(3.3)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	24.5	90.0	3.7	315
Material deprivation				
Three or more	25.2	90.0	3.6	320
Two	(18.3)	(91.7)	(3.3)	30
None or one	(31.5)	(90.7)	(4.8)	29
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	31.1	85.3	3.2	107
Second	21.5	92.3	3.8	87
Middle	19.6	91.8	3.5	65
Fourth	15.1	88.8	3.4	61
Richest	36.6	95.4	4.5	59
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	25.0	89.3	3.5	258
Richest 40 percent	25.6	92.0	4.0	120
¹ MICS indicator TM.S9 – Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy				
² MICS indicator TM.S10 – Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge				
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table TM.4.3R: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight measured as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Weight measured	Blood pressure and weight measured, urine and blood sample taken	
Total	93.3	94.9	94.7	92.1	90.1	88.9	379
Area							
Urban	94.5	96.1	95.6	93.6	93.5	92.3	256
Other	90.9	92.5	92.9	88.8	83.2	81.8	123
Education							
None	(88.5)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(86.7)	(84.7)	(82.8)	44
Primary	94.6	96.2	96.4	94.1	92.4	91.4	263
Secondary or higher	91.6	93.4	91.6	88.0	85.0	83.2	72
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	93.1	96.1	96.1	92.3	92.0	91.0	91
20–34	93.8	95.4	95.1	92.7	90.2	88.8	276
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Activity status							
Employed	(82.8)	(88.6)	(88.6)	(82.8)	(83.4)	(80.5)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	94.2	95.4	95.1	92.7	90.3	89.2	315
Material deprivation							
Three or more	93.5	94.8	94.6	92.1	90.8	89.6	320
Two	(95.1)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(88.1)	(88.1)	30
None or one	(89.0)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(89.0)	(85.0)	(81.8)	29
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.8	89.7	90.2	85.4	81.7	80.2	107
Second	95.7	95.8	94.3	93.3	91.7	90.2	87
Middle	94.2	96.9	96.9	94.2	95.8	93.1	65
Fourth	94.0	95.7	95.7	94.0	92.0	92.0	61
Richest	98.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	94.8	94.8	59
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	92.1	93.6	93.3	90.3	88.6	86.8	258
Richest 40 percent	95.9	97.8	97.8	95.9	93.4	93.4	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal care

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

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

Table TM.4.4R: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth^A, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	3.0	379
Area		
Urban	2.3	256
Other	4.6	123
Age		
15–19	3.2	73
20–24	2.4	153
25–29	5.5	99
30–34	(0.0)	38
35–39	(*)	10
40–44	(*)	4
45–49	(*)	1
Education		
None	(0.0)	44
Primary	3.2	263
Secondary or higher	4.5	72
Activity status		
Employed	(2.9)	42
Unemployed	(*)	22
Inactive	3.0	315
Material deprivation		
Three or more	3.0	320
Two	(6.9)	30
None or one	(0.0)	29
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	4.4	107
Second	1.1	87
Middle	4.0	65
Fourth	2.3	61
Richest	3.2	59
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	3.2	258
Richest 40 percent	2.7	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.S11 – Attendance to childbirth preparation programme

^A The percentage of women by type of information received through a childbirth preparation programme is not shown in the table because the number of women in Roma settlements with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table TM.4.5R: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organized in my neighbourhood	DK/Don't remember	Other	Missing		
Total	97.0	379	40.6	42.0	7.1	9.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	367
Area											
Urban	97.7	256	40.6	44.7	7.5	5.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	250
Other	95.4	123	40.6	36.3	6.2	15.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Age											
15–19	96.8	73	54.8	24.2	6.5	12.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
20–24	97.6	153	38.7	43.3	10.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
25–29	94.5	99	41.5	41.8	3.0	11.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0	94
30–34	(100.0)	38	(26.0)	(59.3)	(4.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	38
35–39	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
40–44	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
45–49	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education											
None	(100.0)	44	(47.1)	(41.9)	(3.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Primary	96.8	263	41.9	42.7	6.4	7.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	255
Secondary or higher	95.5	72	31.7	39.4	11.7	16.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	69
Activity status											
Employed	(97.1)	42	(21.9)	(61.0)	(3.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Unemployed	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Inactive	97.0	315	42.8	40.0	7.2	8.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	306
Material deprivation											
Three or more	97.0	320	43.8	38.7	6.6	10.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	310
Two	(93.1)	30	(15.9)	(71.8)	(6.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	28
None or one	(100.0)	29	(30.4)	(49.4)	(12.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	100.0	29

Table TM.4.5R: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organized in my neighbourhood	DK/Don't remember	Other	Missing		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	95.6	107	45.9	30.6	7.4	14.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
Second	98.9	87	45.5	45.8	4.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Middle	96.0	65	43.3	50.7	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Fourth	97.7	61	39.0	39.1	8.2	10.2	0.0	1.3	2.2	100.0	60
Richest	96.8	59	22.5	50.2	14.7	10.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	57
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	96.8	258	45.1	40.8	5.1	8.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	250
Richest 40 percent	97.3	120	31.0	44.6	11.4	10.3	0.0	1.8	1.1	100.0	117
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

6.7 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health-care 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.⁶²

Tables TM.6.1 and TM.6.1R present the percent distribution of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and data on the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric complications.⁶³ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to ensure access to obstetric care in a facility providing the right level of specialist care⁶². The skilled attendant at delivery indicator (SDG indicator 3.1.2) is used to track progress toward SDG 3.1 to reduce maternal mortality.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁶², skilled health personnel (as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2) are competent maternal and newborn health professionals who are educated and trained to national and international standards, and whose professional conduct is regulated (also to national and international standards). These skilled health personnel are competent to facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure a clean and safe birth, and to identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Tables TM.6.2 and TM.6.2R present information on assistance during delivery during the respondent's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. The tables also show information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provide additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after), to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical factors.

Tables TM.6.3 and TM.6.3R present findings on the use of baby-friendly services; specifically, the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth delivered in a health-care facility in the last two years who reported that they remained in the same room with the baby after the birth, and percent distribution of women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth. The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is a global initiative of the WHO and UNICEF that was launched in 1991. The Initiative aims to give every baby the best start in life by creating a health-care environment that supports breastfeeding and appropriate health-care practices as the norm. This Initiative began in Serbia in 1994.

⁶² WHO, *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁶³ Say, L. et al., 'Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis', *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 2, no. 6, 2014, pp. 323–333. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2019

	Place of delivery ^A			Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility				
	Public sector	Private sector	Total		
Total^B	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0	331
Area					
Urban	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	197
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	135
Region					
Belgrade	99.6	0.4	100.0	100.0	90
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Education					
Primary or none	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	32
Secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	142
Higher	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	157
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
20–34	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	246
35–49	99.5	0.5	100.0	100.0	79
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
1–3 visits	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
4+ visits	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0	320
8+ visits	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0	266
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Activity status					
Employed	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	209
Unemployed	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27
Inactive	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95
Material deprivation					
Three or more	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
One or two	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
None	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	162
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	51
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48
Middle	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Fourth	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81
Richest	99.6	0.4	100.0	100.0	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries
^A The categories “Home” and “Other” for “Place of delivery” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery			Total ^C	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percent delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, whose most recent live birth was delivered by C-section decided on before the onset of labour pains	
	Skilled attendant ^A				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²	At request of mother	At request of doctor		DK/Don't remember
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other/Missing ^B										
Total^{D, E}	92.1	7.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	26.1	5.6	31.8	331	3.4	93.7	2.9	87
Area													
Urban	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	4.8	36.4	197	4.2	91.6	4.1	62
Other	91.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	99.8	18.2	6.8	25.0	135	1.1	98.9	0.0	25
Region													
Belgrade	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.3	2.2	25.4	90	(9.2)	(90.8)	(0.0)	21
Vojvodina	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	29.6	7.0	36.7	97	(0.0)	(91.2)	(8.8)	29
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.8	6.7	34.5	78	(1.7)	(98.3)	(0.0)	22
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.9	5.6	0.5	100.0	99.5	22.9	7.1	30.0	66	(3.9)	(96.1)	(0.0)	15
Education													
Primary or none	83.1	15.9	1.0	100.0	99.0	13.4	8.8	22.2	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Secondary	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	24.6	5.9	30.5	142	0.8	99.2	0.0	35
Higher	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.1	4.8	34.9	157	5.6	89.0	5.4	47
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20–34	91.1	8.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	25.2	5.7	30.8	246	1.0	94.9	4.1	62
35–49	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.3	5.7	36.0	79	(9.7)	(90.3)	(0.0)	24
Number of antenatal care visits													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
1–3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
4+ visits	92.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	26.9	5.0	32.0	320	3.4	93.7	3.0	86
8+ visits	92.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	28.8	4.9	33.7	266	3.8	92.9	3.3	77
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	–	–	–	0

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery			Total ^c	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percent delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, whose most recent live birth was delivered by C-section decided on before the onset of labour pains	
	Skilled attendant ^a				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²	At request of mother	At request of doctor		DK/Don't remember
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other/Missing ^b										
Activity status													
Employed	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.3	6.1	34.5	209	4.9	90.8	4.3	59
Unemployed	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.3	1.0	31.3	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Inactive	86.9	12.8	0.3	100.0	99.7	20.1	5.8	25.9	95	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	19
Material deprivation													
Three or more	88.4	11.1	0.5	100.0	99.5	20.7	6.6	27.3	64	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	13
One or two	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.8	7.1	24.9	105	3.2	96.8	0.0	19
None	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.7	4.3	38.0	162	4.2	91.1	4.7	55
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.9	11.8	22.7	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Second	89.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	18.1	2.8	20.9	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Middle	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	6.8	32.5	57	(4.1)	(95.9)	(0.0)	15
Fourth	90.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.1	4.9	35.1	81	(1.5)	(98.5)	(0.0)	24
Richest	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	35.3	3.6	38.9	94	5.8	86.5	7.7	33

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

^a The category “Patronage nurse” for “Skilled attendant” is not shown because no cases were found.

^b The categories “Traditional birth attendant”, “Relative/Friend” and “Husband/Partner” are not shown because no cases were found.

^c The category “No attendant” is not shown because no cases were found.

^d The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 1 case.

^e The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM. 6.3: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and percent distribution of women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth ^{1,A}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Percent distribution of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing	Total		
Total^B	59.4	331	4.5	69.0	25.2	1.3	100.0	135	
Area									
Urban	57.5	197	3.2	62.4	32.6	1.8	100.0	84	
Other	62.1	135	6.6	80.0	13.0	0.4	100.0	51	
Region									
Belgrade	60.0	90	4.5	67.9	23.5	4.1	100.0	36	
Vojvodina	42.6	97	3.8	67.2	29.0	0.0	100.0	56	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	62.9	78	7.0	82.4	9.8	0.8	100.0	29	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	78.9	66	(1.9)	(51.9)	(46.1)	(0.0)	100.0	14	
Age									
15–19	(*)	3	–	–	–	–	0.0	0	
20–24	65.6	38	(4.5)	(84.6)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	13	
25–29	60.8	79	5.0	66.8	27.5	0.7	100.0	31	
30–34	60.4	115	5.5	64.4	30.1	0.0	100.0	46	
35–39	54.5	74	0.8	76.4	18.4	4.4	100.0	34	
40–44	(54.9)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Education									
Primary or none	66.6	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Secondary	57.4	142	3.3	74.9	21.4	0.4	100.0	61	
Higher	59.7	157	4.6	61.3	31.7	2.3	100.0	63	
Activity status									
Employed	56.0	209	5.0	66.6	26.5	1.9	100.0	92	
Unemployed	68.6	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Inactive	64.1	95	4.2	70.0	25.8	0.0	100.0	34	

Table TM. 6.3: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and percent distribution of women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth ^{1A}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Percent distribution of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing			
Material deprivation									
Three or more	68.9	64	(2.9)	(78.5)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	20	
One or two	63.2	105	6.7	71.0	21.3	1.0	100.0	39	
None	53.1	162	3.8	65.6	28.9	1.7	100.0	76	
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	66.7	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Second	75.0	48	(3.9)	(79.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	100.0	12	
Middle	57.6	57	(2.4)	(74.2)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	24	
Fourth	60.6	81	6.4	79.6	14.0	0.0	100.0	32	
Richest	47.4	94	4.2	52.0	40.8	3.0	100.0	49	

¹ MICS indicator TM.S12 – Coverage by baby-friendly services

^A Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being in the same room with the child after birth.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.6.1R: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Place of delivery ^A			Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Public sector health facility	Other ^B	Total		
Total	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	379
Area					
Urban	99.8	0.2	100.0	99.8	256
Other	97.7	2.3	100.0	97.7	123
Education					
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	44
Primary	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	263
Secondary or higher	98.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	72
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	99.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	91
20–34	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	276
35–49	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
1–3 visits	(97.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	47
4+ visits	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	313
8+ visits	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	161
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Activity status					
Employed	(98.7)	(1.3)	100.0	(98.7)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Inactive	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	315
Material deprivation					
Three or more	99.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	320
Two	(97.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	30
None or one	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	107
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87
Middle	98.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	65
Fourth	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Richest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	59
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	98.7	1.3	100.0	98.7	258
Richest 40 percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries

^A The category “Private sector” for “Place of delivery” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B Other includes 1 case of home birth

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

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

Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery				Total	Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percent delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, whose most recent live birth was delivered by C-section decided on before the onset of labour pains
	Skilled attendant ^A		Other ^B			Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		At request of mother	At request of doctor	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	No attendant									
Total^C	87.9	11.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.2	12.3	6.2	18.4	379	(5.0)	(95.0)	46
Area													
Urban	88.8	10.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	12.3	6.5	18.8	256	(5.1)	(94.9)	32
Other	86.0	12.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	12.1	5.4	17.5	123	(*)	(*)	15
Education													
None	(86.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(9.9)	44	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	87.1	12.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	12.6	7.2	19.8	263	(4.8)	(95.2)	33
Secondary or higher	92.0	6.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	12.5	6.0	18.5	72	(*)	(*)	9
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	86.0	12.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	7.5	8.1	15.7	91	(*)	(*)	7
20–34	89.2	10.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	14.4	5.8	20.1	276	(5.8)	(94.2)	40
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	–	–	0
Number of antenatal care visits													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	1
1–3 visits	(82.9)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(5.1)	(5.8)	(11.0)	47	(*)	(*)	2
4+ visits	88.1	11.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	13.0	6.3	19.3	313	(5.7)	(94.3)	41
8+ visits	84.6	14.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	14.4	7.2	21.5	161	(*)	(*)	23
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2
Activity status													
Employed	(90.2)	(8.4)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.7)	(5.7)	(1.8)	(7.6)	42	(*)	(*)	2
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	2
Inactive	87.4	11.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	13.5	6.8	20.3	315	(5.5)	(94.5)	42

Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery				Total	Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percent delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, whose most recent live birth was delivered by C-section decided on before the onset of labour pains
	Skilled attendant ^A		Other ^B			Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		At request of mother	At request of doctor	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife ^A	Traditional birth attendant	No attendant									
Material deprivation													
Three or more	87.8	11.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	13.1	5.4	18.5	320	(3.1)	(96.9)	42
Two	(84.4)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(11.7)	(10.0)	(21.7)	30	(*)	(*)	3
None or one	(93.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(4.4)	(10.2)	(14.6)	29	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	87.0	11.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	98.3	14.4	2.4	16.8	107	(*)	(*)	15
Second	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.5	6.5	19.0	87	(*)	(*)	11
Middle	86.0	12.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	11.0	7.0	18.0	65	(*)	(*)	7
Fourth	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.3	7.6	22.9	61	(*)	(*)	9
Richest	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.3	9.9	16.3	59	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	86.7	12.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	98.8	12.9	4.9	17.8	258	(3.8)	(96.2)	33
Richest 40 percent	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.9	8.7	19.7	120	(*)	(*)	13

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

^A The category “Patronage nurse” for “Skilled attendant” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The categories “Relative/Friend” and “Husband/Partner” for “Other” are not shown because no cases were found.

^C The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 4 cases.

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM. 6.3R: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and percent distribution of women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth ^{1,A}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Percent distribution of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing		
Total	73.0	379	5.6	53.0	40.4	1.0	100.0	102
Area								
Urban	73.9	256	5.3	57.2	37.5	0.0	100.0	67
Other	71.2	123	(6.0)	(45.1)	(46.0)	(3.0)	100.0	35
Age								
15–19	79.8	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
20–24	73.5	153	(5.4)	(50.9)	(41.1)	(2.6)	100.0	41
25–29	75.8	99	(3.2)	(46.8)	(50.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
30–34	(52.6)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
35–39	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
40–44	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
45–49	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education								
None	(56.8)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Primary	73.9	263	5.8	54.3	38.4	1.5	100.0	69
Secondary or higher	79.6	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Activity status								
Employed	(84.9)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Unemployed	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Inactive	71.0	315	4.0	51.8	43.1	1.2	100.0	91
Material deprivation								
Three or more	72.5	320	4.0	50.9	44.0	1.2	100.0	88
Two	(75.5)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
None or one	(75.4)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

Table TM. 6.3R: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and percent distribution of women by reason for not being in the same room with the child after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth ^{1,A}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Percent distribution of women who reported not being in the same room with the child after birth by reason				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being in the same room with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing		
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	66.5	107	(7.4)	(49.8)	(42.8)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Second	73.2	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Middle	79.8	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Fourth	69.7	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Richest	80.5	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	72.1	258	6.4	52.0	40.1	1.5	100.0	72
Richest 40 percent	75.0	120	(3.4)	(55.4)	(41.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30

¹ MICS indicator TM.S12 – Coverage by baby-friendly services

^A Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being in the same room with the child after birth.

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

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

6.8 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, with more than 80 percent of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through to adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood, such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{64, 65}

Premature birth – being born before 37 weeks' gestation – is the primary cause of LBW, given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as most foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted, with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{66, 67, 68} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase the risk of having an LBW child, which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{69, 70} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{71, 72}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among babies who are not weighed at birth, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have their birthweight measured when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of babies who are not weighed at birth are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, the quality of the majority of available birthweight data from low and middle-

⁶⁴ Katz, J. et al., 'Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp. 417–25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9

⁶⁵ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha, 'Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales', *PLOS Medicine*, vol. 13, no. 5, 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069

⁶⁶ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser, 'Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes', *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol 32, no. 1, 2010, pp. 5–25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001

⁶⁷ Qian, M. et al., 'The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan', *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, vol. 21, no. 7, 2017, pp. 1512–1521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1

⁶⁸ Drake, A., and B. Walker, 'The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk', *Journal of Endocrinology*, vol. 180, no. 1, 2004, pp. 1–16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001

⁶⁹ Han, Z. et al. 2012, 'Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada*, vol. 34, no. 8, 2012, pp. 721–746. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3

⁷⁰ Han, Z. et al., 'Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses', *International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 40, no. 1, 2011, pp. 65–101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195

⁷¹ Periera, P. et al., 'Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis' *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, vol. 19, no. 5, 2017, pp. 497–505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁷² Zheng, W. et al., 'Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age', *Plos One*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241

income countries is often poor and can further bias LBW estimates.⁷³ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing and birthweights that appeared to have been rounded up to 2,500g.⁷⁴ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 percent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation was used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Tables TM.7.1 and TM.7.1R therefore present only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available medical cards or from the mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

⁷³ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178–85. doi:PMC2624216.

⁷⁴ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total^{C, D}	62.4	37.4	99.9	331	3.1	2.6	5.6	331
Area								
Urban	65.1	34.8	99.9	197	3.4	3.4	6.8	196
Other	58.6	41.2	100.0	135	2.6	1.3	3.9	134
Region								
Belgrade	67.2	32.8	100.0	90	3.0	2.8	5.8	90
Vojvodina	64.4	35.6	100.0	97	6.6	2.4	9.0	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	60.1	39.9	100.0	78	0.4	1.3	1.8	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	55.6	43.5	99.6	66	1.1	4.0	5.1	66
Education								
Primary or none	42.0	57.0	100.0	32	2.3	3.0	5.4	32
Secondary	65.3	34.7	100.0	142	3.7	3.9	7.6	142
Higher	64.0	35.8	99.8	157	2.7	1.3	4.0	157
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
20–34	63.1	36.7	99.9	246	2.4	2.6	5.0	245
35–49	59.7	40.3	100.0	79	5.1	2.4	7.4	79
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	69.1	30.7	99.8	126	2.1	2.7	4.8	125
2–3	60.9	39.1	100.0	183	3.9	2.8	6.7	183
4–5	(39.7)	(58.9)	(100.0)	22	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	21
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Activity status								
Employed	63.3	36.6	99.9	209	2.9	3.1	6.1	208
Unemployed	61.5	38.5	100.0	27	7.5	0.0	7.5	27
Inactive	60.8	38.8	100.0	95	2.1	2.1	4.1	95
Material deprivation								
Three or more	53.3	46.2	100.0	64	3.5	2.7	6.2	64
One or two	65.9	34.1	100.0	105	2.7	2.9	5.6	105
None	63.7	36.1	99.9	162	3.1	2.3	5.5	162
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	43.1	56.9	100.0	51	0.7	3.4	4.0	51
Second	56.1	43.3	100.0	48	0.4	1.6	2.0	48
Middle	72.4	27.2	99.6	57	9.4	2.6	12.0	57
Fourth	60.4	39.6	100.0	81	1.7	5.1	6.8	81
Richest	71.8	28.2	100.0	94	3.1	0.5	3.6	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

^C The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 1 case.

^D The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table TM.7.1R: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total^C	42.0	56.0	98.6	379	3.6	7.4	11.0	371
Area								
Urban	41.6	57.2	98.7	256	3.0	8.3	11.3	253
Other	42.9	53.5	98.3	123	5.0	5.4	10.4	118
Education								
None	(33.2)	(66.8)	(100.0)	44	(5.4)	(13.6)	(18.9)	44
Primary	44.5	52.6	98.0	263	4.0	7.3	11.3	255
Secondary or higher	38.2	61.8	100.0	72	1.0	3.9	5.0	72
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	47.6	49.3	98.3	91	3.5	3.0	6.5	88
20–34	39.9	58.3	98.7	276	3.8	8.8	12.6	271
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	43.9	52.6	97.7	111	3.6	2.6	6.2	107
2–3	39.4	59.1	98.4	168	3.3	9.7	13.0	165
4–5	48.7	49.8	100.0	77	5.6	6.9	12.5	76
6+	(29.6)	(70.4)	(100.0)	23	(0.0)	(14.4)	(14.4)	23
Activity status								
Employed	(39.4)	(58.1)	(97.5)	42	(0.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	40
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	44.0	53.9	98.7	315	4.4	7.6	12.0	308
Material deprivation								
Three or more	40.2	57.4	98.4	320	3.3	8.1	11.4	312
Two	(53.1)	(46.9)	(100.0)	30	(2.5)	(3.8)	(6.3)	30
None or one	(50.4)	(49.6)	(100.0)	29	(8.0)	(3.2)	(11.2)	29
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	42.5	54.8	98.5	107	3.1	10.8	13.9	104
Second	44.9	52.1	97.0	87	0.7	5.5	6.2	84
Middle	44.0	52.6	98.4	65	6.8	11.2	18.0	63
Fourth	33.5	66.5	100.0	61	8.8	5.3	14.1	61
Richest	43.4	56.6	100.0	59	0.0	1.9	1.9	59
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	43.7	53.3	98.0	258	3.2	9.2	12.4	251
Richest 40 percent	38.4	61.6	100.0	120	4.5	3.7	8.1	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

^C The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 4 cases.

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

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

6.9 THERMAL CARE FOR NEWBORNS

The time of the birth and the period immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns die annually in the first month of life,⁷⁵ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth.⁷⁶ This is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.⁷⁷

The Maternal and Newborn Health module includes specific questions on content of care.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to: thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care and contribute to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Tables TM.8.4 and TM.8.4R present the percentage of last-born children in the last two years who were dried after birth, the percentage who were put directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, the percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

⁷⁵ UNICEF, et al., *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*, UNICEF, New York, 2017.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁷⁶ Lawn, J. et al., Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival, *The Lancet*, vol. 384, no. 9938, 2014, 189–205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁷⁷ WHO et al, *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2015*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth, percentage placed directly on bare skin of mother's chest, percentage given skin to skin contact, and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest ^A	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ^{2,B}	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^C	DK/Don't remember		
Total^{D,E}	81.3	63.0	31.7	67.0	1.8	10.2	1.2	19.8	100.0	331
Sex of newborn										
Male	80.0	60.1	28.0	68.9	1.6	8.2	1.3	20.0	100.0	184
Female	83.0	66.6	36.3	64.7	2.0	12.7	1.1	19.6	100.0	147
Area										
Urban	78.1	62.2	32.2	59.0	2.2	12.9	1.1	24.8	100.0	197
Other	86.0	64.2	30.9	78.7	1.2	6.3	1.3	12.5	100.0	135
Region										
Belgrade	74.9	72.7	35.1	37.4	0.7	24.8	2.3	34.8	100.0	90
Vojvodina	83.5	61.4	34.1	69.6	4.5	2.3	0.9	22.6	100.0	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.5	62.9	28.7	85.3	0.8	7.1	1.1	5.7	100.0	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	79.7	52.3	26.9	82.1	0.4	5.7	0.0	11.9	100.0	66
Education										
Primary or none	79.4	69.6	34.6	75.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	14.2	100.0	32
Secondary	82.2	61.6	31.5	74.1	2.0	6.6	0.9	16.3	100.0	142
Higher	80.9	62.9	31.2	59.0	1.9	13.4	1.6	24.1	100.0	157
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20–34	82.5	60.8	31.5	68.9	1.4	8.4	0.9	20.4	100.0	246
35–49	76.7	68.4	31.1	59.6	3.0	15.9	2.2	19.3	100.0	79
Activity status										
Employed	82.0	62.0	33.3	66.1	1.9	10.4	1.0	20.5	100.0	209
Unemployed	82.3	51.8	26.5	70.5	5.6	9.9	1.4	12.5	100.0	27
Inactive	79.7	68.4	29.5	68.1	0.3	9.9	1.4	20.3	100.0	95

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth, percentage placed directly on bare skin of mother's chest, percentage given skin to skin contact, and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest ^A	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ^{2,B}	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^C	DK/Don't remember		
Material deprivation										
Three or more	76.1	65.1	33.9	67.8	1.4	13.5	1.2	16.0	100.0	64
One or two	83.8	63.1	32.7	68.7	2.0	6.1	2.0	21.3	100.0	105
None	81.8	62.1	30.1	65.6	1.8	11.6	0.6	20.3	100.0	162
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	77.5	64.5	32.3	70.6	0.0	13.0	1.1	15.3	100.0	51
Second	91.9	63.6	36.5	65.4	1.2	13.8	1.0	18.6	100.0	48
Middle	87.6	59.1	24.9	76.5	0.0	9.0	2.4	12.1	100.0	57
Fourth	77.4	59.3	32.1	75.0	1.7	5.6	0.4	17.3	100.0	81
Richest	77.5	67.4	32.5	53.3	4.1	11.7	1.2	29.7	100.0	94

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

^A Includes all children who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not.

^B Skin-to-skin contact refers to children who were reported not being wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest.

^C Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

^D The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 1 case.

^E The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth, percentage placed directly on bare skin of mother's chest, percentage given skin to skin contact, and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest ^A	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ^{2,B}	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^C	DK/Don't remember		
Total^P	82.3	71.6	37.4	73.9	2.3	6.5	0.7	16.6	100.0	379
Sex of newborn										
Male	80.8	71.7	40.1	75.4	0.7	8.9	1.3	13.8	100.0	196
Female	84.0	71.5	34.4	72.3	4.0	3.9	0.0	19.7	100.0	183
Area										
Urban	83.6	73.4	42.2	74.0	3.0	6.8	1.0	15.2	100.0	256
Other	79.6	67.8	27.2	73.7	0.8	5.8	0.0	19.7	100.0	123
Education										
None	(82.6)	(77.4)	(49.7)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(25.5)	100.0	44
Primary	81.9	71.4	35.9	74.5	2.8	6.2	0.0	16.6	100.0	263
Secondary or higher	83.9	68.7	35.3	74.3	1.9	8.9	3.6	11.3	100.0	72
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	77.1	69.0	37.1	74.5	4.3	5.1	0.0	16.1	100.0	91
20–34	83.6	71.2	37.1	72.6	1.7	7.2	0.9	17.5	100.0	276
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Activity status										
Employed	(78.8)	(66.2)	(31.5)	(69.9)	(5.1)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(15.5)	100.0	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Inactive	82.3	72.1	37.7	73.5	1.8	6.3	0.8	17.6	100.0	315
Material deprivation										
Three or more	82.5	72.9	37.4	75.7	2.3	6.0	0.8	15.1	100.0	320
Two	(86.1)	(62.8)	(38.1)	(65.4)	(3.8)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	30
None or one	(76.5)	(65.9)	(35.9)	(62.4)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	100.0	29

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth, percentage placed directly on bare skin of mother's chest, percentage given skin to skin contact, and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest ^A	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ^{2,B}	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^C	DK/Don't remember		
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	80.1	71.5	37.1	75.3	3.4	4.7	1.2	15.4	100.0	107
Second	81.8	78.8	41.2	80.2	0.0	6.4	1.5	11.9	100.0	87
Middle	81.0	66.1	25.3	63.3	6.0	4.9	0.0	25.8	100.0	65
Fourth	80.4	64.3	39.3	73.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	23.2	100.0	61
Richest	90.6	74.8	43.5	74.1	1.9	15.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	59
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	80.9	72.6	35.5	73.9	2.9	5.3	1.0	16.8	100.0	258
Richest 40 percent	85.4	69.4	41.3	73.8	1.0	9.0	0.0	16.2	100.0	120

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

^A Includes all children who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not.

^B Skin-to-skin contact refers to children who were reported not being wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest.

^C Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

^D The background characteristic "Place of delivery" is not shown in the table because all deliveries happened in public facility except in 4 cases.

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

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

6.10 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{78,79} A set of questions was administered to all women aged 15–49 years to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1WR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, and the percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

The percentage of women aged 15–49 years who used a condom during their last intercourse, among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months (MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among women with multiple sexual partnerships), is not shown in this table for women living in Roma settlements (Table TM.10.1WR) because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

For women aged 15–49 years in the general population in Serbia, the percentage of condom use during their last intercourse among those with multiple sexual partnerships is 72.0 percent (MICS indicator TM.23), however this figure should be treated with caution because it is based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men⁷⁹. Tables TM.10.2W and TM.10.2WR show key sexual behaviour indicators for women aged 15–24 years.

Percentages of women aged 15–49 years with missing/incomplete information on time since last intercourse are shown in data quality tables DQ.3.3W and DQ.3.3WR in Appendix D. The table for the 2019 Serbia MICS shows that 9.3 percent of women aged 15–49 years have missing information on time since last intercourse. This percentage is 3.1 percent for women living in Roma settlements.

⁷⁸ UNAIDS et al., *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention – Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*, UNAIDS, Geneva, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷⁹ UNAIDS, *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 – Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*, UNAIDS, Geneva, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women 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			
Total	87.9	73.1	1.0	3,740	(71.6)	39
Area						
Urban	88.3	72.1	1.2	2,349	(*)	27
Other	87.1	74.7	0.8	1,391	(*)	12
Region						
Belgrade	91.4	74.4	2.2	908	(*)	20
Vojvodina	88.7	71.1	1.2	1,125	(*)	14
Sumadija and Western Serbia	82.7	77.6	0.5	941	(*)	5
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.6	68.9	0.1	765	(*)	1
Age						
15–24	50.2	40.4	2.9	827	(*)	24
15–19	23.0	19.4	2.2	384	(*)	9
15–17	10.1	6.2	0.4	204	(*)	1
18–19	37.7	34.4	4.3	179	(*)	8
20–24	73.7	58.6	3.4	443	(*)	15
25–29	93.3	79.8	0.1	436	(*)	0
30–39	99.3	88.0	1.2	1,186	(*)	14
40–49	99.6	78.0	0.1	1,291	(*)	1
Education						
Primary or none	95.0	81.3	0.3	299	(*)	1
Secondary	85.0	72.0	0.6	1,887	(*)	11
Higher	90.0	72.8	1.7	1,554	(*)	27
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	86.6	0.3	2,598	(*)	9
Never married/in union	60.2	42.3	2.6	1,140	(*)	30
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	88.2	73.6	1.1	3,248	(76.5)	37
Hungarian	86.1	65.3	0.3	112	(*)	0
Bosnian	70.7	69.5	0.0	106	–	0
Roma	83.5	78.1	0.9	85	(*)	1
Other/Does not want to declare	94.8	67.7	0.8	189	(*)	1
Activity status						
Employed	97.3	80.7	0.8	2,279	(*)	19
Unemployed	88.4	77.2	0.0	439	–	0
Inactive	66.6	54.2	2.0	1,022	(*)	21
Material deprivation						
Three or more	85.4	67.4	1.0	804	(*)	8
One or two	87.9	75.1	1.4	1,371	(*)	19
None	89.0	74.2	0.8	1,565	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	85.2	70.6	0.4	490	(*)	2
Second	85.2	71.0	1.2	686	(*)	8
Middle	87.7	73.2	1.8	804	(*)	15
Fourth	89.5	76.0	1.0	847	(*)	8
Richest	89.9	73.1	0.7	914	(*)	6

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators^A, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who:					Number of never-married women and girls aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²		A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Total^B	50.2	1.2	2.9	827	58.5	703	7.5	67.0	334	72.5	224
Area											
Urban	50.5	0.6	3.4	501	56.4	439	6.5	71.0	197	73.7	140
Other	49.7	2.0	2.1	326	62.1	264	9.0	61.3	136	70.5	84
Region											
Belgrade	58.8	0.0	7.4	174	46.0	156	3.4	79.6	77	(76.1)	61
Vojvodina	57.2	2.9	2.4	276	50.4	234	10.2	69.9	131	70.7	92
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.6	0.4	1.5	221	72.6	190	8.7	63.0	79	(69.8)	50
Southern and Eastern Serbia	45.9	0.3	0.6	156	68.1	124	4.6	45.3	47	(*)	21
Age											
15–19	23.0	1.0	2.2	384	80.0	369	3.8	80.3	74	(66.9)	60
15–17	10.1	0.9	0.4	204	92.8	198	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	6
18–19	37.7	1.1	4.3	179	65.2	171	(2.5)	(86.8)	62	(65.9)	53
20–24	73.7	1.3	3.4	443	34.9	335	8.6	63.2	260	74.5	164
20–22	70.2	1.9	3.1	248	37.3	198	10.0	68.2	144	74.9	98
23–24	78.1	0.6	3.8	195	31.3	136	6.8	57.1	116	73.9	66
Education											
Primary or none	(64.5)	(20.4)	(0.0)	37	(*)	17	(27.1)	(29.4)	23	(*)	7
Secondary	36.7	0.4	0.9	423	74.7	359	8.9	54.4	129	63.0	70
Higher	64.3	0.1	5.4	366	39.9	327	4.0	80.7	182	80.3	147
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	7.6	0.6	123	na	na	18.7	6.3	117	(*)	7
Never married/in union	41.5	0.0	3.3	703	58.5	703	1.4	100.0	216	73.9	216

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators^A, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who:					Number of never-married women and girls aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²		A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴			
Activity status											
Employed	73.1	0.8	3.3	172	33.8	137	3.9	68.8	100	65.4	69
Unemployed	58.5	0.4	0.0	88	52.6	70	(12.3)	(59.4)	41	(*)	24
Inactive	41.9	1.4	3.2	566	66.2	497	8.3	67.8	193	74.7	131
Material deprivation											
Three or more	47.6	3.9	3.2	190	66.7	149	9.7	54.0	80	(64.4)	43
One or two	51.5	0.3	3.5	318	56.7	272	11.3	70.3	135	69.9	95
None	50.4	0.3	2.0	319	56.0	282	1.8	72.0	120	79.4	86
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	48.8	5.6	0.7	127	72.4	90	20.4	42.8	55	(*)	24
Second	47.4	0.6	2.8	172	63.2	143	7.7	59.9	66	(69.3)	40
Middle	50.9	0.1	6.8	175	56.3	153	0.8	72.9	77	(68.6)	56
Fourth	55.0	0.6	2.6	175	51.2	154	1.0	76.5	74	(80.1)	57
Richest	48.5	0.0	0.9	177	55.9	163	(12.0)	(77.7)	61	(86.1)	48

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young women

² MICS indicator TM.25 – Young women who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.26 – Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non-regular partners

^A The percentage of women aged 15–24 years reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex is not shown in the table because the total number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category na: not applicable

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

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

Table TM.10.1WR: Sex with multiple partners

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and the percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months^A, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	
Total	86.8	76.7	0.3	1,790
Area				
Urban	86.5	75.6	0.3	1,205
Other	87.5	78.8	0.1	585
Age				
15–24	66.9	61.4	0.5	653
15–19	45.8	41.5	0.0	329
15–17	29.6	25.7	0.0	194
18–19	68.9	64.0	0.0	136
20–24	88.4	81.7	1.1	324
25–29	95.2	87.3	0.0	290
30–39	99.4	87.5	0.3	425
40–49	99.1	82.1	0.0	422
Education				
None	94.7	80.5	0.0	214
Primary	89.3	79.4	0.4	1,232
Secondary or higher	72.8	64.5	0.0	344
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	88.6	0.3	1,507
Never married/in union	15.5	13.4	0.2	280
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Activity status of household head				
Employed	87.5	79.1	0.4	1,033
Unemployed	84.5	77.6	0.3	186
Inactive	86.4	72.0	0.0	571
Material deprivation				
Three or more	86.2	76.0	0.3	1,469
Two	92.3	80.0	0.0	171
None or one	86.8	79.8	0.0	150
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	89.9	75.3	0.0	327
Second	86.6	76.0	1.4	357
Middle	84.8	73.2	0.0	357
Fourth	85.7	77.3	0.0	373
Richest	87.3	81.3	0.0	377
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	87.0	74.8	0.5	1,041
Richest 40 percent	86.5	79.3	0.0	749

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 – Multiple sexual partnerships

^A The percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex (MICS indicator TM.23 – Condom use at last sex among women with multiple sexual partnerships) is not shown in the table because the total number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.10.2WR: Key sexual behaviour indicators

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators^A, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women and girls aged 15–24 years who:				Number of never-married women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women and girls aged 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15–24 years		Percentage of women who never had sex ²	A man 10 or more years older ³				A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴
Total	66.9	14.3	0.5	653	87.7	246	4.3	11.6	401	(34.0)	47
Area											
Urban	66.4	13.1	0.7	436	89.8	163	3.8	11.3	263	(*)	30
Other	67.9	16.8	0.3	217	83.7	83	5.1	12.1	138	(*)	17
Age											
15–19	45.8	12.7	0.0	329	90.1	198	3.7	16.9	137	(*)	23
15–17	29.6	9.0	0.0	194	90.5	151	(0.0)	(29.8)	50	(*)	15
18–19	68.9	17.8	0.0	136	(88.8)	47	5.8	9.5	87	(*)	8
20–24	88.4	16.0	1.1	324	77.8	48	4.5	8.9	264	(*)	23
20–22	84.8	14.3	0.3	186	(78.5)	36	4.1	8.5	148	(*)	13
23–24	93.2	18.3	2.1	137	(*)	12	5.1	9.3	116	(*)	11
Education											
None	(86.6)	(33.2)	(0.0)	32	(*)	6	(7.4)	(4.5)	26	(*)	1
Primary	72.3	18.2	0.8	437	85.2	142	4.9	11.3	293	(31.2)	33
Secondary or higher	50.6	1.7	0.0	183	91.8	99	1.0	14.9	82	(*)	12
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	22.5	0.7	407	na	na	4.3	5.0	373	(*)	19
Never married/in union	12.3	0.9	0.3	246	87.7	246	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	28
Activity status											
Employed	66.4	10.6	0.0	89	(77.3)	39	(1.5)	(26.5)	54	(*)	14
Unemployed	53.8	7.2	0.7	93	84.5	51	(1.7)	(24.5)	44	(*)	11
Inactive	69.6	16.5	0.6	470	91.3	157	5.1	7.1	303	(*)	22

Table TM.10.2WR: Key sexual behaviour indicators

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators^A, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women and girls aged 15–24 years who:				Number of never-married women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women and girls aged 15–24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women aged 15–24 years		Percentage of women who never had sex ²	A man 10 or more years older ³				A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴
Material deprivation											
Three or more	66.1	13.9	0.7	549	89.0	209	4.7	10.8	327	(26.8)	36
Two	(75.0)	(17.8)	(0.0)	46	(*)	14	(4.6)	(11.3)	34	(*)	4
None or one	67.7	15.5	0.0	58	(*)	24	(0.0)	(18.3)	39	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	77.3	23.9	0.0	138	(70.3)	44	6.2	15.5	95	(*)	15
Second	70.4	18.2	2.6	139	(92.8)	44	5.9	11.6	88	(*)	10
Middle	60.6	11.3	0.0	131	98.5	52	3.1	4.0	72	(*)	3
Fourth	61.2	11.4	0.0	123	90.1	53	4.2	14.3	71	(*)	10
Richest	63.7	5.4	0.0	122	84.9	52	1.1	11.5	75	(*)	9
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	69.6	17.9	0.9	408	87.8	141	5.2	10.9	254	(*)	28
Richest 40 percent	62.4	8.4	0.0	245	87.5	105	2.6	12.9	147	(*)	19

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 – Sex before age 15 among young women

² MICS indicator TM.25 – Young women who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.26 – Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 – Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 – Condom use with non-regular partners

^A The percentage of women aged 15–24 years reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex is not shown in the table because the total number of women aged 15–24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

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

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNIZATION

Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁸⁰ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children⁸¹ recommends all children be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁸²

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by vaccinations against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Tables TC.1.1 and TC.1.1R. In Serbia, immunization against the pneumococcal infection/disease has been implemented since 1 March 2018 and is therefore not included in the indicator on full immunization, but is presented in Table TC.1.1 to provide an indication of coverage among children born from 1 January 2018.

WHO recommends that all doses in the primary series should be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Serbia National Immunization Programme (see Table below) provides all the above mentioned vaccinations, except for the vaccine against rotavirus, with birth doses of BCG (for tuberculosis) and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), two subsequent doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, polio, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of the Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine (PCV), revaccination doses of DTP, polio, Hib and PCV, and one dose of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the first dose of MMR at 12–15 months, the revaccination doses of DTP, polio and Hib at 18–23 months and the PCV revaccine at 12–23 months of age. Taking this vaccination schedule into consideration, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are based on children aged 24–35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under 3 years of age. All mothers or caregivers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities in cases where the mother or caregiver provided consent for data collection in health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from vaccination records at health facilities, vaccination cards kept at home and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. For calculation of immunization indicators, data from health facilities were used as the

⁸⁰ WHO, 'Immunization Highlights 2015', 27 June 2016. Accessed 23 August 2018.

<http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁸¹ WHO, 'WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization – Summary Tables', 22 August 2018. Accessed 23 August 2018.

http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁸² Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

first and the most credible source. If data from this source were available, other sources were not taken into account for the calculation of vaccination coverage. In cases where data from this source were not available, data from the vaccination card kept at home was used. If the card kept at home was not available, the mother's or caregiver's report of vaccinations was used as the source.

CALENDAR OF MANDATORY IMMUNIZATION		
Age	Vaccine	Institution responsible
At birth	BCG – against tuberculosis HepB – against Hepatitis B (first dose)	Maternity hospital
1 month of age	HepB – against Hepatitis B (second dose)	Health Centre
2 months of age	Combined vaccine DTP-IPV-Hib DTP – against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (first dose) IPV – against poliomyelitis (first dose) Hib – against diseases caused by haemophilus influenzae type b (first dose) PCV – against pneumococcal disease (first dose)	Health Centre
3.5 months of age	Combined vaccine DTP-IPV-Hib DTP – against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (second dose) IPV – against poliomyelitis (second dose) Hib – against diseases caused by haemophilus influenzae type b (second dose) PCV – against pneumococcal disease (second dose)	Health Centre
5 months of age (up to 6 months of age)	Combined vaccine DTP-IPV-Hib DTP – against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (third dose) IPV – against poliomyelitis (third dose) Hib – against diseases caused by haemophilus influenzae type b (third dose) PCV – against pneumococcal disease (third dose)	Health Centre
6 months of age	HepB – against Hepatitis B (third dose)	Health Centre
Second year (12–15 months of age)	MMR – against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose) ⁸³	Health Centre
Second year (12–23 months of age)	PCV – against pneumococcal disease (revaccination)	Health Centre
Second year (18–23 months of age)	Combined vaccine DTP-IPV-Hib DTP – against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (first revaccination) IPV – against poliomyelitis (first revaccination) Hib – against diseases caused by haemophilus influenzae type b (first revaccination)	Health Centre

Tables TC.1.2A and TC.1.2AR present vaccination coverage estimates among children aged 12–23 months by background characteristics, while Tables TC.1.2B and TC.1.2BR present vaccination coverage estimates among children aged 24–35 months. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caregivers' reports.

Tables TC.1.3 and TC.1.3R present vaccination timeliness of immunization against measles among children aged 24–35 months, as per the national calendar.

⁸³ In Serbia, the second dose of MMR (revaccination) is administered at six years of age.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia, 2019

	Children aged 12–23 months:				Children age 24–35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR, OPV1/IPV1, DTP1, HibR1, PCVR1 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	77.3	19.3	96.6	96.4	76.7	16.4	93.0	92.5
Polio^D								
OPV1/IPV1	80.8	16.4	97.2	95.5	85.3	10.6	95.9	95.3
OPV2/IPV2	79.4	16.6	96.0	96.0	84.8	10.8	95.6	92.6
OPV3/IPV3 ²	78.0	14.6	92.6	92.0	84.0	10.5	94.5	89.6
OPVR1/IPVR1	21.6	9.6	31.1	0.0	66.1	7.1	73.2	66.7
DTP								
1	80.8	15.6	96.5	94.8	85.2	10.9	96.0	95.4
2	79.4	15.9	95.3	95.3	84.7	11.1	95.7	92.8
3 ³	78.0	13.9	91.8	91.3	84.0	10.7	94.7	89.8
R1	21.6	8.3	29.9	0.0	66.1	7.5	73.6	67.1
HepB^E								
HepB at birth ^F	81.4	16.2	97.6	97.6	85.4	12.0	97.4	97.1
Within 1 day	68.3	15.3	83.7	83.7	75.5	11.2	86.7	86.7
Later	12.9	0.2	13.1	13.1	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.6
2	81.2	15.1	96.3	96.0	85.2	12.2	97.4	97.4
3 ⁴	77.3	11.2	88.6	79.3	82.5	12.1	94.5	89.8
Hib								
1	80.1	15.6	95.8	94.1	85.2	10.9	96.0	95.4
2	78.7	15.7	94.5	94.5	84.7	11.1	95.7	92.8
3 ⁵	77.3	13.9	91.1	90.6	84.0	10.7	94.7	89.8
R1	21.3	8.7	30.0	0.0	65.8	7.3	73.1	66.7
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)^G								
1	60.0	11.4	71.4	70.9	10.2	7.9	18.1	8.3
2	59.2	10.4	69.7	68.9	8.8	8.2	17.0	5.5
3 ⁶	56.7	8.7	65.4	64.2	3.6	8.3	11.8	11.8
R1	9.1	5.0	14.1	0.2	2.5	3.5	6.1	6.1
Measles – Mumps – Rubella (MMR)^H								
1 ^{7,8}	51.5	8.2	59.7	9.2	77.2	10.1	87.2	83.6

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia, 2019

	Children aged 12–23 months:				Children age 24–35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR, OPVR1/IPVR1, DTPR1, HibR1, PCVR1 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)	
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{9,I}	76.0	13.2	89.2	86.7	72.1	8.8	81.0	73.2
All antigens								
Excluding PCV ^{10,J}	21.6	3.5	25.1	na	61.1	4.7	65.8	52.6
Excluding PCV and revaccines ^K	49.8	5.5	55.3	na	71.1	8.4	79.5	69.4
No vaccinations	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Number of children	365	365	365	365	384	384	384	384

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 – Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^B In Serbia, children under age 3 years primarily receive vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and hemophilus influenzae type b through the combined IPV-DTP-Hib vaccine. There are slight differences in the coverage estimates for these three vaccines as calculated based on vaccination records. Further analysis is required to determine the reasons for these differences.

^C MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5 and TC.6 refer to children aged 12–23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S1, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children aged 24–35 months

^D According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP IPV Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^E The labelling of HepB doses in the 2019 Serbia MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

^F The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, “Within 1 day” includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, “Within 1 day” refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^G In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^H Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.

^I Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from “Basic antigens” for children aged 12–23 months, and kept for age 24–35 months. Therefore, the MICS indicator TC.11a value on coverage by basic antigens is based on children aged 24–35 months.

^J “All antigens: excluding PCV” includes: BCG, PolioR1, DTPR1, HibR1, HepB3 and MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. The PCV vaccine is excluded (see note G).

^K “All antigens: excluding PCV and revaccines” includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Hib3, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine and Polio, DTP and Hib revaccines are excluded.

na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 12–23 months)

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children aged 12–23 months		
	Polio ^A				DTP			HepB ^B			Hib			PCV ^D			Basic antigens ^E	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^F		Vaccination records seen ^G	
	BCG ¹	OPV1/ IPV1	OPV2/ IPV2	OPV3/ IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³	HepB at birth ^C	2	3 ⁴	1	2	3 ⁵	1	2	3 ⁶						
Total	96.6	97.2	96.0	92.6	96.5	95.3	91.8	97.6	96.3	88.6	95.8	94.5	91.1	71.4	69.7	65.4	89.2	0.5	77.3	67.7	365	
Sex																						
Male	95.8	96.8	96.4	93.4	95.5	95.1	92.2	96.8	94.5	85.9	94.7	94.0	91.3	70.1	68.0	65.5	88.6	0.6	77.3	64.4	203	
Female	97.7	97.6	95.6	91.5	97.6	95.6	91.5	98.6	98.6	91.9	97.1	95.1	91.0	73.1	71.7	65.3	89.9	0.4	77.3	71.8	162	
Area																						
Urban	95.7	99.5	97.7	95.1	98.2	96.5	93.9	98.4	96.4	88.4	97.8	96.1	93.5	74.2	71.7	67.3	89.9	0.3	73.8	65.7	213	
Other	97.9	94.0	93.7	89.0	94.0	93.7	89.0	96.5	96.2	88.8	92.9	92.2	87.9	67.5	66.8	62.9	88.2	0.8	82.2	70.4	153	
Region																						
Belgrade	90.3	98.3	95.0	91.1	95.7	92.4	88.5	98.1	97.5	84.7	95.7	91.8	88.5	66.7	63.2	59.0	79.5	0.7	66.0	59.2	100	
Vojvodina	99.4	99.4	99.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	97.7	98.8	95.8	92.0	98.6	98.6	96.9	74.5	73.0	69.8	97.7	0.6	76.3	67.8	101	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.0	99.0	95.1	81.7	81.7	76.3	96.1	0.0	82.2	70.4	88	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.4	89.4	88.3	83.6	89.4	88.3	83.6	92.6	91.3	81.0	88.2	87.1	82.5	61.6	59.8	55.5	82.8	0.9	87.7	75.5	76	
Mother's education																						
Primary or none	(97.8)	(92.0)	(81.7)	(73.3)	(92.0)	(81.7)	(73.3)	(92.0)	(92.0)	(78.8)	(92.0)	(81.7)	(73.3)	(57.4)	(57.4)	(52.6)	(73.3)	(2.2)	(69.4)	(55.2)	32	
Secondary	94.6	95.9	95.4	91.2	95.9	95.4	91.2	98.1	97.4	90.4	95.3	94.8	90.7	69.1	68.3	62.9	86.3	0.0	82.7	72.3	159	
Higher	98.3	99.3	99.3	97.3	97.8	97.8	95.8	98.2	96.1	88.7	96.8	96.5	94.8	76.1	73.2	70.1	94.8	0.7	73.8	65.8	175	
Ethnicity of household head^H																						
Serbian	96.2	97.2	96.9	93.5	96.4	96.1	92.7	97.7	97.0	89.1	95.8	95.4	92.1	70.5	68.5	64.5	89.7	0.6	77.3	67.2	321	
Other	(100.0)	(97.1)	(89.6)	(85.7)	(97.1)	(89.6)	(85.7)	(97.1)	(91.6)	(84.8)	(95.4)	(87.9)	(83.9)	(78.0)	(78.0)	(72.2)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(71.5)	44	
Mother's activity status																						
Employed	98.4	98.9	98.5	94.8	97.8	97.4	93.7	98.2	96.2	87.4	97.0	96.4	93.0	73.1	70.8	66.2	92.4	0.3	77.1	66.8	231	
Unemployed	(96.0)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(96.3)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(96.3)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(91.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(93.8)	(60.5)	(59.2)	(53.1)	(94.2)	(1.9)	(78.1)	(72.9)	36	
Inactive	92.8	92.8	89.4	85.8	92.8	89.4	85.8	96.0	96.0	90.1	92.8	89.4	85.8	71.5	70.9	68.2	79.9	0.7	77.4	67.8	98	
Material deprivation																						
Three or more	96.9	89.2	84.2	78.9	89.2	84.2	78.9	94.1	93.2	82.2	89.2	84.2	78.9	65.0	64.2	58.5	76.8	1.1	77.1	65.8	65	
One or two	98.1	98.1	98.1	95.3	95.8	95.8	93.1	98.6	98.6	89.1	95.0	94.5	92.3	70.8	68.3	65.6	92.2	0.5	71.9	63.4	114	
None	95.7	99.4	98.9	95.6	99.4	98.9	95.6	98.2	96.0	90.5	98.5	98.0	94.8	74.1	72.4	67.8	91.7	0.4	80.7	70.9	186	

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 12–23 months)

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received:															Percentage with:		Number of children aged 12–23 months			
	Polio ^A				DTP			HepB ^B			Hib			PCV ^D			Vaccination records ^F		Vaccination records seen ^G		
	BCG ¹	OPV1/IPV1	OPV2/IPV2	OPV3/IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³	HepB at birth ^C	2	3 ⁴	1	2	3 ⁵	1	2	3 ⁶				Basic antigens ^E	No vaccinations
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	98.9	92.4	86.3	81.5	92.4	86.3	81.5	93.5	93.5	84.7	90.7	84.7	79.8	62.8	62.8	61.4	81.5	0.0	77.9	62.7	55
Second	97.4	93.5	93.5	84.6	93.5	93.5	84.6	97.7	97.7	86.2	93.5	92.3	84.6	68.6	67.5	58.7	83.3	1.3	83.8	74.5	52
Middle	99.1	98.5	97.2	94.1	98.5	97.2	94.1	99.4	97.9	92.3	98.5	97.2	94.1	60.2	58.1	53.7	93.2	0.0	75.4	67.7	65
Fourth	98.3	98.7	98.7	95.0	95.5	95.5	91.9	98.7	97.2	87.4	94.5	94.5	90.8	76.9	75.4	71.4	91.0	0.8	81.8	75.2	84
Richest	92.5	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.5	99.5	99.1	97.8	95.5	90.3	98.7	98.7	98.4	79.5	76.5	73.0	92.1	0.5	71.6	61.2	110

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 – Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

^A According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP IPV Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^B The labelling of HepB doses in the 2019 Serbia MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

^C Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing.

^D In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^E Basic antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV3, DTP3 and MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from “Basic antigens” for children aged 12–23 months.

^F Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^G Includes children for whom vaccination cards/health facility records or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

^H The ethnicity category “Other” includes categories: Albanian, Bosnian, Hungarian, Roma, Other and Does not want to declare.

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

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 24–35 months)

Percentage of children aged 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received:									Percentage with:		Number of children aged 24–35 months
	Full vaccination									Vaccination records ^G	Vaccination records seen ^H	
	OPVR1/ IPVR1 ^A	DTPR1	HibR1	PCVR1 ^B	MMR ^{1,2,C}	All antigens:			No vaccinations			
					Basic antigens ^{3,D}	excluding PCV ^{4,E}	excluding PCV and revaccines ^F					
Total	73.2	73.6	73.1	6.1	87.2	81.0	65.8	79.5	0.5	74.8	66.7	384
Sex												
Male	73.2	73.0	72.4	5.8	86.6	78.7	64.5	77.1	0.2	72.5	64.7	190
Female	73.2	74.2	73.7	6.4	87.9	83.3	67.1	81.9	0.8	77.1	68.6	194
Area												
Urban	71.9	71.5	71.1	8.6	84.1	76.5	62.1	74.2	0.3	75.1	67.5	220
Other	74.9	76.3	75.8	2.7	91.4	86.9	70.9	86.6	0.7	74.4	65.5	165
Region												
Belgrade	64.2	67.5	65.7	1.2	78.9	69.1	50.0	65.9	1.2	73.7	69.6	102
Vojvodina	82.8	82.8	82.8	14.3	92.9	86.2	79.6	85.5	0.0	78.1	65.2	91
Sumadija and Western Serbia	78.0	78.0	78.0	2.7	92.0	92.0	76.7	90.9	0.0	72.8	66.6	115
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.5	64.2	64.2	7.9	84.4	74.1	54.3	73.5	1.0	75.5	64.5	77
Mother's education												
Primary or none	(76.4)	(76.4)	(76.4)	(6.6)	(86.0)	(86.0)	(76.4)	(86.0)	(1.8)	(60.7)	(53.8)	41
Secondary	71.2	71.6	71.1	2.4	89.0	84.8	65.7	83.2	0.0	75.9	68.8	165
Higher	74.2	74.8	74.2	9.4	85.9	76.3	63.5	74.6	0.7	77.1	67.7	178
Ethnicity of household head^I												
Serbian	74.9	74.8	74.2	5.4	87.8	81.2	66.5	79.4	0.4	78.2	70.3	326
Other	63.7	67.1	67.1	9.7	83.9	79.8	62.2	79.8	1.3	56.0	46.7	59
Mother's activity status												
Employed	76.5	76.2	75.7	8.9	89.3	84.0	69.3	82.3	0.0	75.2	67.1	238
Unemployed	64.1	64.1	64.1	1.5	74.6	65.0	51.4	63.7	0.0	77.8	69.9	42
Inactive	69.2	71.4	70.6	1.6	87.6	80.4	63.8	79.5	1.9	72.9	64.4	105
Material deprivation												
Three or more	65.7	65.7	64.7	4.0	81.1	75.7	59.0	75.0	0.9	69.2	59.8	82
One or two	73.1	73.8	73.8	4.3	89.3	82.6	66.6	82.4	0.0	74.2	65.5	136
None	76.9	77.2	76.6	8.6	88.6	82.2	68.6	79.4	0.7	78.1	71.0	167

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 24–35 months)

Percentage of children aged 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received:									Percentage with:		Number of children aged 24–35 months
	Full vaccination									Vaccination records ^G	Vaccination records seen ^H	
	OPVR1/IPVR1 ^A	DTPR1	HibR1	PCVR1 ^B	MMR ^{1,2,C}	Basic antigens ^{3,D}	excluding PCV ^{4,E}	excluding PCV and revaccines ^F	No vaccinations			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	66.3	69.8	68.6	0.0	87.7	82.0	62.9	81.2	1.1	69.8	62.9	69
Second	79.3	76.2	76.2	5.6	93.0	89.8	74.2	89.8	0.0	58.8	57.8	59
Middle	77.5	77.5	77.5	6.3	88.8	85.0	70.4	84.2	0.0	85.9	73.6	65
Fourth	71.1	72.1	71.1	8.2	83.4	78.7	65.1	77.1	0.0	78.8	70.1	108
Richest	73.8	73.8	73.8	8.5	86.6	73.7	59.8	70.3	1.5	76.6	66.0	84

¹ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

³ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

⁴ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)

^A According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP-IPV-Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^B In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^C Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children after 12 months of age up to age 15 months.

^D Basic antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV3, DTP3 and MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from “Basic antigens” for children aged 12–23 months, and kept for age 24–35 months. Therefore, the MICS indicator TC.11a value on coverage by basic antigens is based on children aged 24–35 months.

^E “All antigens: excluding PCV” includes: BCG, PolioR1, DTPR1, HibR1, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine is excluded (see note D).

^F “All antigens: excluding PCV and revaccines” includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Hib3, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine and Polio, DTP and Hib revaccines are excluded.

^G Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^H Includes children for whom vaccination cards/health facility records or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

^I The ethnicity category “Other” includes categories: Albanian, Bosnian, Hungarian, Roma, Other and Does not want to declare.

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

Table TC.1.3: Timeliness of measles vaccine

Percentage of children aged 24–35 months vaccinated on time against measles, Serbia, 2019		
	Percentage of children who received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age ^{1,A}	Number of children
Total^B	43.2	366
Sex		
Male	41.7	180
Female	44.6	186
Area		
Urban	35.2	207
Other	53.6	159
Region		
Belgrade	27.1	94
Vojvodina	54.5	86
Sumadija and Western Serbia	61.1	115
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.8	71
Age (in months)		
24–29	47.6	189
30–35	38.5	177
Mother's education		
Primary or none	(68.8)	33
Secondary	48.7	160
Higher	33.2	173
Father's education		
Primary or none	(62.8)	30
Secondary	47.1	205
Higher	34.2	112
Biological father not in the household	(*)	19
Mother's activity status		
Employed	42.2	225
Unemployed	(26.2)	40
Inactive	52.2	100
Material deprivation		
Three or more	46.6	76
One or two	45.3	129
None	39.8	160
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	58.7	64
Second	50.1	55
Middle	47.7	64
Fourth	29.9	104
Richest	39.6	79
¹ MICS indicator TC.S2 – Timeliness of measles immunization coverage		
^A Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later. ^B The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children age 12–23 months:				Children age 24–35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR, OPVR1/IPVR1, DTPR1, HibR1, PCVR1 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	78.8	14.6	93.5	92.6	76.8	10.8	87.6	87.6
Polio^D								
OPV1/IPV1	83.8	4.5	88.3	86.1	83.8	5.4	89.2	84.4
OPV2/IPV2	74.5	6.5	81.0	75.7	80.6	4.8	85.4	73.5
OPV3/IPV3 ²	69.8	4.5	74.3	67.4	74.6	5.7	80.3	60.3
OPVR1/IPVR1	16.8	7.1	23.9	0.0	43.5	9.0	52.5	44.4
DTP								
1	82.7	4.5	87.2	84.9	84.9	5.4	90.3	85.3
2	73.4	6.5	79.9	74.4	82.0	4.8	86.8	74.3
3 ³	68.9	4.5	73.3	66.3	76.3	5.4	81.7	61.0
R1	16.2	7.1	23.3	0.0	44.8	6.5	51.4	42.4
HepB^E								
HepB at birth ^F	87.9	8.6	96.5	96.0	87.0	5.9	92.9	90.9
Within 1 day	68.6	7.9	76.5	76.5	68.6	5.9	74.5	73.9
Later	13.5	0.0	13.5	13.0	16.5	0.0	16.5	15.2
2	81.7	7.8	89.5	87.5	84.5	5.7	90.2	85.3
3 ⁴	63.0	6.9	69.9	60.2	74.1	7.7	81.8	61.6
Hib								
1	81.4	4.5	86.0	84.4	82.9	5.8	88.7	84.2
2	72.8	6.5	79.3	73.7	80.0	5.2	85.2	73.1
3 ⁵	69.0	4.5	73.4	66.3	74.3	5.8	80.0	59.8
R1	15.5	7.1	22.6	0.0	42.6	6.1	48.8	41.1
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)^G								
1	59.7	3.4	63.1	61.5	7.4	11.1	18.5	14.1
2	52.3	4.0	56.4	55.1	6.5	10.8	17.3	17.3
3 ⁶	44.2	2.7	47.0	45.1	5.2	9.5	14.8	0.0
R1	6.3	2.8	9.0	0.9	3.9	4.6	8.5	na
Measles – Mumps – Rubella (MMR)^H								
1 ^{7,8}	51.4	3.3	54.7	9.1	72.2	4.3	76.5	72.6

Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children age 12–23 months:				Children age 24–35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR, OPVR1/IPVR1, DTPR1, HibR1, PCVR1 by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^{A,B}	Mother's report	Either ^C (Crude coverage)	
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{9,I}	67.4	2.5	70.0	58.4	64.7	1.5	66.2	41.8
All antigens								
Excluding PCV ^{10,J}	18.1	0.7	18.8	na	44.4	0.8	45.2	20.6
Excluding PCV and revaccines ^K	45.3	1.8	47.1	na	62.4	0.8	63.2	34.7
No vaccinations	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.8	3.5	3.5
Number of children	187	187	187	187	233	233	233	233

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 – Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^B In Serbia, children under age 3 years primarily receive vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio and hemophilus influenzae type b through the combined IPV-DTP-Hib vaccine. There are slight differences in the coverage estimates for these three vaccines as calculated based on vaccination records. Further analysis is required to determine the reasons for these differences.

^C MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5 and TC.6 refer to children aged 12–23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S1, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children aged 24–35 months

^D According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP IPV Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^E The labelling of HepB doses in the 2019 Serbia MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

^F The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, “Within 1 day” includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, “Within 1 day” refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^G In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^H Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.

^I Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from “Basic antigens” for children aged 12–23 months, and kept for age 24–35 months. Therefore, the MICS indicator TC.11a value on coverage by basic antigens is based on children aged 24–35 months.

^J “All antigens: excluding PCV” includes: BCG, PolioR1, DTPR1, HibR1, HepB3 and MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. The PCV vaccine is excluded (see note G).

^K “All antigens: excluding PCV and revaccines” includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Hib3, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine and Polio, DTP and Hib revaccines are excluded.

na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2AR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 12–23 months)

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children aged 12–23 months		
	Polio ^A			DTP			HepB ^B			Hib			PCV ^D			Basic antigens ^E	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^F	Vaccination records seen ^G			
	BCG ¹	OPV1/IPV1	OPV2/IPV2	OPV3/IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³	HepB at birth ^C	2	3 ⁴	1	2	3 ⁵	1	2						3 ⁶	
Total	93.5	88.3	81.0	74.3	87.2	79.9	73.3	96.5	89.5	69.9	86.0	79.3	73.4	63.1	56.4	47.0	70.0	1.3	62.8	58.8	187	
Sex																						
Male	93.2	91.2	80.7	71.1	89.0	78.5	70.0	96.2	89.3	66.3	86.6	77.3	69.2	61.1	52.9	42.7	67.7	2.6	64.1	57.7	95	
Female	93.7	85.3	81.3	77.7	85.3	81.3	76.8	96.9	89.6	73.6	85.3	81.3	77.8	65.2	60.0	51.4	72.3	0.0	61.4	59.8	92	
Area																						
Urban	92.8	87.9	81.5	73.4	87.9	81.5	72.8	97.2	88.3	70.4	86.2	80.6	72.2	62.2	54.6	44.5	67.9	0.3	59.8	57.4	129	
Other	94.9	89.1	79.9	76.3	85.4	76.2	74.6	95.0	92.1	68.6	85.4	76.2	76.2	65.2	60.4	52.5	74.6	3.7	69.4	61.8	58	
Mother's education																						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	92.9	88.0	80.9	72.8	87.2	80.1	72.8	96.2	88.6	64.5	85.5	79.2	73.0	64.2	56.9	48.1	68.5	1.6	67.1	62.5	133	
Secondary or higher	(94.7)	(91.8)	(86.5)	(81.5)	(88.8)	(83.5)	(76.1)	(96.8)	(95.3)	(87.9)	(88.8)	(83.5)	(76.1)	(71.9)	(63.4)	(54.0)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(52.6)	(48.2)	34	
Mother's activity status																						
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Inactive	93.2	88.5	81.2	74.6	88.5	81.2	74.1	96.6	89.4	70.3	87.7	81.2	74.8	63.7	57.6	47.4	70.5	0.9	64.8	61.0	150	
Material deprivation																						
Three or more	94.1	88.1	80.9	74.4	86.8	79.6	73.3	96.0	88.7	67.0	85.4	78.9	73.5	64.3	57.8	47.1	71.1	1.5	63.1	59.1	164	
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	92.8	89.3	78.5	70.8	89.3	78.5	70.8	94.1	90.2	62.6	89.3	78.5	72.8	61.8	52.9	45.5	67.4	2.1	61.6	55.1	48	
Second	(93.4)	(81.2)	(70.3)	(64.1)	(78.5)	(67.6)	(64.1)	(95.3)	(78.1)	(54.4)	(76.6)	(65.7)	(62.2)	(59.1)	(48.6)	(36.7)	(62.2)	(2.7)	(62.2)	(56.8)	40	
Middle	(97.3)	(84.2)	(80.9)	(74.6)	(81.4)	(78.1)	(71.8)	(96.0)	(85.9)	(69.7)	(80.4)	(77.1)	(71.8)	(64.5)	(61.2)	(49.3)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(74.6)	(69.5)	36	
Fourth	(93.2)	(94.2)	(85.9)	(80.1)	(94.2)	(85.9)	(80.1)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(85.7)	(90.9)	(85.9)	(80.1)	(66.3)	(57.6)	(47.2)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(54.0)	(51.4)	34	
Richest	(90.2)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(87.4)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(84.6)	(98.7)	(98.7)	(85.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(84.6)	(65.7)	(65.7)	(60.9)	(78.9)	(1.3)	(61.1)	(62.8)	29	
Wealth index																						
Poorest 60 percent	94.3	85.2	76.6	69.7	83.6	74.9	68.9	95.1	85.1	62.0	82.6	74.0	69.1	61.7	53.9	43.8	66.2	1.7	65.6	59.8	125	
Richest 40 percent	91.8	94.4	89.9	83.4	94.4	89.9	82.1	99.4	98.3	85.6	92.6	89.9	82.1	66.0	61.3	53.5	77.4	0.6	57.2	56.7	62	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 – Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

^A According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP IPV Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^B The labelling of HepB doses in the 2019 Serbia MICS as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth according to the immunization calendar in the country.

^C Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing.

^D In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^E Basic antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV3, DTP3 and MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from "Basic antigens" for children aged 12–23 months, and kept for age 24–35 months. Therefore, the MICS indicator TC.11a value on coverage by basic antigens is based on children aged 24–35 months.

^F Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^G Includes children for whom vaccination cards/health facility records or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

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

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

Table TC.1.2BR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 24–35 months)

Percentage of children aged 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received:									Percentage with:		
	OPVR1/ IPVR1 ^A	DTPR1	HibR1	PCVR1 ^B	MMR ^{1,2,C}	Full vaccination			No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^G	Vaccination records seen ^H	Number of children aged 24–35 months
						Basic antigens ³ D	excluding PCV ^{4,E}	excluding PCV and revaccines ^F				
Total	52.5	51.4	48.8	8.5	76.5	66.2	45.2	63.2	3.5	60.8	49.3	233
Sex												
Male	51.4	48.5	43.9	10.2	76.4	67.1	40.7	63.2	3.3	70.4	57.4	107
Female	53.4	53.8	52.9	7.0	76.6	65.4	49.0	63.1	3.8	52.6	42.4	126
Area												
Urban	48.1	47.6	44.6	7.8	69.6	57.9	42.0	55.8	4.6	60.1	46.3	159
Other	61.9	59.3	57.8	10.0	91.2	84.0	51.9	79.0	1.4	62.3	55.8	74
Mother's education												
None	(32.6)	(32.6)	(32.6)	(4.9)	(50.2)	(37.9)	(32.6)	(37.9)	(13.8)	(50.7)	(43.9)	27
Primary	47.7	48.0	44.2	6.7	76.1	66.2	40.0	62.3	2.9	62.8	52.2	160
Secondary or higher	(80.1)	(73.7)	(73.7)	(16.7)	(92.7)	(82.5)	(70.0)	(80.4)	(0.0)	(59.5)	(42.6)	47
Mother's activity status												
Employed	(56.0)	(47.1)	(47.1)	(7.3)	(70.8)	(63.4)	(47.1)	(63.4)	(4.9)	(29.7)	(23.1)	23
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	53.3	51.9	50.3	9.6	77.5	69.0	47.1	65.2	3.8	63.3	52.2	188
Material deprivation												
Three or more	50.6	49.3	46.2	6.7	74.2	63.9	42.4	60.5	4.2	58.0	45.7	196
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	41.6	39.6	37.9	10.7	73.4	66.0	34.7	61.0	2.5	51.3	41.3	64
Second	(52.4)	(55.3)	(50.5)	(3.1)	(71.0)	(52.5)	(46.2)	(52.5)	(5.6)	(57.8)	(46.2)	40
Middle	61.9	60.7	58.9	7.3	82.8	72.6	53.8	68.9	3.4	75.2	60.3	54
Fourth	(54.5)	(46.7)	(44.3)	(16.3)	(68.0)	(59.1)	(40.6)	(56.5)	(0.0)	(59.7)	(48.6)	38
Richest	(55.6)	(58.7)	(55.6)	(3.9)	(87.6)	(79.7)	(54.4)	(77.2)	(7.1)	(60.3)	(51.3)	36

Table TC.1.2BR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children aged 24–35 months)

Percentage of children aged 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 24–35 months who received:							Percentage with:			Number of children aged 24–35 months	
						Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^G	Vaccination records seen ^H		
	OPVR1/ IPVR1 ^A	DTPR1	HibR1	PCVR1 ^B	MMR ^{1,2,C}	Basic antigens ^{3,D}	excluding PCV ^{4,E}					excluding PCV and revaccines ^F
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	51.3	50.8	48.3	7.6	76.0	64.9	44.2	61.6	3.6	61.1	49.1	159
Richest 40 percent	55.0	52.5	49.8	10.3	77.5	69.1	47.3	66.6	3.4	60.0	49.9	74

¹ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

³ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

⁴ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)

^A According to the national immunization schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Serbia within a combined pentavalent vaccine (DTaP IPV Hib) since 2015, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^B In Serbia, active immunization against diseases caused by pneumonia has been implemented since 1 March 2018, and refers to children born from 1 January 2018.

^C Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children after 12 months of age up to age 15 months.

^D Basic antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV3, DTP3 and MMR. In Serbia, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from “Basic antigens” for children aged 12–23 months, and kept for age 24–35 months. Therefore, the MICS indicator TC.11a value on coverage by basic antigens is based on children aged 24–35 months.

^E “All antigens: excluding PCV” includes: BCG, PolioR1, DTPR1, HibR1, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine is excluded (see note D).

^F “All antigens: excluding PCV and revaccines” includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Hib3, HepB3 and MMR. The PCV vaccine and Polio, DTP and Hib revaccines are excluded.

^G Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down (includes health facility records and home-based records). For children with vaccination records, the immunization coverage estimates for Serbia are mainly based on health facility records.

^H Includes children for whom vaccination cards/health facility records or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

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

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

Table TC.1.3R: Timeliness of measles vaccine		
Percentage of children aged 24–35 months vaccinated on time against measles, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019		
	Percentage of children who received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age ^{1A}	Number of children
Total	43.9	216
Sex		
Male	46.3	99
Female	41.9	117
Area		
Urban	37.9	147
Other	56.9	69
Age (in months)		
24–29	41.4	110
30–35	46.6	105
Mother's education		
None	(15.5)	24
Primary	44.5	152
Secondary or higher	(58.6)	40
Mother's activity status		
Employed	(*)	22
Unemployed	(*)	20
Inactive	44.0	174
Material deprivation		
Three or more	41.0	183
Two	(*)	17
None or one	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	37.9	63
Second	(42.7)	37
Middle	(46.5)	48
Fourth	(31.6)	32
Richest	(64.3)	35
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	41.9	148
Richest 40 percent	48.5	67
¹ MICS indicator TC.S2 – Timeliness of measles immunization coverage		
A Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

7.2 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the SDGs seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, and is measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸⁴

The 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of devices with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a proportion of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using an electric stove, solar cooker, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Tables TC.4.1 and TC.4.1R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Tables TC.4.2 and TC.4.2R further present the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking. Tables TC.4.3 and TC.4.3R present the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heaters, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Tables TC.4.4 and TC.4.4R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Tables TC.4.5 and TC.4.5R present the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household, and the presence of a chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lanterns, rechargeable or battery powered flashlights, torches or lanterns, or biogas lamps. Tables TC.4.6 and TC.4.6R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, 'Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology' for cooking, space heating and lighting. Tables TC.4.7 and TC.4.7R present the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting.

⁸⁴ WHO, *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2016.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A				Other fuels for cooking and using ^B							
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other cookstove/ Missing	No food cooked in the household				
Total	66.5	9.9	5.4	0.0	15.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,105	81.9	18,090
Area												
Urban	80.0	8.2	5.5	0.0	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,571	93.8	10,558
Other	47.5	12.3	5.4	0.0	30.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,534	65.2	7,532
Region												
Belgrade	84.2	9.4	0.8	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,109	94.5	4,106
Vojvodina	61.5	13.2	18.6	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,016	93.4	5,012
Sumadija and Western Serbia	59.5	8.2	0.4	0.0	27.0	4.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,925	68.1	4,920
Southern and Eastern Serbia	63.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,055	71.5	4,052
Education of household head												
Primary or none	47.1	9.6	3.7	0.0	33.9	5.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,906	60.6	3,901
Secondary	65.9	11.1	6.9	0.0	14.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,371	84.0	9,362
Higher	83.1	7.9	4.0	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,828	95.0	4,827
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	68.7	8.9	5.0	0.0	15.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,811	82.8	15,799
Hungarian	56.2	24.4	12.8	0.0	4.1	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	597	93.6	596
Bosnian	38.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	56.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	458	42.7	457
Roma	47.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	31.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	326	55.9	326
Other/Does not want to declare	54.4	21.1	12.2	0.0	7.7	4.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	914	87.8	913

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A				Other fuels for cooking and using ^B							
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other cookstove/ Missing	No food cooked in the household				
Activity status of household head												
Employed	67.7	9.9	5.3	0.0	14.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,536	82.9	9,533
Unemployed	66.4	7.3	1.5	0.0	22.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	734	75.2	734
Inactive	65.0	10.2	6.0	0.0	16.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,836	81.2	7,823
Material deprivation												
Three or more	55.6	9.9	3.0	0.0	26.6	4.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,537	68.6	4,532
One or two	64.8	9.6	5.8	0.0	17.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,867	80.2	6,860
None	75.5	10.3	6.7	0.0	6.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,702	92.5	6,699
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	32.1	6.9	0.9	0.0	51.8	8.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,618	39.9	3,608
Second	57.0	12.6	4.9	0.0	22.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,626	74.6	3,623
Middle	74.8	12.3	8.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,621	95.3	3,620
Fourth	80.7	10.7	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,619	99.4	3,619
Richest	87.7	7.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621	100.0	3,621

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A The categories “Solar cooker” and “Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B The categories “Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol” and “Three stone stove/Open fire” are not shown because no cases were found.

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: ^A										Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking					Other fuel for cooking/ Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
		Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Sawdust	Other solid fuels ^B					
Total	81.8	0.3	0.0	16.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	18.1	18,105
Area											
Urban	93.7	0.3	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.2	10,571
Other	65.2	0.2	0.1	32.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.8	7,534
Region											
Belgrade	94.4	0.9	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.4	4,109
Vojvodina	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.6	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	68.1	0.1	0.0	29.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	31.8	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	71.5	0.2	0.0	27.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	28.4	4,055
Education of household head											
Primary or none	60.5	0.2	0.0	36.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	39.4	3,906
Secondary	83.9	0.1	0.1	15.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	16.0	9,371
Higher	95.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.9	4,828
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	82.7	0.3	0.1	16.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	17.2	15,811
Hungarian	93.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	6.2	597
Bosnian	42.6	0.0	0.0	42.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	57.2	458
Roma	55.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.1	326
Other/Does not want to declare	87.7	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	12.1	914
Activity status of household head											
Employed	82.9	0.4	0.1	15.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	17.0	9,536
Unemployed	75.2	0.0	0.3	21.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.8	734
Inactive	81.1	0.2	0.0	17.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.7	7,836
Material deprivation											
Three or more	68.5	0.1	0.1	29.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	31.3	4,537
One or two	80.1	0.6	0.0	18.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	19.8	6,867
None	92.5	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.4	6,702

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: ^A										Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking					Other fuel for cooking/ Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
		Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Sawdust	Other solid fuels ^B					
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	39.8	0.4	0.1	56.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	59.9	3,618
Second	74.5	0.5	0.1	23.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	25.4	3,626
Middle	95.3	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.5	3,621
Fourth	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	3,619
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,621

^AThe categories “Alcohol/Ethanol”, “Gasoline/Diesel”, “Kerosene/Paraffin”, “Animal dung/waste”, “Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips” and “Garbage/Plastic” are not shown because no cases were found.

^BOther solid fuels include crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs.

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and							Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:							
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors: Open air/On veranda or covered porch	Other place			Total
Total	18.1	18,105	17.9	0.3	62.2	26.7	10.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.5	3,272
Area												
Urban	6.2	10,571	6.1	0.1	65.4	28.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	652
Other	34.8	7,534	34.5	0.5	61.4	26.4	11.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.5	2,621
Region												
Belgrade	5.4	4,109	5.3	0.0	41.7	41.5	16.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.6	221
Vojvodina	6.6	5,016	6.4	0.0	61.7	27.7	8.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.0	330
Sumadija and Western Serbia	31.8	4,925	31.8	0.4	62.6	26.8	10.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,568
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.4	4,055	28.2	0.6	65.7	23.5	9.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.8	1,152
Education of household head												
Primary or none	39.4	3,906	39.1	0.4	63.9	27.3	7.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,537
Secondary	16.0	9,371	15.9	0.3	61.8	25.5	12.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	0.6	1,499
Higher	4.9	4,828	4.9	0.1	53.9	30.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	236
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	17.2	15,811	17.1	0.3	58.5	28.9	11.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.6	2,719
Hungarian	6.2	597	6.2	0.0	(81.7)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	37
Bosnian	57.2	458	57.1	0.5	91.3	7.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.2	262
Roma	44.1	326	43.5	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	144
Other/Does not want to declare	12.1	914	11.9	0.0	55.4	32.0	11.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	111

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and							Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:							
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors: Open air/On veranda or covered porch	Other place			
Activity status of household head												
Employed	17.0	9,536	17.0	0.2	60.0	26.3	12.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,624
Unemployed	24.8	734	24.5	0.5	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	182
Inactive	18.7	7,836	18.5	0.3	62.7	27.9	8.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	0.8	1,466
Material deprivation												
Three or more	31.3	4,537	31.0	0.3	73.9	20.1	5.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	0.8	1,422
One or two	19.8	6,867	19.7	0.4	56.5	31.7	11.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,357
None	7.4	6,702	7.3	0.0	44.2	32.2	22.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	493
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	59.9	3,618	59.6	0.8	72.4	20.4	6.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.5	2,167
Second	25.4	3,626	25.1	0.5	46.6	37.5	15.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	920
Middle	4.5	3,621	4.5	0.0	13.3	53.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	164
Fourth	0.6	3,619	0.6	0.0	(70.5)	(6.5)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	21
Richest	0.0	3,621	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0

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

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

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :				Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :										
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other polluting fuels ^C	No response	No space heating in the household	Total			
Total	43.9	8.0	2.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	43.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,105	54.4	18,097
Area															
Urban	55.5	12.1	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	27.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,571	70.1	10,568
Other	27.6	2.2	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	64.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,534	32.3	7,530
Region															
Belgrade	60.3	17.4	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	18.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,109	78.1	4,108
Vojvodina	50.9	3.2	8.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	35.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,016	62.6	5,010
Sumadija and Western Serbia	39.8	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	54.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925	45.1	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.6	7.7	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.0	63.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055	31.6	4,055
Education of household head															
Primary or none	18.1	4.2	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	71.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,906	24.5	3,901
Secondary	42.2	7.9	3.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	44.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,371	53.4	9,371
Higher	68.1	11.3	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	17.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,828	80.6	4,826
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	45.2	8.4	2.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	41.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,811	56.2	15,803
Hungarian	50.1	4.8	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	40.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	597	56.8	597
Bosnian	18.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	78.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458	19.6	458
Roma	2.9	7.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	87.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	326	10.8	326
Other/Does not want to declare	45.0	6.6	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	42.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	914	55.0	914

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :				Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :										
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other polluting fuels ^C	No response	No space heating in the household				
Activity status of household head															
Employed	49.1	7.2	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	39.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,536	58.6	9,535
Unemployed	40.0	8.6	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	734	49.2	734
Inactive	38.0	8.9	2.8	0.1	2.1	0.2	47.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,836	49.8	7,828
Material deprivation															
Three or more	20.1	8.5	1.2	0.2	2.5	0.3	66.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,537	30.0	4,529
One or two	39.5	8.2	2.7	0.1	1.9	0.1	46.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,867	50.5	6,866
None	64.5	7.4	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	23.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,702	74.9	6,702
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.3	3.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	91.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,618	7.2	3,613
Second	18.7	6.7	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.2	69.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,626	27.2	3,624
Middle	39.3	11.3	4.3	0.0	3.0	0.3	40.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,621	54.9	3,621
Fourth	67.0	13.7	4.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,619	85.2	3,619
Richest	91.2	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621	97.4	3,621

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A Fuels for individuals living in households that are not using central heating. The categories “Alcohol/Ethanol”, “Kerosene/Paraffin” and “Garbage/Plastic” are not shown because no cases were found. “Gasoline/Diesel”, “Animal dung/waste” and “Crude oil (mazut)” are not shown as separate categories, since they were only used as fuels for central heating.

^B Other clean fuels for space heating include solar air heaters, liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas and biogas.

^C Other polluting fuels for space heating include crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs and sawdust.

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using: ^A												Total	Number of household members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating ^B				No space heating in the household	DK/Missing		
	Central heating	Electric heaters ^D	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured ^C		Traditional with chimney	Other				
			With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney						
Total	43.9	7.0	12.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	33.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,105
Area														
Urban	55.5	10.7	10.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,571
Other	27.6	1.8	14.7	0.3	1.6	0.0	53.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,534
Region														
Belgrade	60.3	16.4	6.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	13.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,109
Vojvodina	50.9	2.3	20.2	1.0	2.7	0.0	21.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	39.8	4.8	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	52.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.6	5.9	19.9	1.8	0.3	0.0	47.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055
Education of household head														
Primary or none	18.1	3.6	16.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	58.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,906
Secondary	42.2	6.9	13.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	34.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,371
Higher	68.1	9.9	7.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,828
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	45.2	7.4	12.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	32.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,811
Hungarian	50.1	1.8	17.8	2.7	3.9	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	597
Bosnian	18.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	79.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
Roma	2.9	6.4	9.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	76.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	326
Other/Does not want to declare	45.0	6.2	17.0	0.6	4.6	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	914
Activity status of household head														
Employed	49.1	6.3	12.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	29.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,536
Unemployed	40.0	7.4	4.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	44.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	734
Inactive	38.0	7.7	12.8	1.1	1.5	0.0	38.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,836

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using: ^A												Total	Number of household members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating ^B				No space heating in the household	DK/Missing		
	Central heating	Electric heaters ^D	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured ^C		Traditional with chimney	Other				
			With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney						
Material deprivation														
Three or more	20.1	7.8	12.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	55.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,537
One or two	39.5	6.9	13.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	37.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,867
None	64.5	6.5	10.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,702
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.3	2.6	9.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	81.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,618
Second	18.7	6.0	14.5	0.8	2.4	0.1	56.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,626
Middle	39.3	10.5	21.3	0.8	2.4	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,621
Fourth	67.0	11.3	12.3	2.4	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,619
Richest	91.2	4.5	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621

^A The category "Three stone stove/Open fire for space heating" is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The category "Traditional without chimney" is not shown because no cases were found.

^C Includes manufactured multifunctional cookstoves (smederevac, alfa)

^D Includes electric heaters such as air-conditioners, radiators, convectors, electric thermal storage heaters.

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A							Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:		Polluting fuels for lighting:			No lighting in the household	Missing				Total
	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Candle	Other polluting fuels ^C							
Total	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,105	99.6	18,102	
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,571	99.7	10,568	
Other	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,534	99.5	7,534	
Region											
Belgrade	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,109	99.7	4,106	
Vojvodina	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,016	99.5	5,016	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925	99.7	4,925	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055	99.5	4,055	
Education of household head											
Primary or none	98.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,906	99.1	3,906	
Secondary	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,371	99.7	9,368	
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,828	99.9	4,828	
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,811	99.6	15,808	
Hungarian	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	597	99.8	597	
Bosnian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458	100.0	458	
Roma	98.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	326	98.7	326	
Other/Does not want to declare	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	914	99.4	914	
Activity status of household head											
Employed	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,536	99.7	9,536	
Unemployed	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	734	100.0	734	
Inactive	99.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,836	99.5	7,833	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A							Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:		Polluting fuels for lighting:			No lighting in the household	Missing				Total
	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Candle	Other polluting fuels ^C							
Material deprivation											
Three or more	98.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,537	99.0	4,533	
One or two	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,867	99.8	6,867	
None	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,702	99.8	6,702	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,618	98.5	3,615	
Second	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,626	99.8	3,626	
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,621	99.8	3,621	
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,619	100.0	3,619	
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621	100.0	3,621	

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

^A The categories “Biogas lamp”, “Crop Residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs”, “Oil lamp” and “Other fuel for lighting” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Other clean fuels for lighting include solar lanterns, rechargeable flashlights, torches or lanterns and battery powered flashlights, torches or lanterns.

^C Polluting fuels for lighting include gasoline lamps, kerosene or paraffin lamps, charcoal, wood and animal dung/waste.

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Serbia, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	52.4	18,105
Area		
Urban	69.4	10,571
Other	28.5	7,534
Region		
Belgrade	77.1	4,109
Vojvodina	62.3	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.2	4,055
Education of household head		
Primary or none	21.1	3,906
Secondary	51.4	9,371
Higher	79.5	4,828
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	54.0	15,811
Hungarian	56.8	597
Bosnian	18.8	458
Roma	10.8	326
Other/Does not want to declare	53.1	914
Activity status of household head		
Employed	56.1	9,536
Unemployed	47.6	734
Inactive	48.3	7,836
Material deprivation		
Three or more	29.4	4,537
One or two	47.5	6,867
None	72.9	6,702
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.1	3,618
Second	22.5	3,626
Middle	51.4	3,621
Fourth	84.6	3,619
Richest	97.4	3,621

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2

^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

Table TC.4.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A			Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Other clean fuels and technologies ^B	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cookstoves ^C	No food cooked in the household	Total			
Total	38.9	2.7	0.1	53.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	8,244	42.0	8,181
Area												
Urban	48.7	2.1	0.0	45.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	5,497	51.4	5,442
Other	19.4	3.8	0.1	71.1	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,748	23.3	2,739
Education of household head												
None	42.5	0.2	0.0	53.6	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	932	42.8	930
Primary	35.6	2.7	0.1	57.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	5,822	38.7	5,776
Secondary or higher	49.9	4.0	0.0	40.8	4.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,490	54.4	1,475
Activity status of household head												
Employed	39.9	2.3	0.1	53.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	4,567	42.8	4,523
Unemployed	31.9	2.2	0.0	60.8	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	707	34.5	699
Inactive	39.1	3.3	0.1	53.6	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,970	42.6	2,959
Material deprivation												
Three or more	33.6	1.8	0.0	59.7	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	6,842	35.8	6,782
Two	57.3	6.8	0.3	34.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	799	64.5	799
None or one	74.9	6.6	0.0	14.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	604	82.0	600
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.9	0.5	0.0	78.2	2.1	1.1	0.5	2.7	100.0	1,647	15.8	1,602
Second	22.1	1.5	0.0	68.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,650	23.8	1,636
Middle	35.2	1.2	0.1	59.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,648	36.6	1,645
Fourth	48.2	4.3	0.0	45.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,650	52.5	1,650
Richest	74.4	5.9	0.2	17.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	80.6	1,648

Table TC.4.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A			Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Other clean fuels and technologies ^B	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove/ Open fire	Other cookstoves ^C	No food cooked in the household	Total			
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	24.0	1.0	0.0	68.9	4.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	4,946	25.5	4,883
Richest 40 percent	61.3	5.1	0.1	31.5	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,298	66.5	3,298

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A The categories “Solar cooker” and “Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Other clean fuels and technologies include Piped natural gas stove and Biogas stove.

^C Other cookstoves include Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol as well as other cookstove.

Table TC.4.2R: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: ^A										Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking					Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
		Coal/Lignite	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust					
Total	41.7	0.1	57.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	57.6	8,244
Area											
Urban	50.9	0.2	47.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	48.1	5,497
Other	23.3	0.0	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	76.4	2,748
Education of household head											
None	42.7	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	57.1	932
Primary	38.4	0.2	60.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	60.8	5,822
Secondary or higher	53.9	0.0	44.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	45.1	1,490
Activity status of household head											
Employed	42.3	0.0	56.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	56.7	4,567
Unemployed	34.1	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	64.7	707
Inactive	42.5	0.4	56.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	57.2	2,970
Material deprivation											
Three or more	35.5	0.2	63.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	63.6	6,842
Two	64.5	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.5	799
None or one	81.5	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	17.8	604
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	15.4	0.6	80.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	81.9	1,647
Second	23.6	0.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	75.6	1,650
Middle	36.5	0.0	63.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	63.3	1,648
Fourth	52.5	0.0	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.5	1,650
Richest	80.6	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.4	1,648
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	25.1	0.2	73.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	73.6	4,946
Richest 40 percent	66.5	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.5	3,298

^A The categories "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Gasoline/Diesel", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Charcoal", "Animal dung/waste" and "Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips" are not shown because no cases were found.

Table TC.4.3R: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and									Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:									
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors						
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place				
Total	57.6	8,244	48.4	0.2	84.3	8.0	0.8	3.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	13.5	4,745	
Area														
Urban	48.1	5,497	41.7	0.3	85.5	7.7	0.6	2.9	2.7	0.5	100.0	10.6	2,645	
Other	76.4	2,748	61.9	0.1	82.6	8.4	0.9	4.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	17.1	2,100	
Education of household head														
None	57.1	932	49.9	0.0	84.5	7.7	0.5	5.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	11.3	532	
Primary	60.8	5,822	50.0	0.1	83.7	8.2	0.8	3.3	3.6	0.4	100.0	15.0	3,540	
Secondary or higher	45.1	1,490	41.4	0.8	86.9	7.3	0.5	4.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	7.1	672	
Activity status of household head														
Employed	56.7	4,567	46.8	0.2	84.1	8.1	1.2	3.6	2.7	0.3	100.0	15.0	2,589	
Unemployed	64.7	707	45.0	0.2	90.8	2.3	0.8	2.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	23.7	458	
Inactive	57.2	2,970	51.7	0.2	82.8	9.4	0.0	4.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	8.5	1,698	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	63.6	6,842	53.0	0.3	85.8	6.9	0.5	3.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	14.1	4,353	
Two	35.5	799	33.3	0.0	65.2	20.6	2.6	6.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	6.2	284	
None or one	17.8	604	16.6	0.0	70.4	19.8	5.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	108	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	81.9	1,647	58.0	0.1	86.3	3.1	0.3	6.3	3.0	1.1	100.0	25.6	1,349	
Second	75.6	1,650	63.9	0.2	85.8	6.7	0.0	2.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	14.0	1,247	
Middle	63.3	1,648	57.2	0.5	85.7	8.8	0.4	3.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	9.1	1,043	
Fourth	47.5	1,650	43.9	0.3	82.3	10.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	2.6	784	
Richest	19.4	1,648	19.1	0.1	69.6	24.8	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.0	320	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	73.6	4,946	59.7	0.2	86.0	5.9	0.2	4.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	16.9	3,640	
Richest 40 percent	33.5	3,298	31.5	0.2	78.6	14.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	1,105	

Table TC.4.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :			Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :											
	Central heating	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Other	No space heating in the household				
Total	8.5	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	84.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,244	13.4	8,213
Area															
Urban	10.8	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	80.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	5,497	17.4	5,470
Other	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	93.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,748	5.4	2,744
Education of household head															
None	10.5	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	80.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	932	17.7	928
Primary	6.9	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	86.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,822	11.9	5,796
Secondary or higher	13.3	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	81.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,490	16.5	1,490
Activity status of household head															
Employed	8.3	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	85.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,567	12.2	4,554
Unemployed	5.1	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.5	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	707	12.8	703
Inactive	9.5	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	82.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,970	15.4	2,957
Material deprivation															
Three or more	5.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	87.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,842	11.0	6,815
Two	15.8	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	799	18.9	799
None or one	29.0	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	61.2	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	604	32.9	600
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.1	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	88.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,647	9.1	1,636
Second	3.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	89.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,650	7.2	1,631
Middle	5.7	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	90.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	9.1	1,648
Fourth	12.4	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650	16.3	1,650
Richest	20.1	4.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	71.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	25.2	1,648

Table TC.4.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)		
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :			Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :											
	Central heating	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Other	No space heating in the household			Total	Number of household members
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	3.3	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	89.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	4,946	8.4	4,915
Richest 40 percent	16.2	3.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	77.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,298	20.7	3,298

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A Fuels for individuals living in households that are not using central heating. The categories “Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Cooking gas”, “Gasoline/Diesel”, “Kerosene/Paraffin”, “Animal dung/waste” and “Sawdust” are not shown because no cases were found. “Biogas” and “Crude oil (mazut)” are not shown as separate categories, since they were only used as fuels for central heating.

^B Other clean fuels for space heating include solar air heaters, piped natural gas and alcohol/ethanol.

Table TC.4.5R: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														Number of household members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	Total	
	Central heating	Electric heaters ^B	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Manufactured ^A	Traditional	With chimney	Without chimney					
Total	8.5	3.6	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	74.4	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,244
Area															
Urban	10.8	5.2	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	71.8	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	5,497
Other	3.9	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	79.5	13.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,748
Education of household head															
None	10.5	4.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	74.2	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	932
Primary	6.9	3.7	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	74.2	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,822
Secondary or higher	13.3	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	75.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,490
Activity status of household head															
Employed	8.3	3.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	73.1	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,567
Unemployed	5.1	3.7	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	75.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	707
Inactive	9.5	4.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	76.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,970
Material deprivation															
Three or more	5.8	3.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	76.2	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,842
Two	15.8	3.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	799
None or one	29.0	2.9	7.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	55.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.1	5.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	68.8	21.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,647
Second	3.0	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	77.3	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,650
Middle	5.7	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	81.6	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648
Fourth	12.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	77.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650
Richest	20.1	4.2	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	66.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	3.3	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	75.9	14.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	4,946
Richest 40 percent	16.2	3.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,298

^A Includes manufactured multifunctional cookstoves (smederevac, alfa)

^B Includes electric heaters such as air-conditioners, radiators, convectors, electric thermal storage heaters.

Table TC.4.6R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A								Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:			Polluting fuels for lighting:				Total			
	Electricity	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Other clean fuels ^B	Candle	Other polluting fuels ^C	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household				
Total	97.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	8,244	98.4	8,231
Area											
Urban	98.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,497	98.5	5,486
Other	96.6	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,748	98.3	2,745
Education of household head											
None	94.9	0.5	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	932	95.8	928
Primary	97.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,822	98.6	5,813
Secondary or higher	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,490	99.5	1,490
Activity status of household head											
Employed	97.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,567	98.1	4,561
Unemployed	97.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	707	99.8	707
Inactive	97.8	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,970	98.5	2,963
Material deprivation											
Three or more	97.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,842	98.2	6,828
Two	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	799	99.3	799
None or one	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	604	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.7	2.9	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,647	94.2	1,634
Second	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650	99.5	1,650
Middle	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	99.1	1,648
Fourth	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650	99.5	1,650
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	99.8	1,648
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	96.1	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,946	97.6	4,933
Richest 40 percent	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,298	99.6	3,298

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

^A The categories “Biogas lamp”, “Kerosene or paraffin lamp”, “Charcoal”, “Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs” and “Oil lamp” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Other clean fuels for lighting include solar lanterns and rechargeable flashlights, torches or lanterns.

^C Other polluting fuels for lighting include gasoline lamps, wood and animal dung/waste.

Table TC.4.7R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	12.4	8,244
Area		
Urban	16.6	5,497
Other	4.0	2,748
Education of household head		
None	16.1	932
Primary	10.8	5,822
Secondary or higher	16.0	1,490
Activity status of household head		
Employed	11.4	4,567
Unemployed	11.5	707
Inactive	14.0	2,970
Material deprivation		
Three or more	9.8	6,842
Two	18.9	799
None or one	32.7	604
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	7.0	1,647
Second	7.4	1,650
Middle	8.5	1,648
Fourth	14.8	1,650
Richest	24.1	1,648
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	7.6	4,946
Richest 40 percent	19.5	3,298
¹ MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.		

7.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁵ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months, or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁶ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁷ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸⁸

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (1) breastfed within one hour of birth; (2) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (3) breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁸⁹ Starting at six months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done, with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{90,91} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{92,93} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁸⁵ Victora, C. et al, 'Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect', *The Lancet* vol. 387, no. 10017, 2016, pp. 475–490. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁶ UNICEF, *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*, UNICEF, New York, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁷ Gossner, C. et al., 'The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety', *Environ Health Perspective* vol. 117, no. 12, 2009, pp. 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁸ Bhuta, Z. et al., 'Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp.452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁸⁹ WHO, *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*, Meeting Report, WHO Press, Geneva, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁰ PAHO/WHO, *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*, Division of Health Promotion and Protection/Food and Nutrition Program, Washington, DC, USA, 2003.

⁹¹ WHO, *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6–24 months of age*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹² WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI, *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions*, WHO, Geneva, 2008.

⁹³ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO, *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, UNICEF, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁴	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁵	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last two years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to two years before the survey interview.	TC.7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁶	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children aged 0–5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6–8 months) Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children aged 6–8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children aged 6–8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children aged 12–15 months (1 year) and 20–23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to two years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁷ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to 'count' as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

⁹⁴ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁵ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁶ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹⁷ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- 1) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- 2) Food items from at least five out of eight food groups for breastfed children; and four out of seven⁹⁸ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- 3) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Tables TC.7.1 and TC.7.1R are based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child (born in the last two years) was first put to the breast. They indicate the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

In the 2019 MICS surveys in Serbia, MICS indicator TC.31 ‘Early initiation of breastfeeding’ is based on the mother’s report on how long after birth she first put the newborn to the breast (question MN37). The indicator does not correspond to the 2014 MICS indicator on early initiation of breastfeeding, which was based on how long after birth the newborn was placed on her chest (question MN25). The translation of this question in the Questionnaire for Individual Women for the 2014 MICS surveys in Serbia led to overestimates of the prevalence of early initiation of breastfeeding.

Tables TC.7.2 and TC.7.2R present information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first three days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 (TC.7.R – TC.7.6R for Roma settlements) are based on the mother’s report on the child’s consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Tables TC.7.3 and TC.7.3R, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The tables also show continued breastfeeding of children aged 12–15 months and aged 20–23 months.

Tables TC.7.4 and TC.7.4R show the median duration of any breastfeeding among children aged 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children aged 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Tables TC.7.5 and TC.7.5R. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children aged 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.6R further look into the introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods for infants aged 6–8 months, while Tables TC.7.7 and TC.7.7R present the percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

⁹⁸ Note that the denominator becomes seven food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The continued practice of bottle feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹⁹ Tables TC.7.8 and TC.7.8R present the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁹⁹ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson, 'Clarifying Nipple confusion', *J Perinatol*, vol. 35, no.11, 2015, pp. 895–899. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total^{A,B,C}	93.4	7.7	58.3	331
Area				
Urban	92.4	6.0	53.5	197
Other	95.0	10.3	65.2	135
Region				
Belgrade	92.9	9.7	63.5	90
Vojvodina	94.6	6.1	53.9	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.6	9.1	62.4	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.1	5.8	52.6	66
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	92.9	8.6	57.2	152
12–23 months	93.9	7.0	59.1	179
Mother's education				
Primary or none	95.5	14.2	62.2	32
Secondary	94.4	7.4	63.9	142
Higher	92.1	6.8	52.3	157
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	94.9	11.4	73.8	225
C-Section	90.4	0.0	25.4	107
Mother's activity status				
Employed	91.8	8.3	57.9	209
Unemployed	92.8	8.6	55.5	27
Inactive	97.1	6.4	59.9	95
Material deprivation				
Three or more	95.8	6.9	65.1	64
One or two	95.4	10.3	64.2	105
None	91.2	6.4	51.7	162
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	94.3	11.0	63.0	51
Second	95.6	6.6	73.8	48
Middle	96.1	12.1	54.4	57
Fourth	89.1	4.7	55.4	81
Richest	93.9	6.5	52.5	94

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The background characteristic “Assistance at delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 1 case, all other women were assisted by a skilled attendant.

^B The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 1 case, all other deliveries happened in public health facilities.

^C The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed: ^A						Type ^B of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk, including infant formula)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total^{C,D,E}	60.0	3.4	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	56.6	4.4	3.4	64.4	331
Area											
Urban	65.1	3.4	5.4	1.7	0.8	0.2	60.5	5.7	4.6	70.9	197
Other	52.6	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	50.9	2.4	1.7	55.0	135
Region											
Belgrade	69.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	69.1	3.1	0.0	72.2	90
Vojvodina	56.9	4.1	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.9	4.5	7.0	61.4	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	49.2	6.5	3.9	0.8	2.0	0.0	45.3	6.9	3.9	56.2	78
Southern and Eastern Serbia	65.1	0.5	1.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	62.9	2.9	2.2	68.0	66
Months since birth											
0–11 months	58.8	4.9	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	53.2	5.0	5.6	63.8	152
12–23 months	61.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	59.5	3.8	1.6	64.9	179
Breastfeeding status											
Ever breastfed	57.9	3.5	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	54.5	4.0	3.4	61.9	309
Never breastfed	(90.6)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(87.2)	(9.4)	(3.4)	(100.0)	22
Mother's education											
Primary or none	48.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	1.2	1.3	49.5	32
Secondary	60.8	3.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	58.1	2.7	2.6	63.5	142
Higher	61.8	3.5	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	57.2	6.5	4.6	68.3	157
Mother's activity status											
Employed	60.8	5.0	4.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	56.0	6.7	4.7	67.5	209
Unemployed	69.9	0.0	0.7	1.5	4.5	0.0	68.4	0.7	1.5	70.6	27
Inactive	55.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	54.6	0.3	1.0	55.9	95

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed: ^A						Type ^B of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Milk (other than breastmilk, including infant formula)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Material deprivation												
Three or more	52.0	1.1	2.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	50.7	3.4	1.3	55.4	64	
One or two	57.1	7.2	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	54.6	8.2	2.6	65.3	105	
None	65.1	1.9	4.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	60.3	2.3	4.8	67.4	162	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	53.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.7	2.0	53.9	51	
Second	55.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	54.0	2.7	1.3	58.0	48	
Middle	55.4	5.7	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.0	51.9	6.6	3.5	62.0	57	
Fourth	62.9	3.7	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.0	61.4	7.1	1.5	70.0	81	
Richest	66.5	2.8	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	59.7	3.6	6.9	70.1	94	

^A The categories “Gripe water” (corresponds to the category Anti-colic (cramps) remedy), “Fruit juice” and “Honey” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and “other”. Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

^C The background characteristic “Assistance at delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 1 case, all other women were assisted by a skilled attendant.

^D The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 1 case, all other deliveries happened in public health facilities.

^E The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Serbia, 2019

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–15 months		Children age 20–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total^A	23.6	54.0	149	26.7	115	8.2	133
Sex							
Male	(9.6)	(53.9)	57	34.3	62	3.9	77
Female	32.4	54.0	91	17.8	52	14.2	56
Area							
Urban	31.1	63.7	94	38.0	60	6.3	80
Other	(10.8)	(37.1)	54	14.5	55	11.2	53
Region							
Belgrade	(20.4)	(52.9)	44	(45.7)	28	(11.1)	39
Vojvodina	(34.6)	(56.0)	55	(14.6)	31	(5.3)	40
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	25	(19.5)	31	(9.7)	29
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	25	(29.8)	25	(6.9)	24
Mother's education							
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	15	(*)	10
Secondary	(24.5)	(43.1)	70	25.7	59	4.0	59
Higher	(30.7)	(65.3)	58	28.7	41	5.0	64
Mother's activity status							
Employed	27.4	54.2	109	19.6	67	2.5	95
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	10	(*)	14
Inactive	(15.0)	(57.2)	36	(37.5)	38	(29.7)	24
Material deprivation							
Three or more	(*)	(*)	26	(19.6)	28	(28.4)	21
One or two	(19.6)	(51.6)	52	(22.8)	32	(4.8)	40
None	(32.0)	(54.8)	71	32.7	55	4.4	73
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	21	(*)	17
Second	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	23	(*)	14
Middle	(*)	(*)	23	(17.1)	18	(0.0)	29
Fourth	(17.3)	(47.6)	46	(29.6)	26	(0.0)	28
Richest	(*)	(*)	45	(47.0)	27	(3.8)	45

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

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

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

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children aged 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children aged 0–23 months, Serbia, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children aged 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children aged 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	7.3	1,092	1.1	2.8	707
Sex					
Male	6.2	569	0.4	2.8	379
Female	7.9	523	1.7	2.8	328
Area					
Urban	7.8	631	1.6	3.6	411
Other	2.6	461	0.6	2.1	296
Region					
Belgrade	9.3	286	0.7	2.8	184
Vojvodina	8.1	307	1.7	2.9	216
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.8	283	0.5	2.8	168
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9.2	216	1.5	2.6	139
Mother's education					
Primary or none	10.1	114	0.0	3.3	73
Secondary	4.6	472	0.7	2.2	307
Higher	9.5	506	1.8	3.3	328
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	6.1	935	1.0	2.6	609
Hungarian	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	19
Bosnian	(8.8)	32	(*)	(*)	19
Roma	(21.5)	49	(*)	(*)	30
Other/Does not want to declare	(5.0)	56	(*)	(*)	30
Mother's activity status					
Employed	6.9	693	1.5	2.8	455
Unemployed	4.5	94	0.0	2.8	52
Inactive	8.8	304	0.4	3.2	200
Activity status of household head					
Employed	7.9	807	1.1	2.7	522
Unemployed	9.7	57	(0.0)	(1.8)	35
Inactive	5.6	228	1.8	4.4	151
Material deprivation					
Three or more	9.4	217	0.5	3.1	135
One or two	5.7	357	1.0	2.7	221
None	5.7	517	1.6	2.8	351
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	11.3	181	0.0	3.1	112
Second	9.2	155	1.5	2.0	97
Middle	3.4	193	0.0	2.9	128
Fourth	6.2	283	1.4	2.4	175
Richest	13.2	279	2.6	3.2	195
Mean	9.7	1,092	1.5	3.3	707

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding

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

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Serbia, 2019

	Children age 0–5 months		Children age 6–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total^A	23.6	149	25.4	558	25.0	707
Sex						
Male	(9.6)	57	28.3	322	25.4	379
Female	32.4	91	21.4	237	24.5	328
Area						
Urban	31.1	94	26.4	317	27.5	411
Other	(10.8)	54	24.0	242	21.6	296
Region						
Belgrade	(20.4)	44	29.8	140	27.6	184
Vojvodina	(34.6)	55	25.1	161	27.6	216
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	25	20.4	143	19.0	168
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	25	26.4	115	24.8	139
Mother's education						
Primary or none	(*)	20	(45.0)	53	32.5	73
Secondary	(24.5)	70	18.2	237	19.7	307
Higher	(30.7)	58	27.8	269	28.3	328
Mother's activity status						
Employed	27.4	109	19.8	347	21.6	455
Unemployed	(*)	4	30.3	48	28.1	52
Inactive	(15.0)	36	35.8	163	32.0	200
Material deprivation						
Three or more	(*)	26	34.7	109	29.8	135
One or two	(19.6)	52	22.8	170	22.0	221
None	(32.0)	71	23.3	279	25.0	351
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	18	44.7	94	37.4	112
Second	(*)	17	25.6	80	24.0	97
Middle	(*)	23	15.0	105	13.2	128
Fourth	(17.3)	46	14.4	129	15.2	175
Richest	(*)	45	29.8	151	34.9	195

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 – Age-appropriate breastfeeding

^AThe background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia, 2019

	<u>Currently breastfeeding</u>		<u>Currently not breastfeeding</u>		<u>All</u>	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children aged 6–8 months
Total	(90.5)	39	(100.0)	46	95.7	85
Sex						
Male	(*)	23	(100.0)	35	(99.1)	58
Female	(*)	16	(*)	12	(88.6)	28
Area						
Urban	(*)	20	(*)	21	(97.1)	41
Other	(*)	19	(*)	25	(94.4)	45

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}			Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total^D	88.4	92.8	85.2	146	85.0	97.6	71.6	84.3	413	85.9	96.3	75.1	558
Sex													
Male	92.4	93.4	88.1	91	85.9	98.1	70.7	81.4	230	87.8	96.8	75.6	322
Female	81.7	91.8	80.4	55	83.8	96.8	72.7	88.0	182	83.3	95.7	74.5	237
Area													
Urban	88.2	92.9	84.3	85	87.8	98.6	72.7	85.1	232	87.9	97.0	75.8	317
Other	88.7	92.7	86.5	61	81.4	96.3	70.1	83.3	181	83.2	95.4	74.3	242
Region													
Belgrade	(87.1)	(96.8)	(85.1)	42	90.2	99.1	70.3	78.7	98	89.3	98.4	74.8	140
Vojvodina	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	41	88.2	100.0	78.3	87.7	120	89.8	98.6	82.5	161
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	79.5	96.6	69.2	87.3	114	82.8	96.4	73.7	143
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(76.0)	(82.9)	(68.3)	33	81.8	93.5	66.5	81.9	81	80.1	90.4	67.0	115
Age (in months)													
6–8	(65.7)	(84.9)	(64.1)	39	(85.9)	(100.0)	(84.3)	(98.4)	46	76.7	93.1	75.1	85
9–11	(95.0)	(92.8)	(89.2)	48	73.6	97.7	70.8	98.8	60	83.1	95.6	79.0	108
12–17	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.1)	42	85.7	97.3	72.3	82.8	118	88.7	98.0	78.8	161
18–23	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	88.0	97.1	68.2	77.3	188	89.0	96.7	70.3	204
Mother's education													
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(57.4)	(100.0)	(51.4)	(82.2)	29	(75.3)	(98.6)	(70.5)	53
Secondary	(92.4)	(98.4)	(90.9)	43	85.0	97.2	73.3	85.5	194	86.3	97.4	76.5	237
Higher	83.6	88.5	79.6	79	89.2	97.6	72.9	83.5	190	87.6	94.9	74.9	269
Mother's activity status													
Employed	84.0	91.6	79.7	70	88.7	98.2	76.9	86.7	277	87.8	96.9	77.5	347
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(88.1)	(94.4)	(60.2)	(67.9)	34	88.8	94.5	67.9	48
Inactive	(92.8)	(93.7)	(91.4)	61	73.9	96.8	60.9	83.5	102	81.0	95.6	72.4	163

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia, 2019													
	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}			Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Material deprivation													
Three or more	(79.7)	(90.6)	(77.9)	41	80.3	99.3	68.8	84.2	68	80.1	96.0	72.2	109
One or two	(90.9)	(97.1)	(89.4)	39	80.1	96.5	68.1	83.7	130	82.6	96.7	73.0	170
None	92.3	91.6	87.3	66	89.5	97.6	74.6	84.8	214	90.1	96.2	77.6	279
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(89.1)	(98.2)	(87.3)	42	68.9	97.1	58.9	79.3	52	78.0	97.6	71.6	94
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	74.4	94.7	51.4	70.5	57	72.9	90.3	55.8	80
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	88.0	98.0	77.1	90.6	88	88.2	97.2	79.1	105
Fourth	(91.0)	(95.4)	(86.5)	19	89.5	99.0	78.2	88.0	110	89.7	98.5	79.4	129
Richest	(95.9)	(93.3)	(90.7)	46	91.4	97.5	77.1	85.2	105	92.8	96.2	81.2	151
¹ MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children) ² MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children) ³ MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children ⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity ⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency													
^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.													
^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children aged 6–8 months and 3 times or more daily for children aged 9–23 months. For non-breastfeeding children aged 6–23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.													
^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children aged 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.													
^D The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category													
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0–23 months
Total^A	83.0	707
Sex		
Male	86.3	379
Female	79.3	328
Area		
Urban	81.2	411
Other	85.6	296
Region		
Belgrade	80.9	184
Vojvodina	80.2	216
Sumadija and Western Serbia	83.0	168
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.3	139
Age (in months)		
0–5	66.5	149
6–11	92.7	193
12–23	84.7	365
Mother's education		
Primary or none	93.0	73
Secondary	82.8	307
Higher	81.0	328
Mother's activity status		
Employed	80.6	455
Unemployed	80.6	52
Inactive	89.1	200
Material deprivation		
Three or more	86.7	135
One or two	83.4	221
None	81.4	351
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	82.7	112
Second	88.3	97
Middle	94.0	128
Fourth	81.6	175
Richest	74.8	195

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding

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

Table TC.7.1R: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total^{A,B}	90.6	11.9	64.9	379
Area				
Urban	89.5	11.2	66.7	256
Other	92.8	13.5	61.2	123
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	90.6	11.1	61.2	202
12–23 months	90.5	12.9	69.1	177
Mother's education				
None	(90.5)	(12.3)	(68.3)	44
Primary	90.1	12.0	65.6	263
Secondary or higher	92.4	11.4	60.0	72
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	93.6	13.2	72.2	309
C-Section	77.1	6.6	32.7	70
Mother's activity status				
Employed	(95.7)	(15.9)	(61.9)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	89.4	11.3	64.0	315
Material deprivation				
Three or more	90.5	11.6	64.5	320
Two	(86.1)	(17.4)	(68.3)	30
None or one	(95.6)	(9.9)	(65.5)	29
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	91.4	9.9	59.2	107
Second	87.4	11.9	70.0	87
Middle	92.9	16.5	67.4	65
Fourth	87.8	8.8	58.4	61
Richest	94.2	14.1	71.6	59
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	90.4	12.2	64.9	258
Richest 40 percent	90.9	11.4	64.9	120

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The background characteristic “Assistance at delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 3 cases, all other women were assisted by a skilled attendant.

^B The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 4 cases, all other deliveries happened in public health facilities.

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

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

Table TC.7.2R: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed: ^A							Type ^B of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk, including infant formula)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water ^C	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar -salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total^{D,E}	50.7	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	48.3	1.5	2.4	52.1	379
Area												
Urban	50.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.6	47.8	1.0	2.6	51.4	256
Other	51.2	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	2.6	1.9	53.8	123
Months since birth												
0–11 months	54.7	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.3	52.7	1.1	2.0	55.7	202
12–23 months	46.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	43.3	1.9	2.8	48.1	177
Breastfeeding status												
Ever breastfed	47.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	45.2	1.5	2.0	48.6	343
Never breastfed	(84.7)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(78.6)	(1.6)	(6.0)	(86.2)	36
Mother' education												
None	(54.2)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(54.2)	44
Primary	45.4	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.2	42.9	1.6	2.5	47.0	263
Secondary or higher	67.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	65.7	1.9	2.1	69.7	72
Mother's activity status												
Employed	(59.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(52.1)	(2.9)	(6.9)	(61.9)	42
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	50.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	48.8	1.4	1.6	51.8	315
Material deprivation												
Three or more	49.7	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	46.9	1.7	2.8	51.5	320
Two	(61.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.1)	30
None or one	(50.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.5)	29

Table TC.7.2R: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed: ^A							Type ^B of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk, including infant formula)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water ^C	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar -salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	45.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	44.4	2.2	0.7	47.3	107
Second	52.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	49.6	1.2	3.2	54.0	87
Middle	51.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.7	3.9	0.0	47.0	1.9	4.8	53.7	65
Fourth	60.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	59.5	1.5	1.2	62.3	61
Richest	45.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	43.4	0.0	2.6	45.9	59
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	49.4	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	46.8	1.8	2.6	51.2	258
Richest 40 percent	53.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	51.6	0.8	1.9	54.3	120

^A The categories “Fruit juice” and “Honey” are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and “other”. Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

^C Corresponds to the category Anti-colic (cramps) remedy.

^D The background characteristic “Assistance at delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 3 cases, all other women were assisted by a skilled attendant.

^E The background characteristic “Place of delivery” is not shown in the table because, except for 4 cases, all other deliveries happened in public health facilities.

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

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

Table TC.7.3R: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–15 months		Children age 20–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	8.3	40.4	110	48.1	69	27.5	61
Sex							
Male	6.8	42.3	58	(49.8)	40	(27.0)	28
Female	10.0	38.2	52	(45.8)	29	(28.0)	32
Area							
Urban	11.6	40.6	75	(55.3)	44	(26.1)	42
Other	(1.4)	(40.0)	35	(*)	25	(*)	18
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	4	(*)	10
Primary	10.7	43.2	81	44.7	53	(27.2)	40
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	12	(*)	10
Mother's activity status							
Employed	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	5
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	7	(*)	10
Inactive	8.6	41.8	101	48.8	56	(25.6)	45
Material deprivation							
Three or more	9.8	43.3	94	47.4	65	34.0	47
Two	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	2	(*)	5
None or one	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	2	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(5.2)	(43.6)	25	(*)	24	(*)	11
Second	(9.7)	(49.4)	36	(*)	17	(*)	12
Middle	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	12	(*)	10
Fourth	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7	(*)	16
Richest	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10	(*)	12
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	7.1	45.2	81	48.6	53	(24.4)	32
Richest 40 percent	(11.7)	(26.9)	29	(*)	17	(30.9)	29

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

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

Table TC.7.4R: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children aged 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children aged 0–23 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children aged 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children aged 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	11.8	629	0.5	1.7	396
Sex					
Male	10.3	312	0.5	1.9	205
Female	15.4	317	0.5	1.4	191
Area					
Urban	11.8	428	0.5	1.8	269
Other	11.8	201	0.0	1.3	127
Mother's education					
None	10.0	73	0.0	2.9	47
Primary	11.1	436	0.5	1.9	276
Secondary or higher	15.9	120	0.5	0.5	73
Mother's activity status					
Employed	9.1	64	(0.5)	(0.7)	41
Unemployed	(11.9)	43	(*)	(*)	22
Inactive	11.8	522	0.5	1.8	334
Activity status of household head					
Employed	11.5	386	0.5	1.9	248
Unemployed	9.3	47	(0.0)	(2.3)	25
Inactive	18.5	196	0.4	0.6	123
Material deprivation					
Three or more	11.9	534	0.5	1.9	337
Two	(11.5)	48	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
None or one	(13.2)	47	(0.0)	(0.9)	31
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	11.5	177	0.5	2.2	113
Second	12.0	133	0.5	2.4	93
Middle	16.1	125	0.4	1.4	71
Fourth	5.1	97	0.0	0.6	59
Richest	17.8	96	0.8	0.8	60
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	11.8	436	0.5	2.1	277
Richest 40 percent	11.7	193	0.6	0.7	119
Mean	14.4	629	0.6	2.5	396
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding					
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table TC.7.5R: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children age 0–5 months		Children age 6–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	8.3	110	44.6	286	34.5	396
Sex						
Male	6.8	58	41.6	147	31.7	205
Female	10.0	52	47.7	139	37.4	191
Area						
Urban	11.6	75	43.8	194	34.8	269
Other	(1.4)	35	46.3	91	33.8	127
Mother's education						
None	(*)	12	(39.8)	35	29.4	47
Primary	10.7	81	43.8	195	34.1	276
Secondary or higher	(*)	17	50.0	57	39.3	73
Mother's activity status						
Employed	(*)	7	(39.5)	33	(33.5)	41
Unemployed	(*)	1	(*)	20	(*)	22
Inactive	8.6	101	45.6	232	34.4	334
Material deprivation						
Three or more	9.8	94	46.0	244	36.0	337
Two	(*)	6	(*)	22	(28.8)	28
None or one	(*)	11	(*)	21	(23.1)	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(5.2)	25	45.8	88	36.7	113
Second	(9.7)	36	41.8	58	29.5	93
Middle	(*)	20	48.3	51	35.9	71
Fourth	(*)	13	(38.7)	45	30.0	59
Richest	(*)	16	(47.5)	45	40.7	60
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	7.1	81	45.3	196	34.1	277
Richest 40 percent	(11.7)	29	43.1	90	35.4	119

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 – Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

Table TC.7.6R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019						
	<u>Currently breastfeeding</u>		<u>Currently not breastfeeding</u>		<u>All</u>	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children aged 6–8 months
Total^A	(95.3)	28	(*)	13	(96.8)	41
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
^A The background variables “Sex” and “Area” are not shown in the table because of too few cases of children aged 6–8 months. () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.7R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total	60.8	88.4	55.4	129	37.0	94.8	28.2	69.9	157	47.7	91.9	40.4	286
Sex													
Male	61.4	86.6	56.5	62	39.0	96.0	28.9	67.2	84	48.5	92.0	40.6	147
Female	60.3	90.1	54.3	66	34.7	93.4	27.3	73.0	73	46.9	91.8	40.2	139
Area													
Urban	60.8	88.3	53.8	86	36.8	94.5	30.8	70.9	108	47.4	91.7	41.0	194
Other	(60.9)	(88.6)	(58.6)	42	(37.6)	(95.5)	(22.3)	(67.6)	49	48.4	92.3	39.1	91
Age (in months)													
6–8	(43.1)	(88.4)	(43.1)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(35.7)	(92.1)	(35.7)	41
9–11	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(29.8)	(100.0)	(26.1)	(75.5)	32	44.3	92.5	40.5	58
12–17	(65.9)	(94.5)	(61.5)	49	36.1	93.0	27.8	71.1	52	50.6	93.7	44.2	101
18–23	(68.4)	(82.4)	(53.7)	26	45.5	92.4	31.4	60.6	60	52.5	89.4	38.2	86
Mother's education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(39.1)	(88.0)	(36.2)	35
Primary	53.2	90.7	49.3	87	41.5	96.0	29.6	69.3	108	46.7	93.6	38.4	195
Secondary or higher	(81.1)	(84.5)	(71.6)	28	(32.1)	(92.2)	(28.3)	(75.8)	28	56.6	88.4	49.9	57
Mother's activity status													
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(53.2)	(89.2)	(46.2)	33
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Inactive	59.7	88.3	53.9	107	37.0	95.3	28.7	69.1	125	47.5	92.1	40.4	232
Material deprivation													
Three or more	58.4	86.9	52.2	113	34.4	94.9	24.7	67.2	130	45.5	91.2	37.5	244
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table TC.7.7R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children aged 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children aged 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(56.9)	(83.3)	(50.5)	40	(30.3)	(98.5)	(14.8)	(58.2)	47	42.5	91.5	31.2	88
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(37.9)	(97.1)	(34.5)	(83.0)	34	39.5	95.5	37.5	58
Middle	(68.3)	(90.2)	(63.7)	26	(28.8)	(95.5)	(21.4)	(60.3)	25	48.9	92.8	42.9	51
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(51.8)	(83.3)	(40.3)	(64.2)	28	(54.5)	(84.5)	(42.1)	45
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(40.4)	(96.9)	(38.8)	(91.8)	23	(60.5)	(94.7)	(57.8)	45
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	56.1	87.9	51.9	90	32.4	97.4	22.6	66.5	106	43.3	93.0	36.1	196
Richest 40 percent	(71.8)	(89.6)	(63.4)	39	46.6	89.5	39.6	76.8	51	57.4	89.6	49.9	90

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

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

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

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

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

Table TC.7.8R: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0–23 months
Total	87.7	396
Sex		
Male	88.9	205
Female	86.4	191
Area		
Urban	86.9	269
Other	89.2	127
Age (in months)		
0–5	80.4	110
6–11	88.0	99
12–23	91.8	187
Mother's education		
None	87.6	47
Primary	86.8	276
Secondary or higher	90.8	73
Mother's activity status		
Employed	(95.1)	41
Unemployed	(*)	22
Inactive	86.4	334
Material deprivation		
Three or more	86.4	337
Two	(89.6)	28
None or one	(100.0)	31
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	82.9	113
Second	88.8	93
Middle	84.9	71
Fourth	95.8	59
Richest	90.3	60
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	85.4	277
Richest 40 percent	93.0	119

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding

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

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

7.4 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects 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.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰⁰ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰¹ The SDG Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under five should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰² Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

In MICS, the weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰³ Findings in this section are based on the results of these

¹⁰⁰ Black, R. et al, 'Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp. 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰¹ Black, R., et al, 'Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences', *The Lancet*, vol.371, no. 9608, 2008, pp.243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰² WHO, *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, WHO Press, Geneva, 2006.

http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

¹⁰³ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: 'MICS6 TOOLS'. Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.1R show percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the tables include mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.1R. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, DQ.3.6 and DQ.3.4R, DQ.3.5R, DQ.3.6R in Appendix D. The tables for the 2019 Serbia MICS show that an extremely high percentage of children were excluded from analysis due to missing weight and/or height measurements: 32 percent of children were excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 36 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 37 percent from the weight-for-height indicator. A closer look at the data indicates that there is a pattern to the coverage by region and wealth, with higher proportions of children not being measured in Belgrade, and as a result from the richest wealth quintile. Meanwhile, the percentages of children excluded from analysis due to other reasons, such as incomplete dates of birth and implausible measurements are fewer than 1 percent, respectively.

Table DQ.3.7 indicates a small measure of heaping for height/length measurements at digits 1 and 2, which might indicate out-transference for digits 0 and 5. Additionally, the higher percentage of stunted children in the age group 0–5 months compared to other age groups could be due to difficulties in accurately measuring the youngest children.

Because of the high proportion of children excluded from analysis, it is recommended that findings presented in Table TC.8.1 for the 2019 Serbia MICS are interpreted with caution and not used as the sole evidence to trigger policy and programme decisions.

The data quality tables for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlement MICS show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 6 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 13 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 13 percent from the weight-for-height indicator.

Table DQ.3.7R indicates a small measure of heaping for height/length measurements at digit 1, which similarly to the national survey, might indicate out-transference for digits 0 and 5. Additionally, the higher percentage of wasted children aged 0–5 months in Roma settlements compared to other age groups could be due to difficulties in accurately measuring the youngest children. Data should, therefore, be interpreted with caution.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia, 2019

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	1.0	0.2	0.5	1,251	5.4	1.9	0.2	1,175	2.6	0.5	10.9	2.5	0.4	1,162
Sex														
Male	1.6	0.4	0.4	667	7.4	3.0	0.1	631	3.2	0.7	12.7	2.1	0.5	623
Female	0.4	0.0	0.5	583	3.1	0.5	0.3	544	1.9	0.4	8.9	2.9	0.4	540
Area														
Urban	1.6	0.4	0.4	640	5.9	2.9	0.2	601	4.3	1.0	12.6	2.4	0.4	598
Other	0.4	0.0	0.5	611	4.9	0.7	0.2	574	0.8	0.0	9.1	2.5	0.5	564
Region														
Belgrade	0.8	0.0	0.3	233	4.8	1.3	0.1	222	0.3	0.0	7.8	2.0	0.4	222
Vojvodina	1.7	0.0	0.4	319	4.0	1.5	0.2	313	1.5	0.0	11.4	1.1	0.4	311
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.7	418	5.4	1.3	0.3	398	2.3	0.4	14.6	3.8	0.6	388
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.1	0.9	0.3	281	7.9	3.8	0.2	243	6.7	1.9	7.4	2.5	0.2	242
Age (in months)														
0–5	3.5	2.8	-0.2	89	10.8	3.8	-0.1	85	6.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	-0.2	85
6–11	0.4	0.0	0.5	141	4.9	1.5	0.5	132	3.9	1.4	9.7	1.5	0.2	131
12–17	0.7	0.0	0.5	116	4.6	1.3	0.4	104	1.3	1.3	10.2	0.4	0.4	104
18–23	0.0	0.0	0.5	133	3.2	1.1	0.2	121	0.6	0.0	8.2	0.4	0.5	120
24–35	0.8	0.0	0.6	255	6.2	1.1	0.0	233	2.2	0.2	12.4	4.3	0.7	230
36–47	2.2	0.0	0.5	269	5.5	4.4	0.2	257	1.7	0.4	16.6	3.7	0.6	255
48–59	0.3	0.0	0.4	249	4.5	0.0	0.2	243	3.4	0.6	9.1	2.2	0.3	238
Mother's education														
Primary or none	1.4	0.0	0.1	159	8.3	1.6	-0.2	152	3.4	0.0	8.6	1.6	0.3	151
Secondary	0.3	0.0	0.5	621	4.7	0.7	0.3	578	2.1	0.5	11.4	3.5	0.5	568
Higher	1.9	0.5	0.5	471	5.3	3.5	0.3	445	3.0	0.7	11.1	1.5	0.5	443
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.1	0.0	0.3	71	3.2	1.2	0.3	63	7.6	0.0	10.6	1.1	0.3	63
20–34	1.0	0.0	0.5	951	5.3	1.8	0.2	898	2.2	0.5	10.3	2.3	0.4	887
35–49	1.4	1.2	0.4	214	7.0	2.7	0.1	199	2.9	0.7	14.6	3.8	0.5	198
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia, 2019

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Percent above + 3 SD ⁸		
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	1.1	0.2	0.5	1,030	5.0	2.3	0.3	959	2.0	0.5	12.5	3.0	0.5	948
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Bosnian	0.0	0.0	0.4	65	4.8	0.0	0.0	65	3.4	2.1	11.1	0.0	0.5	65
Roma	3.2	0.0	-0.4	72	15.8	0.0	-0.6	68	7.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	-0.1	67
Other/Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	57	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	57	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	56
Mother's activity status														
Employed	1.4	0.3	0.4	749	4.1	2.0	0.2	717	2.9	0.3	10.4	1.4	0.4	709
Unemployed	0.7	0.0	0.8	134	8.3	3.1	0.3	120	2.3	1.3	22.6	5.6	0.7	120
Inactive	0.6	0.0	0.4	368	7.3	1.1	0.1	339	2.0	0.6	8.0	3.6	0.4	334
Material deprivation														
Three or more	1.0	0.0	0.2	299	8.7	1.0	-0.1	286	2.5	0.2	7.6	1.3	0.3	284
One or two	1.0	0.6	0.6	433	4.8	2.4	0.2	393	1.8	0.6	11.5	4.8	0.6	390
None	1.1	0.0	0.5	519	4.0	1.9	0.4	496	3.4	0.6	12.5	1.3	0.4	487
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.5	0.0	0.2	251	9.6	0.6	-0.2	235	2.6	0.0	8.9	1.2	0.4	232
Second	0.5	0.0	0.5	218	4.2	0.3	0.2	204	1.4	0.3	7.3	3.0	0.5	201
Middle	1.0	1.0	0.5	250	5.2	2.9	0.3	228	2.4	0.7	10.8	4.7	0.5	222
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.5	293	4.9	2.6	0.4	285	4.5	1.0	13.0	1.9	0.5	283
Richest	2.1	0.0	0.5	239	3.0	2.6	0.3	224	1.6	0.4	13.8	1.9	0.4	224

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–3.6.

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

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

Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	6.5	0.8	-0.4	982	16.9	4.7	-0.8	917	2.8	0.6	6.9	2.8	0.1	915
Sex														
Male	6.6	0.7	-0.4	496	19.8	5.5	-0.9	463	2.7	0.9	9.3	3.1	0.2	464
Female	6.5	0.8	-0.4	486	13.9	3.9	-0.8	454	2.9	0.3	4.4	2.5	0.1	451
Area														
Urban	6.8	0.8	-0.4	676	17.7	5.5	-0.9	638	3.1	0.8	7.4	3.2	0.1	634
Other	6.0	0.8	-0.3	306	15.0	2.7	-0.8	279	2.2	0.3	5.6	2.1	0.2	281
Age (in months)														
0–5	8.7	3.5	-0.5	104	15.9	3.7	-0.4	101	12.0	3.3	8.5	2.3	-0.2	101
6–11	9.2	0.0	-0.4	94	16.6	5.7	-0.7	90	4.9	0.0	8.3	3.6	0.1	91
12–17	1.1	0.0	-0.2	98	23.4	4.3	-0.8	92	1.7	0.5	8.0	2.1	0.2	92
18–23	4.2	0.9	-0.3	84	17.3	10.8	-1.0	70	5.2	1.0	7.7	4.7	0.3	70
24–35	8.8	0.6	-0.5	216	20.5	4.1	-1.1	183	1.2	0.3	5.4	1.6	0.1	185
36–47	6.8	0.6	-0.4	188	16.8	5.1	-1.0	186	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.8	0.2	184
48–59	5.1	0.4	-0.3	199	10.8	3.0	-0.7	196	0.8	0.4	5.6	2.7	0.2	192
Mother's education														
None	10.0	0.5	-0.6	115	20.0	6.2	-1.1	109	2.3	0.5	6.4	1.8	0.0	108
Primary	7.3	1.0	-0.4	695	16.9	4.7	-0.8	652	3.1	0.6	6.4	2.6	0.1	654
Secondary or higher	1.1	0.0	-0.1	173	14.5	3.7	-0.7	156	1.8	0.7	9.0	4.6	0.4	154
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	6.3	1.2	-0.4	341	14.8	4.9	-0.9	320	2.8	0.8	6.1	2.2	0.1	323
20–34	6.7	0.6	-0.4	587	18.2	4.9	-0.8	546	2.6	0.6	8.0	3.5	0.2	541
35–49	(7.0)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	49	(17.1)	(1.6)	(-0.9)	45	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	45
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Percent above + 3 SD ⁸		
Mother's activity status														
Employed	7.1	2.1	-0.5	128	18.9	6.1	-1.0	119	3.7	0.0	8.7	3.5	0.2	117
Unemployed	5.1	0.0	-0.1	80	9.1	0.0	-0.7	79	0.9	0.9	11.9	4.7	0.5	80
Inactive	6.6	0.6	-0.4	774	17.4	5.0	-0.8	719	2.9	0.7	6.0	2.5	0.1	717
Material deprivation														
Three or more	6.6	0.9	-0.4	830	18.1	4.9	-0.9	774	2.8	0.6	6.9	2.7	0.1	772
Two	6.1	0.0	-0.3	83	8.5	5.4	-0.6	76	2.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	76
None or one	6.1	0.0	-0.4	69	11.5	1.5	-0.7	67	2.7	1.4	8.2	7.4	0.2	67
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.3	1.4	-0.6	265	22.3	4.6	-1.1	246	1.1	0.7	3.3	2.0	0.1	246
Second	9.8	1.4	-0.4	212	15.5	5.4	-0.8	202	1.5	0.0	7.9	0.8	0.1	205
Middle	7.5	0.6	-0.3	193	17.1	9.3	-0.9	181	6.8	1.8	12.0	5.2	0.2	179
Fourth	5.8	0.0	-0.3	167	13.7	1.1	-0.6	157	1.8	0.5	2.5	1.8	0.1	156
Richest	1.8	0.0	-0.2	144	12.0	1.4	-0.5	131	3.8	0.0	10.2	5.6	0.2	129
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	7.7	1.1	-0.5	671	18.6	6.3	-1.0	629	2.8	0.8	7.3	2.5	0.1	630
Richest 40 percent	4.0	0.0	-0.2	311	12.9	1.3	-0.6	287	2.7	0.2	5.9	3.5	0.2	284

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4R-3.6R.

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

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

7.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰⁴ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰⁵ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and is presented in Tables TC.10.1 and TC.10.1R for children aged 2–4 years. These data are also presented for different age groups in the following tables: for children aged 1–2 years in Tables TC.10.1A and TC.10.1AR, for children aged 3–4 years in Tables TC.10.1B and TC.10.1BR, and for children aged 1–4 years in Tables TC.10.1C and TC.10.1CR. These included the involvement of adults in the household 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.

Exposure to books in early years provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print. Presence of books is important for later school performance, as are opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The mothers/caregivers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Tables TC.10.2 and TC.10.2R.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁶ 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. These data are presented in Tables TC.10.3 and TC.10.3R.

¹⁰⁴ Black, M. et al., 'Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course', *The Lancet*, vol. 389, no. 10064, 2016, pp. 77–90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al., 'The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress', *Pediatrics*, vol. 129, no. 1, 2011, pp.232–46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011–2663.

¹⁰⁵ Britto, P. et al., 'Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development', *The Lancet*, vol. 389, no. 10064, 2017, pp.91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al., 'The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty', *American Academy of Pediatrics*, vol. 1129, no. 1, 2012, pp.183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011–2953.

¹⁰⁶ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky, 'Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study', *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, vol. 11, no. 10, 2006, pp. 1557–1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al., 'Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes', *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, vol. 31, no. 6, 2006, pp. 540–551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/ajs073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³		
				Father	Mother			Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total^A	95.6	5.5	0.3	92.1	98.4	40.8	2.9	90.8	5.3	1,131
Sex										
Male	94.7	5.5	0.2	90.8	98.5	41.2	2.9	89.9	5.2	579
Female	96.5	5.6	0.4	93.5	98.3	40.4	2.9	91.8	5.3	552
Area										
Urban	95.6	5.5	0.5	93.1	99.3	46.0	3.1	91.3	5.3	664
Other	95.5	5.5	0.0	90.8	97.2	33.3	2.6	90.2	5.2	467
Region										
Belgrade	96.9	5.6	0.0	92.7	99.3	46.9	3.1	91.6	5.3	300
Vojvodina	94.3	5.4	0.9	88.8	96.6	33.6	2.6	88.4	5.1	276
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.2	5.6	0.0	93.8	99.4	41.0	3.0	92.4	5.4	304
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.7	5.4	0.3	93.0	98.2	41.2	2.9	90.8	5.2	251
Age										
2	96.9	5.6	0.0	94.4	99.1	47.9	3.2	93.1	5.4	384
3	96.4	5.6	0.2	92.0	97.8	40.0	2.8	91.8	5.3	380
4	93.4	5.4	0.7	89.9	98.3	34.2	2.7	87.4	5.1	367
Mother's education										
Primary or none	89.4	5.0	0.7	83.6	95.8	23.0	1.9	80.9	4.7	120
Secondary	94.8	5.5	0.0	91.4	98.7	35.4	2.7	91.2	5.3	505
Higher	97.8	5.7	0.5	94.9	98.8	50.4	3.4	92.8	5.4	506
Father's education										
Primary or none	93.3	5.1	0.9	100.0	99.2	27.9	2.3	82.6	4.8	95
Secondary	95.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	40.9	3.0	92.0	5.3	590
Higher	96.5	5.6	0.7	100.0	99.7	53.6	3.6	90.9	5.3	357
Biological father not in the household	98.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	85.6	2.9	0.2	91.4	5.3	89

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
				Father	Mother					
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(84.7)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(90.1)	(92.2)	(19.8)	(2.1)	(79.1)	(4.7)	18
Has no functional difficulty	95.8	5.5	0.3	92.2	98.5	41.1	2.9	91.0	5.3	1,113
Mother's activity status										
Employed	95.5	5.6	0.3	93.1	98.8	45.7	3.2	90.2	5.3	732
Unemployed	99.0	5.8	0.0	90.7	99.1	42.6	2.9	97.1	5.6	125
Inactive	94.2	5.3	0.3	90.2	97.3	26.9	2.2	89.6	5.1	274
Material deprivation										
Three or more	93.4	5.3	0.4	84.9	98.3	29.3	2.2	84.6	5.0	246
One or two	96.0	5.5	0.0	90.4	97.2	39.2	2.8	91.5	5.2	401
None	96.4	5.6	0.5	97.3	99.5	47.9	3.4	93.5	5.4	484
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.8	5.2	0.5	85.8	99.6	24.9	2.0	86.5	4.9	193
Second	95.4	5.6	0.0	89.9	97.6	33.3	2.5	91.5	5.3	183
Middle	93.7	5.5	0.0	92.7	98.6	38.8	2.9	90.8	5.3	182
Fourth	96.8	5.6	0.9	90.7	97.1	44.9	3.2	91.9	5.4	268
Richest	97.5	5.6	0.0	98.4	99.3	52.9	3.6	92.3	5.3	306

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table TC.10.1A: Support for learning (children aged 1–2 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–2 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 1–2 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
				Father	Mother					
Total^A	95.8	5.5	0.1	95.6	99.4	48.0	3.2	92.8	5.3	750
Sex										
Male	95.2	5.5	0.2	95.6	99.7	46.6	3.1	92.3	5.3	394
Female	96.6	5.5	0.0	95.5	99.0	49.6	3.3	93.3	5.3	356
Area										
Urban	96.6	5.5	0.0	96.5	99.9	55.5	3.6	94.1	5.4	432
Other	94.8	5.4	0.2	94.3	98.7	37.8	2.7	91.1	5.2	318
Region										
Belgrade	95.9	5.6	0.0	95.3	99.6	59.9	3.8	92.0	5.4	202
Vojvodina	96.0	5.5	0.0	94.2	99.2	45.7	3.0	92.4	5.3	192
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.0	5.6	0.0	97.1	99.6	46.0	3.2	95.6	5.5	203
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.0	5.3	0.5	95.5	99.1	37.8	2.9	90.7	5.2	153
Age										
1	94.7	5.4	0.2	96.8	99.7	48.2	3.2	92.4	5.3	365
2	96.9	5.6	0.0	94.4	99.1	47.9	3.2	93.1	5.4	384
Mother's education										
Primary or none	87.0	5.0	0.0	94.4	98.6	32.2	2.3	81.6	4.8	73
Secondary	96.2	5.5	0.0	94.8	99.1	38.6	2.8	93.2	5.3	324
Higher	97.3	5.6	0.2	96.5	99.8	59.9	3.8	94.7	5.5	353
Father's education										
Primary or none	95.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.2	2.2	86.8	5.0	62
Secondary	94.3	5.5	0.2	100.0	99.7	45.8	3.2	91.9	5.3	402
Higher	98.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	99.7	62.4	4.0	95.5	5.4	252
Biological father not in the household	(97.7)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.4)	(3.0)	(0.2)	(94.3)	(5.2)	33

Table TC.10.1A: Support for learning (children aged 1–2 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–2 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 1–2 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
				Father	Mother					
Functional difficulties (age 2 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	5.6	0.0	94.7	99.5	48.7	3.3	93.4	5.4	375
Mother's activity status										
Employed	95.8	5.6	0.0	96.0	99.2	53.9	3.5	93.2	5.4	469
Unemployed	98.4	5.7	0.0	92.0	100.0	44.8	3.1	97.3	5.6	78
Inactive	95.0	5.3	0.3	95.8	99.6	35.7	2.6	90.1	5.1	203
Material deprivation										
Three or more	93.1	5.2	0.0	90.8	98.7	31.2	2.4	86.2	5.0	147
One or two	95.2	5.5	0.3	95.5	99.6	43.1	3.0	92.6	5.3	250
None	97.5	5.6	0.0	97.6	99.5	58.5	3.7	95.7	5.5	353
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.1	5.2	0.6	93.1	98.9	27.7	2.2	89.6	5.0	124
Second	94.1	5.4	0.0	93.3	99.1	25.4	2.2	90.2	5.2	111
Middle	93.2	5.5	0.0	95.7	98.6	50.5	3.2	88.5	5.3	129
Fourth	97.6	5.7	0.0	97.0	99.7	54.6	3.6	95.3	5.5	192
Richest	98.0	5.6	0.0	96.9	100.0	65.8	4.1	96.7	5.5	194

¹ MICS indicator TC.S3a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member (children aged 1–2 years)

² MICS Indicator TC.S3b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father (children aged 1–2 years)

³ MICS Indicator TC.S3c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother (children aged 1–2 years)

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table TC.10.1B: Support for learning (children aged 3–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 3–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
	Total^A	94.9	5.5	0.4	91.0	98.1	37.1	2.7	89.6	
Sex										
Male	93.8	5.4	0.2	88.7	98.1	38.3	2.8	88.6	5.1	389
Female	96.1	5.6	0.7	93.4	98.1	35.9	2.6	90.8	5.3	358
Area										
Urban	95.0	5.5	0.7	91.3	99.1	40.6	2.8	90.1	5.2	444
Other	94.8	5.5	0.0	90.4	96.6	32.1	2.6	89.0	5.2	302
Region										
Belgrade	96.0	5.6	0.0	91.0	99.4	40.2	2.7	90.1	5.2	198
Vojvodina	94.0	5.3	1.3	87.3	95.7	28.2	2.3	87.7	5.0	185
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.2	5.6	0.0	92.1	99.1	37.7	2.9	89.9	5.3	188
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.3	5.5	0.5	93.6	98.0	42.5	3.0	91.0	5.2	174
Age										
3	96.4	5.6	0.2	92.0	97.8	40.0	2.8	91.8	5.3	380
4	93.4	5.4	0.7	89.9	98.3	34.2	2.7	87.4	5.1	367
Mother's education										
Primary or none	92.3	5.2	1.1	79.1	94.9	19.9	1.6	82.0	4.7	79
Secondary	93.4	5.5	0.0	90.6	98.8	34.5	2.7	89.9	5.2	340
Higher	97.1	5.6	0.8	94.2	98.1	44.0	3.1	91.3	5.3	327
Father's education										
Primary or none	91.1	5.1	1.4	100.0	98.8	27.5	2.2	81.5	4.7	64
Secondary	95.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	99.3	37.8	2.9	91.8	5.3	377
Higher	95.0	5.5	1.0	100.0	99.5	48.5	3.4	88.2	5.1	238
Biological father not in the household	97.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	85.2	2.3	0.1	90.4	5.4	67

Table TC.10.1B: Support for learning (children aged 3–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children aged 3–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	5.5	0.5	90.9	98.1	37.3	2.7	89.8	5.2	738
Mother's activity status										
Employed	94.5	5.5	0.5	91.8	98.7	41.5	2.9	88.5	5.2	494
Unemployed	99.5	5.8	0.0	91.7	98.7	41.3	3.0	97.0	5.6	83
Inactive	93.8	5.3	0.5	88.2	96.1	22.4	2.0	89.3	5.1	169
Material deprivation										
Three or more	92.7	5.4	0.5	82.3	98.4	28.6	2.1	83.7	5.0	164
One or two	95.7	5.5	0.0	89.3	96.1	34.4	2.5	90.4	5.1	265
None	95.3	5.6	0.8	96.8	99.6	43.9	3.2	92.1	5.3	317
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.4	5.2	0.7	81.5	100.0	24.6	1.9	84.7	5.0	124
Second	96.2	5.6	0.0	90.7	97.3	35.1	2.6	92.9	5.3	124
Middle	92.9	5.4	0.0	93.4	98.8	35.8	2.8	90.2	5.2	117
Fourth	95.0	5.6	1.5	86.3	95.5	38.1	2.8	89.2	5.3	159
Richest	97.2	5.6	0.0	98.4	99.0	45.2	3.2	90.6	5.2	222

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

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

Table TC.10.1C: Support for daily activities (children aged 1–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–4 years with or for whom a household member has engaged in one or two household activities during the last three days, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father			Mother			Number of children aged 1–4 years
	Percentage of children with or for whom adult household members have:					Percentage of children with or for whom fathers have:			Percentage of children with or for whom mothers have:			
	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	Father	Mother	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	
Total	99.6	99.0	99.9	93.3	98.7	16.0	12.6	20.3	96.9	96.5	98.6	1,496
Sex												
Male	99.9	99.5	99.9	92.2	98.9	18.2	13.9	22.7	97.4	96.4	98.8	782
Female	99.3	98.4	99.9	94.4	98.5	13.6	11.2	17.6	96.3	96.6	98.5	714
Area												
Urban	99.6	98.9	99.9	93.9	99.5	19.4	17.9	25.2	97.2	96.3	98.8	877
Other	99.6	99.1	99.9	92.4	97.7	11.2	5.2	13.3	96.4	96.8	98.4	620
Region												
Belgrade	100.0	98.0	100.0	93.2	99.5	22.5	27.0	32.1	97.1	94.7	98.7	400
Vojvodina	98.6	98.9	99.8	90.8	97.5	28.5	12.5	30.9	94.9	96.9	98.6	377
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	99.4	7.0	4.5	8.3	97.8	98.1	99.0	392
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	99.2	99.8	94.5	98.5	4.4	4.9	7.8	97.8	96.3	98.1	327
Age												
1	99.3	99.5	99.6	96.8	99.7	15.5	15.2	20.9	97.8	97.9	98.8	365
2	99.8	99.3	100.0	94.4	99.1	16.0	12.5	21.0	97.2	97.8	99.1	384
3	100.0	98.1	100.0	92.0	97.8	14.1	9.6	17.5	96.0	94.0	97.9	380
4	99.3	99.1	100.0	89.9	98.3	18.4	13.2	21.7	96.5	96.3	98.7	367
Mother's education												
Primary or none	99.5	98.9	100.0	86.5	96.7	12.5	1.9	14.0	95.9	93.9	96.4	152
Secondary	99.9	98.9	99.9	92.6	99.0	11.4	6.9	12.9	97.0	97.1	98.6	664
Higher	99.4	99.1	99.9	95.4	99.0	21.3	20.6	28.9	97.0	96.5	99.2	680
Father's education												
Primary or none	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.4	12.4	5.8	15.9	97.5	91.5	98.2	126
Secondary	99.9	99.3	99.9	100.0	99.5	12.8	9.3	15.8	97.5	98.3	99.2	779
Higher	99.1	98.2	99.8	100.0	99.6	25.3	22.3	32.6	97.4	95.8	99.2	491
Biological father not in the household	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4	92.4	92.4	101

Table TC.10.1C: Support for daily activities (children aged 1–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–4 years with or for whom a household member has engaged in one or two household activities during the last three days, Serbia, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father			Mother			Number of children aged 1–4 years
	Percentage of children with or for whom adult household members have:					Percentage of children with or for whom fathers have:			Percentage of children with or for whom mothers have:			
	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	Father	Mother	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.1)	(92.2)	(2.7)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	18
Has no functional difficulty	99.7	98.8	100.0	92.2	98.5	16.4	11.9	20.3	96.5	96.0	98.5	1,113
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.8	99.0	99.9	94.1	99.1	15.2	13.6	20.0	96.7	96.5	98.4	1,266
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Bosnian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.1	0.0	12.1	98.6	96.6	100.0	59
Roma	100.0	97.4	100.0	78.2	99.3	10.6	4.5	13.6	98.9	92.9	98.9	65
Other/Does not want to declare	96.9	99.0	100.0	85.7	90.3	33.0	13.9	34.6	96.4	97.8	100.0	79
Mother's activity status												
Employed	99.7	99.1	100.0	93.9	98.9	18.2	16.5	23.6	96.3	96.2	98.5	963
Unemployed	99.4	99.6	100.0	91.8	99.3	5.3	7.2	9.6	97.0	97.9	98.9	161
Inactive	99.3	98.5	99.6	92.3	98.0	15.0	4.9	16.3	98.3	96.8	98.8	372
Material deprivation												
Three or more	99.7	99.5	100.0	86.4	98.5	11.7	4.4	13.5	96.7	95.4	97.6	311
One or two	99.7	99.3	99.9	92.3	97.8	13.7	12.4	18.0	97.1	97.2	98.8	516
None	99.5	98.5	99.9	97.2	99.5	19.8	16.6	25.1	96.7	96.4	99.0	670
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	99.4	98.8	99.7	87.3	99.5	10.5	1.7	11.6	97.6	95.3	97.9	248
Second	100.0	99.4	100.0	91.9	98.1	6.3	3.6	7.9	95.9	97.1	98.0	235
Middle	99.6	99.6	99.6	94.6	98.7	11.5	10.5	16.7	98.4	98.7	99.1	246
Fourth	99.0	98.3	100.0	92.1	97.8	15.5	15.3	20.1	95.9	96.8	99.0	351
Richest	100.0	99.1	100.0	97.7	99.5	27.8	23.1	34.7	96.9	95.3	98.7	416

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

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	78.1	54.7	26.6	96.5	80.9	82.7	1,838
Sex							
Male	78.1	53.3	24.6	97.0	81.5	82.9	958
Female	78.2	56.3	28.7	96.0	80.3	82.4	880
Area							
Urban	83.0	62.4	26.2	97.2	82.0	83.9	1,075
Other	71.2	43.9	27.1	95.5	79.5	80.9	763
Region							
Belgrade	84.3	66.0	35.1	95.7	84.6	87.1	484
Vojvodina	76.1	51.4	25.5	95.7	80.1	80.0	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia	76.5	54.3	27.8	98.0	79.0	82.3	471
Southern and Eastern Serbia	75.0	45.3	15.9	96.7	79.7	80.9	390
Age							
0–1	62.2	34.0	18.9	92.2	64.6	66.4	707
2–4	88.1	67.7	31.4	99.2	91.2	92.8	1,131
Mother's education							
Primary or none	41.8	12.8	31.1	94.9	80.8	81.5	193
Secondary	75.1	48.5	23.5	96.2	78.5	80.3	812
Higher	89.5	70.4	28.5	97.2	83.4	85.2	833
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(75.7)	(43.5)	(17.8)	(94.5)	(78.3)	(78.3)	18
Has no functional difficulty	88.3	68.1	31.6	99.2	91.4	93.1	1,113
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	82.9	59.6	26.5	96.7	80.8	82.6	1,554
Hungarian	(73.9)	(38.5)	(50.8)	(97.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	39
Bosnian	39.3	24.2	13.1	97.0	78.4	82.0	66
Roma	23.0	2.6	39.0	93.8	89.7	90.3	84
Other/Does not want to declare	78.3	48.2	15.9	94.3	72.3	72.3	94
Mother's activity status							
Employed	84.8	63.2	26.9	95.8	78.9	81.1	1,187
Unemployed	86.0	53.1	22.5	99.4	88.6	89.0	177
Inactive	58.5	34.0	27.2	97.1	83.2	84.3	474
Material deprivation							
Three or more	56.7	30.1	30.7	96.4	82.5	84.8	381
One or two	78.5	54.5	25.8	97.8	79.9	81.6	622
None	87.6	66.1	25.3	95.6	81.0	82.5	835
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	47.6	20.6	32.7	96.8	81.9	84.4	305
Second	79.0	45.7	23.6	98.0	80.5	84.0	279
Middle	80.2	49.2	22.5	98.0	78.7	79.5	310
Fourth	83.8	62.3	24.7	95.0	79.3	81.0	443
Richest	89.9	77.2	28.6	95.9	83.4	84.2	501

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings

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

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	2.1	2.4	3.6	1,838
Sex				
Male	2.2	1.6	3.1	958
Female	2.0	3.3	4.1	880
Area				
Urban	2.0	2.9	4.0	1,075
Other	2.2	1.8	3.0	763
Region				
Belgrade	0.0	2.0	2.0	484
Vojvodina	1.8	1.7	2.3	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.2	3.4	7.2	471
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.4	2.6	2.6	390
Age				
0–1	1.6	0.6	1.9	707
2–4	2.4	3.6	4.6	1,131
Mother's education				
Primary or none	3.1	6.1	6.6	193
Secondary	2.5	2.6	4.4	812
Higher	1.5	1.4	2.1	833
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(7.0)	(5.3)	(12.3)	18
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	3.6	4.5	1,113
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	2.0	2.1	3.2	1,554
Hungarian	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	39
Bosnian	2.5	5.1	7.0	66
Roma	0.8	5.8	5.8	84
Other/Does not want to declare	4.4	4.4	4.4	94
Mother's activity status				
Employed	1.4	1.8	2.5	1,187
Unemployed	3.0	2.4	4.0	177
Inactive	3.6	4.0	6.1	474
Activity status of household head				
Employed	1.9	2.3	3.6	1,334
Unemployed	2.3	0.8	2.3	90
Inactive	2.8	3.3	3.9	414
Material deprivation				
Three or more	3.5	4.5	5.9	381
One or two	2.5	2.7	4.2	622
None	1.2	1.3	2.0	835
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.4	5.0	7.4	305
Second	1.3	1.6	2.3	279
Middle	0.8	1.4	1.8	310
Fourth	3.8	2.9	5.2	443
Richest	0.5	1.6	1.6	501

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision

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

Table TC.10.1R: Support for learning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Total	56.0	3.8	1.0	89.5	96.9	10.5	1.7	44.5	3.3
Sex										
Male	51.6	3.7	1.1	88.2	96.7	10.6	1.7	41.1	3.2	318
Female	60.3	3.9	1.0	90.7	97.1	10.4	1.6	47.8	3.4	335
Area										
Urban	55.1	3.7	1.0	89.0	97.7	9.0	1.6	43.4	3.2	455
Other	58.3	3.9	1.0	90.6	94.9	13.8	1.8	47.2	3.4	198
Age										
2	59.1	3.9	0.3	88.9	98.5	10.5	1.7	48.1	3.4	233
3	53.3	3.7	0.2	93.0	95.2	10.8	1.9	43.8	3.3	208
4	55.4	3.6	2.6	86.6	96.8	10.0	1.5	41.4	3.2	212
Mother's education										
None	39.9	3.2	1.0	95.9	98.7	10.3	1.6	25.0	2.7	72
Primary	55.4	3.7	1.0	89.4	96.3	9.2	1.6	42.5	3.2	464
Secondary or higher	68.6	4.4	1.0	85.8	98.0	15.7	2.1	64.9	4.1	117
Father's education										
None	(39.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(11.9)	(1.7)	(33.8)	(2.8)	38
Primary	55.0	3.7	0.9	100.0	97.7	11.2	1.9	40.2	3.2	434
Secondary or higher	64.7	4.2	1.1	100.0	96.4	13.3	2.0	58.1	3.8	113
Biological father not in the household	57.2	3.8	2.1	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.1	55.5	3.5	69
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	57.1	3.8	0.9	89.8	97.2	10.8	1.7	45.4	3.3	632

Table TC.10.1R: Support for learning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Mother's activity status									
Employed	59.3	3.9	1.2	81.8	91.6	11.8	1.6	49.3	3.4	93
Unemployed	39.7	3.4	1.8	85.0	95.2	8.5	1.6	36.0	3.1	66
Inactive	57.6	3.8	0.9	91.5	98.1	10.4	1.7	44.8	3.3	494
Material deprivation										
Three or more	54.0	3.7	0.9	89.0	96.9	9.4	1.7	42.2	3.2	545
Two	70.6	4.2	2.3	93.8	96.3	15.0	1.7	60.2	3.8	63
None or one	(60.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(89.0)	(98.1)	(17.3)	(1.9)	(50.8)	(3.7)	45
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	54.9	3.6	2.3	81.3	95.8	6.8	1.4	44.6	3.2	164
Second	50.9	3.5	0.8	91.7	98.0	13.3	1.9	39.5	3.1	137
Middle	59.2	3.9	0.0	92.9	96.6	12.9	1.8	41.6	3.3	133
Fourth	55.1	3.8	1.5	92.2	96.5	7.9	1.6	45.5	3.4	119
Richest	61.9	4.2	0.0	92.2	98.1	12.2	1.9	54.1	3.7	99
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	55.0	3.7	1.1	88.1	96.7	10.7	1.7	42.1	3.2	434
Richest 40 percent	58.2	3.9	0.8	92.2	97.2	9.9	1.7	49.4	3.5	219

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

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

Table TC.10.1AR: Support for learning (children aged 1–2 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–2 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 1–2 years
	Total	56.3	3.7	0.8	89.0	99.0	9.0	1.7	47.2	3.4
Sex										
Male	53.7	3.7	0.9	91.2	99.6	9.5	1.7	44.0	3.4	202
Female	58.6	3.8	0.8	87.0	98.4	8.6	1.6	50.2	3.4	218
Area										
Urban	54.8	3.7	1.0	89.3	99.5	6.9	1.5	45.5	3.3	288
Other	59.4	3.9	0.6	88.5	97.9	13.7	1.9	51.0	3.5	132
Age										
1	52.7	3.6	1.5	89.1	99.6	7.2	1.6	46.1	3.3	187
2	59.1	3.9	0.3	88.9	98.5	10.5	1.7	48.1	3.4	233
Mother's education										
None	37.8	3.2	0.0	94.6	100.0	9.4	1.5	28.0	2.8	47
Primary	57.4	3.7	1.2	88.7	98.6	8.8	1.6	46.6	3.3	293
Secondary or higher	62.6	4.2	0.0	86.9	100.0	9.5	1.9	60.7	4.0	80
Father's education										
None	(40.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(15.3)	(2.0)	(40.5)	(3.2)	27
Primary	57.4	3.8	1.0	100.0	99.0	10.6	1.8	44.8	3.3	271
Secondary or higher	59.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	6.8	1.8	54.0	3.6	76
Biological father not in the household	(54.1)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(54.1)	(3.5)	46
Functional difficulties (age 2 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	60.9	3.9	0.3	89.4	98.4	11.0	1.7	49.9	3.5	223

Table TC.10.1AR: Support for learning (children aged 1–2 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–2 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 1–2 years
	Mother's activity status									
Employed	(47.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(72.2)	(93.2)	(7.4)	(1.0)	(44.8)	(3.2)	42
Unemployed	(39.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(87.6)	(100.0)	(4.2)	(1.6)	(36.7)	(3.3)	40
Inactive	59.4	3.8	1.0	91.3	99.6	9.8	1.7	48.7	3.4	338
Material deprivation										
Three or more	54.3	3.6	1.0	88.0	98.9	7.8	1.6	45.1	3.3	361
Two	(73.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(98.3)	(98.8)	(18.6)	(1.9)	(64.9)	(4.0)	29
None or one	(61.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(91.6)	(100.0)	(14.0)	(1.8)	(54.6)	(3.8)	30
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	52.3	3.5	2.5	85.1	98.5	5.7	1.4	47.1	3.3	112
Second	53.5	3.5	0.9	85.5	100.0	14.8	2.0	45.1	3.3	80
Middle	62.9	4.0	0.0	88.5	98.3	9.9	1.7	44.0	3.4	90
Fourth	53.4	3.7	0.0	96.5	100.0	8.4	1.6	46.0	3.4	72
Richest	60.5	4.1	0.0	92.5	98.4	7.1	1.8	55.8	3.7	65
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	56.0	3.7	1.3	86.3	98.9	9.6	1.6	45.5	3.3	283
Richest 40 percent	56.8	3.9	0.0	94.6	99.2	7.8	1.7	50.6	3.5	137

¹ MICS indicator TC.S3a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member (children aged 1–2 years)

² MICS Indicator TC.S3b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father (children aged 1–2 years)

³ MICS Indicator TC.S3c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother (children aged 1–2 years)

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

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

Table TC.10.1BR: Support for learning (children aged 3–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 3–4 years
	Total	54.3	3.7	1.4	89.8	96.0	10.4	1.7	42.6	3.2
Sex										
Male	48.9	3.6	1.6	86.5	95.0	10.0	1.7	37.6	3.1	211
Female	59.8	3.8	1.2	93.2	97.1	10.8	1.7	47.6	3.4	209
Area										
Urban	55.0	3.7	1.3	88.7	96.8	10.0	1.7	43.0	3.2	296
Other	52.8	3.8	1.6	92.3	94.1	11.4	1.7	41.5	3.3	124
Age										
3	53.3	3.7	0.2	93.0	95.2	10.8	1.9	43.8	3.3	208
4	55.4	3.6	2.6	86.6	96.8	10.0	1.5	41.4	3.2	212
Mother's education										
None	43.4	3.3	1.6	96.3	98.0	9.5	1.6	25.1	2.7	45
Primary	51.8	3.6	1.3	89.5	95.6	8.8	1.6	39.7	3.1	304
Secondary or higher	72.4	4.3	1.7	86.9	96.6	18.0	2.1	66.2	4.0	70
Father's education										
None	(37.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.3)	(11.0)	(1.6)	(28.3)	(2.6)	25
Primary	52.3	3.6	1.1	100.0	97.1	10.4	1.9	37.7	3.1	281
Secondary or higher	65.5	4.2	1.7	100.0	95.3	16.3	2.0	58.7	3.9	72
Biological father not in the household	(58.7)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(89.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(56.0)	(3.4)	43
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	55.0	3.7	1.2	90.0	96.5	10.7	1.7	42.9	3.3	409
Mother's activity status										
Employed	62.3	4.0	1.5	83.9	91.9	12.6	1.8	50.7	3.5	70
Unemployed	(38.6)	(3.2)	(2.7)	(81.9)	(92.9)	(10.5)	(1.6)	(35.2)	(3.0)	44
Inactive	54.8	3.7	1.2	92.3	97.4	9.9	1.7	41.8	3.2	306

Table TC.10.1BR: Support for learning (children aged 3–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children aged 3–4 years
Material deprivation										
Three or more	52.1	3.6	1.3	89.5	96.1	9.8	1.7	40.3	3.1	348
Two	(69.7)	(4.2)	(3.3)	(90.9)	(94.5)	(9.4)	(1.4)	(57.8)	(3.7)	43
None or one	(58.2)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(91.6)	(97.1)	(19.6)	(2.0)	(47.8)	(3.6)	29
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	51.7	3.5	3.7	81.7	94.7	7.7	1.3	39.3	3.1	100
Second	47.7	3.4	0.4	94.0	97.2	10.2	1.9	35.4	2.9	97
Middle	56.4	3.8	0.0	91.6	95.7	11.7	1.7	42.8	3.3	79
Fourth	54.5	3.7	2.2	90.3	94.9	8.4	1.7	44.0	3.3	81
Richest	66.0	4.2	0.0	93.3	98.1	16.0	2.0	56.7	3.8	63
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	51.6	3.6	1.5	88.8	95.9	9.7	1.6	38.9	3.1	276
Richest 40 percent	59.5	3.9	1.2	91.6	96.3	11.7	1.8	49.6	3.5	144

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

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

Table TC.10.1CR: Support for daily activities (children aged 1–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–4 years with or for whom a household member has engaged in one or two household activities during the last three days, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father			Mother			Number of children aged 1–4 years
	Percentage of children with or for whom adult household members have:					Percentage of children with or for whom fathers have:			Percentage of children with or for whom mothers have:			
	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	Father	Mother	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	
Total	99.5	99.5	99.6	89.4	97.5	1.5	0.5	1.6	97.0	97.4	97.7	840
Sex												
Male	99.0	99.2	99.2	88.8	97.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	96.6	97.5	97.5	413
Female	100.0	99.8	100.0	90.0	97.7	1.6	0.6	1.8	97.5	97.3	98.0	427
Area												
Urban	99.7	99.7	99.8	89.0	98.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	97.3	98.1	98.3	584
Other	99.1	99.1	99.1	90.3	96.1	2.1	1.0	2.4	96.5	95.7	96.5	256
Age												
1	99.4	99.0	99.4	89.1	99.6	2.4	1.0	2.8	98.1	97.0	98.5	187
2	99.6	100.0	100.0	88.9	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	97.6	98.5	98.5	233
3	99.5	99.5	99.5	93.0	95.2	1.8	0.4	1.8	94.7	95.7	95.7	208
4	99.4	99.4	99.4	86.6	96.8	1.2	0.3	1.2	97.8	98.2	98.2	212
Mother's education												
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	99.0	2.5	1.8	3.3	99.0	99.0	99.0	92
Primary	99.5	99.5	99.7	89.1	97.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	96.7	97.2	97.4	598
Secondary or higher	99.2	99.2	99.2	86.9	98.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	97.2	97.1	98.4	150
Father's education												
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	52
Primary	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.0	98.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	97.6	97.9	98.1	551
Secondary or higher	99.2	99.2	99.2	100.0	97.2	3.0	0.0	3.0	96.3	97.2	97.2	148
Biological father not in the household	98.9	98.9	98.9	0.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	93.9	96.1	89
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	99.5	99.6	99.6	89.8	97.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	96.9	97.6	97.6	632

Table TC.10.1CR: Support for daily activities (children aged 1–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 1–4 years with or for whom a household member has engaged in one or two household activities during the last three days, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father			Mother			Number of children aged 1–4 years
	Percentage of children with or for whom adult household members have:					Percentage of children with or for whom fathers have:			Percentage of children with or for whom mothers have:			
	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	Father	Mother	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	prepared food	cleaned the room	engaged in one or two household activities	
Mother's activity status												
Employed	100.0	99.2	100.0	79.5	92.4	4.3	0.8	4.3	93.3	93.2	94.0	112
Unemployed	98.6	98.6	98.6	84.6	96.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.3	96.3	96.3	84
Inactive	99.5	99.7	99.7	91.8	98.6	1.1	0.4	1.2	97.8	98.3	98.6	644
Material deprivation												
Three or more	99.4	99.4	99.5	88.8	97.5	1.6	0.6	1.7	96.6	97.0	97.4	709
Two	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.9	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	98.7	98.7	73
None or one	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6	98.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.9	98.9	98.9	83.5	96.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	212
Second	99.4	100.0	100.0	90.1	98.4	2.0	0.9	2.4	98.5	99.0	99.0	177
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.9	97.1	1.3	0.4	1.3	96.3	95.5	96.7	169
Fourth	99.3	98.8	99.3	93.2	97.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	96.3	97.4	98.0	153
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	98.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	98.7	99.5	99.5	128
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	99.4	99.6	99.6	87.6	97.4	1.5	0.7	1.6	96.9	96.9	97.3	559
Richest 40 percent	99.6	99.3	99.6	93.1	97.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	97.4	98.3	98.6	281

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

Table TC.10.2R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	8.0	2.2	9.1	87.5	68.0	66.4	1,049
Sex							
Male	8.5	2.3	7.1	87.5	67.4	66.2	524
Female	7.5	2.1	11.1	87.5	68.6	66.6	525
Area							
Urban	7.3	2.2	8.1	88.0	67.3	65.4	725
Other	9.7	2.2	11.3	86.3	69.5	68.7	324
Age							
0–1	2.6	0.5	4.6	74.8	41.6	40.7	396
2–4	11.4	3.2	11.8	95.2	84.0	82.0	653
Mother's education							
None	3.2	0.8	7.1	80.4	68.1	60.6	119
Primary	5.9	1.4	9.7	87.2	67.8	66.7	740
Secondary or higher	19.3	6.0	8.1	92.9	68.7	68.7	190
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	11.7	3.3	11.8	95.6	84.0	82.2	632
Mother's activity status							
Employed	9.6	2.1	5.8	93.3	68.5	66.7	134
Unemployed	6.9	1.6	11.7	91.2	85.9	80.2	87
Inactive	7.9	2.3	9.4	86.1	66.0	64.9	828
Material deprivation							
Three or more	5.9	1.9	9.5	86.7	68.4	66.3	882
Two	18.4	3.2	6.5	92.9	63.4	63.0	91
None or one	20.0	4.0	8.1	89.4	68.4	71.2	76
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.8	2.2	11.0	83.0	69.5	65.2	277
Second	3.0	0.8	9.5	84.8	65.6	63.1	230
Middle	6.5	0.5	10.5	88.8	67.5	68.5	204
Fourth	14.1	4.6	6.1	90.3	72.1	69.6	178
Richest	17.9	3.9	6.7	94.2	64.9	66.9	160
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	4.3	1.2	10.4	85.3	67.7	65.5	711
Richest 40 percent	15.9	4.2	6.4	92.1	68.7	68.3	338

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings

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

Table TC.10.3R: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	1.3	2.3	3.0	1,049
Sex				
Male	1.1	1.8	2.6	524
Female	1.6	2.8	3.4	525
Area				
Urban	0.9	2.5	3.2	725
Other	2.2	1.8	2.6	324
Age				
0–1	1.5	1.0	2.0	396
2–4	1.3	3.0	3.6	653
Mother's education				
None	1.5	1.8	2.4	119
Primary	1.3	2.1	3.1	740
Secondary or higher	1.3	3.2	3.2	190
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	1.2	2.9	3.5	632
Mother's activity status				
Employed	1.6	2.8	3.8	134
Unemployed	2.5	2.5	3.6	87
Inactive	1.2	2.2	2.8	828
Activity status of household head				
Employed	0.8	3.0	3.4	630
Unemployed	1.2	0.0	1.2	80
Inactive	2.3	1.5	2.8	339
Material deprivation				
Three or more	1.1	2.6	3.1	882
Two	2.2	1.3	2.2	91
None or one	2.6	0.0	2.6	76
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.2	2.3	3.4	277
Second	1.1	2.0	2.7	230
Middle	0.6	2.1	2.1	204
Fourth	1.1	3.6	4.7	178
Richest	1.4	1.4	2.0	160
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	1.4	2.2	2.8	711
Richest 40 percent	1.2	2.5	3.4	338
¹ MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

7.6 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁷ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰⁸

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Serbia. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caregiver does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Tables TC.11.1 and TC.11.1R.

¹⁰⁷ UNICEF et al., *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, *The Lancet*, 2016. <https://www.thelancet.com/series/ECD2016>.

¹⁰⁸ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC., 2000; UNICEF, *Early Moments Matter*, UNICEF, New York, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children aged 3–4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	35.1	99.8	96.9	100.0	97.2	746
Sex						
Male	33.8	99.6	95.8	100.0	95.9	389
Female	36.5	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.5	358
Area						
Urban	39.3	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.4	444
Other	28.8	99.5	95.2	100.0	95.4	302
Region						
Belgrade	32.3	100.0	96.6	100.0	97.3	198
Vojvodina	29.0	99.2	93.9	100.0	93.8	185
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.4	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.7	188
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.9	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.8	174
Age						
3	19.9	100.0	97.2	100.0	97.4	380
4	50.8	99.6	96.6	100.0	96.9	367
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	40.2	99.8	96.3	100.0	96.5	452
Not attending	27.2	99.8	97.9	100.0	98.1	294
Mother's education						
Primary or none	14.4	100.0	98.4	100.0	98.4	79
Secondary	36.2	99.8	96.8	100.0	97.0	340
Higher	38.8	99.7	96.6	100.0	97.0	327
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	35.5	99.8	96.9	100.0	97.2	738
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	37.3	99.7	97.6	100.0	97.8	620
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Bosnian	(24.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	34
Roma	(19.2)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	36
Other/Does not want to declare	(30.8)	(100.0)	(80.6)	(100.0)	(80.6)	38
Mother's activity status						
Employed	39.1	99.9	96.6	100.0	97.0	494
Unemployed	30.0	98.9	99.1	100.0	98.0	83
Inactive	25.9	100.0	96.7	100.0	97.1	169
Material deprivation						
Three or more	18.7	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.0	164
One or two	35.9	99.4	94.7	100.0	94.7	265
None	42.8	100.0	97.7	100.0	98.3	317
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	18.2	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.5	124
Second	37.2	99.5	95.6	100.0	95.6	124
Middle	33.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	96.6	117
Fourth	34.4	100.0	95.9	100.0	96.8	159
Richest	44.8	99.6	97.4	100.0	97.3	222

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

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

Table TC.11.1R: Early child development index

Percentage of children aged 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children aged 3–4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	12.8	99.6	88.5	99.2	89.2	420
Sex						
Male	9.4	99.5	87.1	99.0	87.3	211
Female	16.2	99.6	89.8	99.4	91.2	209
Area						
Urban	14.6	99.7	87.3	99.6	88.5	296
Other	8.4	99.2	91.2	98.2	91.0	124
Age						
3	8.9	99.5	87.9	99.3	89.2	208
4	16.6	99.6	89.1	99.1	89.3	212
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	(25.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	31
Not attending	11.8	99.5	87.6	99.2	88.4	389
Mother's education						
None	7.2	100.0	85.9	99.2	85.9	45
Primary	13.0	99.4	88.1	99.0	88.4	304
Secondary or higher	15.6	100.0	91.9	100.0	95.3	70
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	12.8	99.8	89.6	99.7	90.3	409
Mother's activity status						
Employed	24.5	100.0	90.2	97.3	92.5	70
Unemployed	(15.3)	(100.0)	(81.2)	(100.0)	(84.4)	44
Inactive	9.8	99.4	89.1	99.5	89.2	306
Activity status of household head						
Employed	16.4	100.0	86.6	99.2	88.5	243
Unemployed	(14.7)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(97.7)	34
Inactive	6.3	98.7	89.5	99.0	88.6	143
Material deprivation						
Three or more	11.1	99.5	88.5	99.1	89.2	348
Two	(22.5)	(100.0)	(90.8)	(100.0)	(92.6)	43
None or one	(19.3)	(100.0)	(85.1)	(100.0)	(85.1)	29
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.8	99.2	83.8	98.1	84.5	100
Second	11.9	100.0	91.8	99.6	92.2	97
Middle	15.1	100.0	85.8	100.0	87.8	79
Fourth	11.2	98.7	92.5	98.7	93.2	81
Richest	21.2	100.0	89.0	100.0	89.0	63
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	11.3	99.7	87.2	99.2	88.1	276
Richest 40 percent	15.6	99.3	91.0	99.3	91.4	144

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

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

8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Children's readiness to start primary school can be improved through attendance at early childhood education (ECE) programmes or through preschool. ECE programmes include programmes for children that have organized learning components as opposed to babysitting and day care which do not typically have organized education and learning.

ECE programmes in Serbia are mainly provided as a part of the preschool education system. Preschool education and care are intended for children from 6 months until the primary school starting age and are organized through three main modalities depending on the age of the child:

- nursery/creche (jaslice) – children from 6 months to 3 years of age;
- kindergarten (vrtić) – children from 3 to 5 years of age;
- preparatory preschool programme (pripremni predškolski program - PPP) – children from 5 to 6 years of age. The PPP is implemented in kindergartens or in primary schools (in cases where kindergartens lack physical capacity).

The nine-month long PPP is the first part of compulsory education, and has been mandatory since 2007.

Tables LN.1.1 and LN.1.1R show the percentage of children aged 3 and 4 years currently attending ECE: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under five. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer was asked to record this as currently attending.

Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R are similar to Table LN.1.1, but look only at children who had turned 5 by the end of February 2019, as per the regulations in Serbia. In Serbia, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, these tables present the percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by education attendance. These tables utilize question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted¹⁰⁹). The official primary school entry age in Serbia is 6 years. Prior to 1999, the school entry age was 7 years.

Additionally, Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R present parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R (for attendance at primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.2.8.ISCED and LN.2.8R.ISCED.

¹⁰⁹ The ratio is termed 'adjusted' since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education, Serbia, 2019		
	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36–59 months
Total	60.6	746
Sex		
Male	58.3	389
Female	63.0	358
Area		
Urban	70.5	444
Other	45.9	302
Region		
Belgrade	77.5	198
Vojvodina	59.9	185
Sumadija and Western Serbia	55.7	188
Southern and Eastern Serbia	47.2	174
Age (in months)		
36–47	54.4	380
48–59	67.0	367
Mother's education		
Primary or none	17.3	79
Secondary	52.2	340
Higher	79.7	327
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	63.8	620
Hungarian	(*)	19
Bosnian	(38.2)	34
Roma	(5.0)	36
Other/Does not want to declare	(77.5)	38
Mother's activity status		
Employed	73.5	494
Unemployed	38.6	83
Inactive	33.6	169
Activity status of household head		
Employed	65.8	527
Unemployed	(41.6)	33
Inactive	49.1	186
Material deprivation		
Three or more	34.4	164
One or two	59.3	265
None	75.1	317
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	10.5	124
Second	48.0	124
Middle	67.4	117
Fourth	76.7	159
Richest	80.2	222
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Serbia, 2019

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children aged 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total^A	95.9	1.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	157
Sex						
Male	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	89
Female	93.6	2.3	4.1	100.0	95.9	69
Area						
Urban	96.2	1.8	2.0	100.0	98.0	88
Other	95.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.4	69
Region						
Belgrade	89.9	4.5	5.6	100.0	94.4	35
Vojvodina	95.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	95.2	44
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	36
Mother's education						
Primary or none	(79.1)	(0.0)	(20.9)	100.0	(79.1)	20
Secondary	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	88
Higher	96.0	3.2	0.7	100.0	99.3	49
Mother's activity status						
Employed	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	96
Unemployed	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	25
Inactive	83.7	4.4	12.0	100.0	88.0	36
Material deprivation						
Three or more	88.5	0.0	11.5	100.0	88.5	35
One or two	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	68
None	96.5	2.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	55
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(83.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	100.0	(83.3)	25
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30
Middle	(99.2)	(0.0)	(0.8)	100.0	(99.2)	23
Fourth	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	47
Richest	94.6	4.8	0.5	100.0	99.5	33
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.96	0.00	1.78	na	0.98	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	(0.88)	(0.00)	(30.95)	na	(0.84)	na
Area						
Other/Urban ⁴	0.99	0.00	2.30	na	0.97	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 – Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – organized learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – organized learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – organized learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

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

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.1.1R: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019		
	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36–59 months
Total	7.4	420
Sex		
Male	6.8	211
Female	8.0	209
Area		
Urban	8.1	296
Other	5.9	124
Age (in months)		
36–47	5.1	208
48–59	9.8	212
Mother's education		
None	2.0	45
Primary	6.6	304
Secondary or higher	14.7	70
Mother's activity status		
Employed	9.7	70
Unemployed	(15.5)	44
Inactive	5.8	306
Material deprivation		
Three or more	5.5	348
Two	(10.1)	43
None or one	(26.6)	29
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	3.3	100
Second	5.7	97
Middle	5.9	79
Fourth	2.9	81
Richest	24.4	63
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	4.9	276
Richest 40 percent	12.3	144
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		

Table LN.1.2R: Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children aged 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	74.1	1.9	24.0	100.0	76.0	193
Sex						
Male	78.4	0.9	20.7	100.0	79.3	93
Female	70.2	2.8	27.0	100.0	73.0	101
Area						
Urban	72.6	2.0	25.4	100.0	74.6	142
Other	78.3	1.6	20.1	100.0	79.9	52
Mother's education						
None	(50.2)	(0.0)	(49.8)	100.0	(50.2)	23
Primary	76.8	1.2	22.0	100.0	78.0	140
Secondary or higher	(80.0)	(6.7)	(13.3)	100.0	(86.7)	30
Mother's activity status						
Employed	(65.2)	(3.9)	(30.9)	100.0	(69.1)	42
Unemployed	(81.2)	(5.5)	(13.3)	100.0	(86.7)	37
Inactive	75.2	0.0	24.8	100.0	75.2	114
Material deprivation						
Three or more	74.4	1.5	24.1	100.0	75.9	164
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(57.9)	(2.3)	(39.8)	100.0	(60.2)	37
Second	(80.4)	(0.0)	(19.6)	100.0	(80.4)	48
Middle	(77.2)	(2.2)	(20.6)	100.0	(79.4)	37
Fourth	(75.8)	(1.8)	(22.4)	100.0	(77.6)	45
Richest	(78.2)	(4.4)	(17.4)	100.0	(82.6)	27
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	72.6	1.4	26.0	100.0	74.0	122
Richest 40 percent	76.7	2.8	20.5	100.0	79.5	71
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.90	3.00	1.30	na	0.92	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	(0.74)	(0.53)	(2.29)	na	(0.73)	na
Area						
Other/Urban ⁴	1.08	0.79	0.79	na	1.07	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 – Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – organized learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – organized learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – organized learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

The education system in Serbia is regulated by *The Law on the Fundamentals of the Education System*, as well as by special laws, and covers preschool, primary, secondary and higher education. Compulsory education in Serbia lasts nine years. Children enter the system of compulsory education at the age of 5; children who turn 5 by 1 March are obliged to attend the compulsory preparatory preschool programme (PPP) in September of the same year. The PPP is delivered within the preschool education system and is a programme of preparation for starting primary school. Children attend in the year before they start school for four hours a day, for at least nine months.

In Serbia, children enrol in the first grade of primary school at the age of 6 years. That is, children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enrol in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year. The law also stipulates that in exceptional circumstances, a child's entry into first grade may be postponed for a year, in accordance with a special law.

Primary education is compulsory, lasts for eight years and consists of two educational cycles.

- Cycle I: grades 1–4 (children aged 6–9 years);
- Cycle II: grades 5–8 (children aged 10–13 years).

Most subjects in Cycle I are taught by class teachers. Each subject in Cycle II is taught by a different subject teacher.

Public primary education is free and the only admission criterion is age. All children enrol in primary school with a certificate of preschool programme attendance.

Secondary education consists of:

- four years of general education;
- three or four years of vocational education.

General secondary education is provided in two types of grammar schools:

- general grammar schools (gimnazija opšteg tipa);
- specialized grammar schools, intended to provide education to talented students in certain subjects (specijalizovana gimnazija).

Children can obtain secondary vocational education in vocational schools (srednja stručna škola) in 15 different subjects.

Pupils are usually 14 years old when they enter secondary education and 17/18 when they leave four-year programmes. They are admitted to schools based on primary school achievements and the final exam results.

Pupils who graduate from grammar schools can enrol at almost any university faculty. Vocational school students can proceed to tertiary education at faculties and colleges fitting their specialization. Students enrolled in three-year vocational education and training (VET) programmes can take additional exams to qualify to take university entrance exams.

Attending pre-primary education is important for children's readiness for school. Tables LN.2.1 and LN.2.1R show the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any ECE programme in the previous year.¹¹⁰

Tables LN.2.0A and LN.2.0AR show the percentage of children of preschool age attending PPP at the time of the survey, or who had attended PPP, and the percent distribution of these children by type of facility. During the 2019 MICS fieldwork in Serbia, children of PPP age were those children who turned 5 before 1 March 2019 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. The indicator on children attending or having ever attended PPP refers to children who turned 5 during the period 1 March 2018 to 1 March 2019.

Data were also collected on the average distance from the preschool facility to the place where children aged 5–7 years who are attending or have attended PPP live, and the means of transportation used by children. Tables LN.2.0B and LN.2.0BR show findings on the method of travel to the PPP and the average distance to the facility, while Tables LN.2.0C and LN.2.0CR present the percentage of children living more than 2km away from the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres and the method of travel.

Table LN.2.0DR shows the percentage of children aged 6–7 years living in Roma settlements who were not attending or had not attended PPP, by reasons for non-attendance. Table LN.2.0D on reasons for non-attendance at the PPP is not shown for the 2019 Serbia MICS because the number of children aged 6–7 years not attending PPP was fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Serbia, according to the national education system, children enter primary school at age 6, and secondary school at age 14. There are 8 grades in primary school and 3 or 4 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 8. For secondary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 3 or 4. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

Tables LN.2.2 and LN.2.2R present the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

¹¹⁰ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

ATTENDANCE AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

Tables LN.2.3 and LN.2.3 provide the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years old) who are attending primary or secondary school,¹¹¹ and those who are out of school.

In Tables LN.2.5 and LN.2.5R, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by two years. The table includes both primary and secondary levels.

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Tables LN.2.6¹¹² and LN.2.6R.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Tables LN.2.7 and LN.2.7R. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary-graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate for primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged three to five years above the official age of the last grade of primary education; that is, the percentage of children who are 16 to 18 years old who have completed primary education in Serbia. Completion rates are also presented for secondary education.

The table also provides the 'effective' transition rate,¹¹³ defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burdens, such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues, such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education, such as low expectation of returns in advancing in education.

Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R focus on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The tables also present additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

¹¹¹ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹² Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹³ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

ATTENDANCE AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION (ISCED) 2011

The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011 consists of the following:

ISCED 0	Preschool education Preschool preparatory programme
ISCED 1 Primary	Primary education (grades 1–4, typically for ages 6–9 years)
ISCED 2 Lower secondary	Primary education (corresponding to grades 5–8 of primary school within the national education system, typically for ages 10–13 years)
ISCED 3 Upper secondary	Secondary education (corresponding to grades 1–4 of secondary school within the national education system, typically for ages 14–18 years)
ISCED 4	Post-secondary education
ISCED 5	Short cycles of higher education
ISCED 6	First cycle of higher education
ISCED 7	Second cycle of higher education
ISCED 8	Third cycle of higher education

A set of tables corresponding to Tables LN.2.3 to LN.2.8 was prepared to present findings on attendance indicators for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary according to ISCED 2011.

Tables LN.2.3.ISCED and LN.2.3R.ISCED present the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 9 years old) who are attending primary or lower secondary school,¹¹⁴ and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Tables LN.2.4¹¹⁵ and LN.2.4R for children aged 10 to 13 years.

In Tables LN.2.5.ISCED and LN.2.5R.ISCED, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade).

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio and out-of-school children ratio are presented in Tables LN.2.6.ISCED¹¹⁶ and LN.2.6R.ISCED.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to lower secondary education are presented in Tables LN.2.7.ISCED and LN.2.7R.ISCED. The gross intake 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 graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 12 to 14 years old, who completed primary education according to ISCED 2011 in Serbia. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education.

¹¹⁴ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹⁵ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹⁶ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the 'effective' transition rate, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

Tables LN.2.8.ISCED and LN.2.8R.ISCED focus on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Table LN.2.OA: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance

Percentage of children of PPP age^A attending/having attended PPP, and the percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children attending/having attended PPP ¹	Number of children of PPP age ^A	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility ^B			Total	Number of children of PPP age ^A attending/having attended PPP
			Public facility	Private facility	School ²		
Total^C	93.1	157	87.4	2.7	9.8	100.0	147
Sex							
Male	95.6	89	89.9	1.5	8.6	100.0	85
Female	89.9	69	84.1	4.4	11.5	100.0	62
Area							
Urban	91.8	88	90.7	4.9	4.4	100.0	81
Other	94.8	69	83.4	0.0	16.6	100.0	65
Region							
Belgrade	90.8	35	89.3	10.1	0.6	100.0	32
Vojvodina	88.2	44	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	43	86.0	1.9	12.1	100.0	42
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.2	36	73.2	0.0	26.8	100.0	34
Age							
5	83.0	61	88.0	2.6	9.3	100.0	50
6	99.5	97	87.1	2.8	10.1	100.0	96
Mother's education							
Primary or none	(77.6)	20	(78.4)	(0.0)	(21.6)	100.0	15
Secondary	96.7	88	87.7	1.1	11.1	100.0	86
Higher	93.0	49	89.9	6.6	3.4	100.0	46
Father's education							
Primary or none	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Secondary	96.4	84	87.9	1.9	10.3	100.0	81
Higher	95.7	39	89.6	6.6	3.7	100.0	38
Biological father not in the household	(81.6)	21	(84.2)	(0.0)	(15.8)	100.0	17
Mother's activity status							
Employed	95.8	96	87.9	2.0	10.1	100.0	92
Unemployed	(97.3)	25	(95.5)	(1.2)	(3.3)	100.0	25
Inactive	82.9	36	79.4	6.3	14.3	100.0	30
Material deprivation							
Three or more	87.8	35	84.1	1.0	15.0	100.0	31
One or two	94.2	68	91.6	0.3	8.1	100.0	64
None	95.1	55	84.4	6.7	8.9	100.0	52
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(82.1)	25	(79.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	100.0	20
Second	98.3	30	(81.9)	(0.0)	(18.1)	100.0	30
Middle	(97.6)	23	(89.5)	(0.0)	(10.5)	100.0	23
Fourth	92.8	47	93.4	1.4	5.2	100.0	43
Richest	94.0	33	88.4	11.0	0.6	100.0	31

¹ MICS indicator LN.S1 – Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate

² MICS indicator LN.S2 – PPP attendance in school facility

^A Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2019 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. The indicator refers to children that have turned 5 during the period from 1 March 2018 to 1 March 2019.

^B The category "Other facility" is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

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

Table LN.2.0B: Method of travel to PPP and average distance to the facility

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2019

	Method of travel to the PPP ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres ¹	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP
	Walking	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Missing				
Total^B	51.9	3.7	1.8	40.4	1.8	0.4	100.0	1.9	10.9	390
Sex										
Male	52.3	2.2	1.1	41.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	2.1	10.8	212
Female	51.3	5.4	2.7	38.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	1.7	10.9	179
Area										
Urban	52.2	3.9	2.4	39.9	1.0	0.6	100.0	1.9	10.5	232
Other	51.4	3.3	1.0	41.1	3.0	0.2	100.0	1.9	11.4	158
Region										
Belgrade	51.2	0.0	3.7	42.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	10.3	90
Vojvodina	45.0	11.9	2.0	40.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	1.6	10.1	109
Sumadija and Western Serbia	45.0	0.3	1.0	50.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	2.1	10.9	111
Southern and Eastern Serbia	71.4	1.2	0.6	25.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.6	12.4	81
Age										
5	51.4	7.7	1.5	37.8	0.6	0.9	100.0	1.7	10.1	54
6	55.2	2.1	1.6	40.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	1.7	10.3	169
7	48.7	3.9	2.2	41.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	2.2	11.7	167
Mother's education										
Primary or none	67.1	10.1	2.3	14.6	3.4	2.4	100.0	2.3	14.9	50
Secondary	55.2	4.2	0.7	38.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.8	10.9	216
Higher	40.0	0.2	3.6	54.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	9.3	125
Father's education										
Primary or none	42.5	15.9	0.0	38.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	12.8	31
Secondary	53.1	2.7	1.8	39.3	2.5	0.7	100.0	1.9	11.1	203
Higher	46.6	0.2	3.4	49.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.0	9.4	107
Biological father not in the household	64.3	7.5	0.0	26.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	11.7	49

Table LN.2.0B: Method of travel to PPP and average distance to the facility

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2019

	Method of travel to the PPP ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres ¹	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP
	Walking	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Missing				
Mother's activity status										
Employed	48.1	1.5	1.8	45.9	2.6	0.1	100.0	2.1	10.5	246
Unemployed	63.4	3.6	1.6	31.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.5	11.1	51
Inactive	55.6	9.3	2.1	31.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	1.5	11.8	93
Father's activity status										
Employed	48.6	2.4	2.3	44.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	2.0	10.8	304
Unemployed	(53.2)	(11.0)	(1.2)	(25.1)	(8.5)	(1.0)	100.0	(2.0)	(13.4)	17
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
Biological father not in the household	64.3	7.5	0.0	26.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	11.7	49
Material deprivation										
Three or more	63.2	7.0	0.4	26.7	1.5	1.2	100.0	1.9	14.4	99
One or two	50.7	5.1	3.9	38.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.8	10.8	137
None	45.6	0.2	1.0	50.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	2.0	8.7	154
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	58.6	11.8	0.6	27.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	1.8	14.3	57
Second	51.5	4.4	2.2	39.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	2.2	12.4	72
Middle	51.1	4.9	1.3	38.4	2.6	1.7	100.0	2.8	11.8	71
Fourth	46.4	0.7	0.4	51.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.8	9.0	88
Richest	53.7	0.2	3.9	40.4	1.5	0.3	100.0	1.2	8.8	102

¹ MICS indicator LN.S3 – Distance to PPP facility (kilometres)

^A The category “Other” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table LN.2.0C: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility

Percentage of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, percent distribution of these children by method of travel to the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility ¹	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility by method of travel ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility					
Total^B	22.0	390	17.2	1.9	6.2	68.9	5.8	100.0	5.7	14.1	86	
Sex												
Male	23.4	212	14.4	1.5	3.8	73.7	6.6	100.0	6.2	12.6	49	
Female	20.4	179	21.1	2.5	9.4	62.4	4.7	100.0	4.9	16.1	37	
Area												
Urban	20.8	232	17.1	3.4	7.9	70.9	0.7	100.0	5.9	13.7	48	
Other	23.8	158	17.4	0.0	4.0	66.3	12.2	100.0	5.4	14.5	38	
Region												
Belgrade	26.9	90	(17.8)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(70.5)	(4.7)	100.0	(6.0)	(12.4)	24	
Vojvodina	20.4	109	(19.5)	(2.9)	(10.0)	(66.1)	(1.5)	100.0	(5.3)	(15.7)	22	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	22.7	111	(20.2)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(64.5)	(10.8)	100.0	(5.9)	(14.6)	25	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	17.6	81	(7.6)	(7.0)	(1.8)	(78.3)	(5.3)	100.0	(5.1)	(13.7)	14	
Age												
5	23.9	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13	
6	18.4	169	11.7	2.9	4.4	79.9	1.1	100.0	5.5	12.4	31	
7	25.0	167	23.1	0.0	8.8	57.0	11.0	100.0	6.1	15.8	42	
Mother's education												
Primary or none	28.2	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14	
Secondary	17.4	216	18.9	1.7	1.6	72.3	5.6	100.0	6.5	14.1	38	
Higher	27.5	125	4.8	0.0	11.4	80.4	3.3	100.0	4.7	12.6	34	
Father's education												
Primary or none	29.2	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9	
Secondary	19.6	203	14.4	1.7	5.8	70.6	7.6	100.0	5.7	13.7	40	
Higher	27.0	107	(14.3)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(75.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.2)	(13.2)	29	
Biological father not in the household	16.7	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8	

Table LN.2.0C: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility

Percentage of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, percent distribution of these children by method of travel to the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility ¹	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility by method of travel ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility					
Mother's activity status												
Employed	25.2	246	12.2	0.0	6.1	74.3	7.4	100.0	6.0	13.4	62	
Unemployed	12.1	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6	
Inactive	18.9	93	(34.4)	(5.2)	(7.2)	(51.2)	(1.9)	100.0	(3.9)	(17.8)	18	
Material deprivation												
Three or more	21.9	99	(23.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(64.4)	(4.4)	100.0	(5.3)	(16.5)	22	
One or two	17.9	137	(11.5)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(61.5)	(7.6)	100.0	(6.5)	(15.3)	24	
None	25.7	154	17.3	0.0	1.5	75.9	5.4	100.0	5.4	12.1	40	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	24.2	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14	
Second	24.7	72	(11.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(71.2)	(10.9)	100.0	(6.0)	(14.4)	18	
Middle	25.4	71	(22.2)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(62.6)	(8.2)	100.0	(8.0)	(13.8)	18	
Fourth	21.6	88	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.7)	(4.1)	100.0	(5.1)	(8.7)	19	
Richest	16.9	102	(1.1)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(80.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.4)	(15.7)	17	

¹ MICS indicator LN.S4 – Children living more than 2 kilometres from the PPP facility

^A The category “Other” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

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

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total^A	96.4	172
Sex		
Male	97.4	92
Female	95.2	80
Area		
Urban	97.3	109
Other	94.8	63
Region		
Belgrade	92.9	42
Vojvodina	95.5	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.7	46
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.5	38
Mother's education		
Primary or none	(89.1)	28
Secondary	99.3	80
Higher	95.9	64
Mother's activity status		
Employed	95.5	119
Unemployed	(100.0)	18
Inactive	97.5	36
Material deprivation		
Three or more	93.8	58
One or two	100.0	53
None	95.7	61
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(89.0)	30
Second	(98.9)	32
Middle	100.0	31
Fourth	100.0	37
Richest	93.9	43

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness

^A The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

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

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia, 2019		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total^A	90.0	185
Sex		
Male	96.9	92
Female	83.1	93
Area		
Urban	86.9	121
Other	95.8	64
Region		
Belgrade	99.5	39
Vojvodina	76.8	61
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.5	44
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.2	41
Mother's education		
Primary or none	(91.3)	30
Secondary	84.0	94
Higher	98.8	60
Mother's activity status		
Employed	98.9	118
Unemployed	(87.9)	20
Inactive	68.8	47
Activity status of household head		
Employed	97.6	109
Unemployed	(*)	11
Inactive	75.6	65
Material deprivation		
Three or more	90.0	63
One or two	99.6	53
None	82.8	69
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(92.3)	31
Second	(98.0)	31
Middle	95.0	33
Fourth	94.7	38
Richest	77.4	52
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education		
^A The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children of primary school age
Total	99.6	0.3	0.1	759	97.3	1.9	0.7	643	98.6	1.1	0.4	1,401
Area												
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	454	95.8	3.1	1.1	396	98.0	1.5	0.5	850
Other	99.1	0.8	0.1	305	99.8	0.1	0.1	247	99.4	0.5	0.1	552
Region												
Belgrade	99.9	0.0	0.1	165	100.0	0.0	0.0	139	99.9	0.0	0.1	304
Vojvodina	99.9	0.1	0.0	214	92.2	6.9	0.9	176	96.4	3.2	0.4	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.8	0.0	0.2	218	99.7	0.1	0.2	187	99.8	0.1	0.2	406
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.5	1.5	0.0	161	98.1	0.0	1.9	140	98.3	0.8	0.9	302
Age^B												
6	96.9	2.9	0.2	92	83.1	13.4	3.6	93	90.0	8.1	1.9	185
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	152
8	99.6	0.0	0.4	93	100.0	0.0	0.0	84	99.8	0.0	0.2	177
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	77	100.0	0.0	0.0	156
10	100.0	0.0	0.0	103	100.0	0.0	0.0	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	177
11	100.0	0.0	0.0	108	99.6	0.0	0.4	77	99.8	0.0	0.2	185
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	82	99.6	0.0	0.4	81	99.8	0.0	0.2	163
13	100.0	0.0	0.0	116	99.2	0.0	0.8	90	99.6	0.0	0.4	206
Mother's education												
Primary or none	97.6	2.4	0.0	101	98.1	0.3	1.6	85	97.8	1.4	0.7	186
Secondary	99.9	0.1	0.1	429	95.7	3.4	1.0	344	98.0	1.5	0.5	773
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	229	99.7	0.3	0.0	213	99.8	0.1	0.0	442
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.6	0.4	0.0	631	97.2	2.2	0.6	540	98.5	1.2	0.3	1,172
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	25	(99.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)	47
Bosnian	99.2	0.0	0.8	43	(98.8)	(0.0)	(1.2)	30	99.0	0.0	1.0	73
Roma	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	29	97.9	0.0	2.1	51
Other/Does not want to declare	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	100.0	0.0	0.0	59

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male			Number of children of primary school age	Female			Number of children of primary school age	Total			
	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age	
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Mother's activity status												
Employed	99.9	0.0	0.0	519	99.8	0.2	0.0	448	99.9	0.1	0.0	966
Unemployed	97.6	2.4	0.0	102	98.9	0.0	1.1	69	98.2	1.4	0.4	171
Inactive	99.7	0.0	0.3	138	87.8	9.1	3.1	126	94.0	4.3	1.6	264
Material deprivation												
Three or more	98.8	1.2	0.0	196	96.9	0.4	2.7	171	97.9	0.8	1.3	367
One or two	99.9	0.1	0.0	259	100.0	0.0	0.0	239	100.0	0.0	0.0	498
None	99.8	0.0	0.2	303	95.0	5.0	0.0	233	97.7	2.2	0.1	536
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.3	2.4	0.4	102	98.6	0.0	1.4	97	97.9	1.2	0.9	200
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	148	99.4	0.6	0.0	105	99.8	0.2	0.0	253
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	154	98.8	0.0	1.2	134	99.4	0.0	0.6	287
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.1	163	98.8	0.0	1.2	136	99.3	0.1	0.6	300
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	191	93.1	6.9	0.0	171	96.7	3.3	0.0	361

¹ MICS indicator LN.S5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.S6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	0.1	98.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,395	0.4	95.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	655
Sex												
Male	0.0	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	761	0.3	94.6	4.8	0.3	100.0	359
Female	0.3	98.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	634	0.7	96.6	2.3	0.4	100.0	295
Area												
Urban	0.2	98.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	841	0.4	96.0	3.0	0.6	100.0	387
Other	0.0	98.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	553	0.5	94.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	267
Region												
Belgrade	0.5	97.4	1.6	0.5	100.0	312	0.0	95.5	3.7	0.8	100.0	133
Vojvodina	0.0	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	380	0.0	97.5	1.9	0.6	100.0	193
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	405	0.5	93.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	187
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	297	1.4	95.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	142
Mother's education^A												
Primary or none	0.0	97.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	187	0.2	97.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	71
Secondary	0.0	99.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	762	0.9	98.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	319
Higher	0.4	99.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	446	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Grade												
1 (primary)	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	172	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	175	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	186	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	0.0	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	161	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	0.0	94.4	4.8	0.8	100.0	211	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
2 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	175
3 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	95.6	3.7	0.7	100.0	168
4 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	88.4	11.0	0.7	100.0	157

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school					Number of children attending primary school	Secondary school					Number of children attending secondary school
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	0.1	99.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,163	0.5	95.1	4.0	0.4	100.0	564
Hungarian	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Bosnian	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	(0.6)	(99.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Roma	0.0	92.4	4.7	3.0	100.0	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Other/Does not want to declare	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59	(0.0)	(95.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Mother's activity status^A												
Employed	0.0	99.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	970	0.7	98.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	396
Unemployed	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	171	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Inactive	0.6	97.7	1.3	0.4	100.0	254	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Material deprivation												
Three or more	0.0	98.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	366	0.0	90.6	8.6	0.8	100.0	150
One or two	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	502	0.6	96.4	2.6	0.4	100.0	262
None	0.3	99.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	526	0.6	97.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	243
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	97.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	200	0.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	92
Second	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	252	0.6	94.5	4.0	0.9	100.0	135
Middle	0.0	97.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	291	1.4	96.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	138
Fourth	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	298	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	139
Richest	0.4	98.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	354	0.1	99.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	150

¹ MICS indicator LN.S10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.S10b – Over-age for grade (Secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.6: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total^B	94.7	1.7	3.6	376	93.3	2.6	4.0	320	94.1	2.1	3.8	696
Area												
Urban	96.5	1.6	1.9	214	96.6	2.8	0.5	185	96.6	2.2	1.3	399
Other	92.3	1.7	6.0	162	88.9	2.3	8.8	135	90.8	2.0	7.2	297
Region												
Belgrade	96.1	3.6	0.4	74	93.9	6.1	0.0	65	95.1	4.7	0.2	139
Vojvodina	95.7	1.3	3.0	103	91.6	2.5	5.9	108	93.6	2.0	4.5	211
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.2	0.0	3.8	113	94.9	1.6	3.5	82	95.6	0.7	3.7	196
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.5	2.6	6.9	86	93.8	0.6	5.6	64	91.9	1.8	6.4	150
Age^C												
14	92.6	5.4	2.0	87	87.4	9.8	2.8	75	90.2	7.4	2.4	162
15	96.1	1.6	2.2	99	90.9	1.4	7.7	81	93.8	1.5	4.7	180
16	92.7	0.0	7.3	97	97.6	0.0	2.4	81	95.0	0.0	5.0	177
17	97.2	0.0	2.8	94	96.9	0.0	3.1	83	97.0	0.0	3.0	177
Mother's education^D												
Primary or none	76.5	8.4	15.2	57	(82.2)	(1.5)	(16.3)	35	78.7	5.7	15.6	92
Secondary	98.6	0.2	1.2	188	94.5	4.3	1.2	143	96.8	2.0	1.2	331
Higher	96.5	1.7	1.8	71	97.6	2.4	0.0	71	97.1	2.0	0.9	143
Mother's activity status^D												
Employed	96.0	1.2	2.7	224	95.9	2.7	1.4	191	96.0	1.9	2.1	415
Unemployed	(85.2)	(6.6)	(8.3)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(88.1)	(4.4)	(7.5)	52
Inactive	91.7	2.5	5.8	62	(83.2)	(7.7)	(9.1)	36	88.5	4.4	7.1	99
Material deprivation												
Three or more	84.1	4.8	11.1	102	84.0	2.1	13.8	76	84.1	3.7	12.3	179
One or two	98.1	0.2	1.6	140	94.1	4.1	1.7	131	96.2	2.1	1.7	271
None	99.2	0.8	0.0	134	98.8	1.2	0.0	112	99.0	1.0	0.0	246

Table LN.2.6: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			Number of children of secondary school age
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.1	4.8	14.1	66	75.6	2.7	21.7	54	78.6	3.9	17.5	120
Second	98.8	0.6	0.5	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	61	99.3	0.4	0.3	136
Middle	92.7	2.1	5.2	77	91.5	7.0	1.5	75	92.1	4.5	3.4	152
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	0.0	134
Richest	98.7	1.3	0.0	83	97.6	2.4	0.0	71	98.2	1.8	0.0	154

¹ MICS indicator LN.S5b – Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.S6b – Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed secondary school are excluded.

^B The background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school ⁴	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of secondary school ⁵	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Total^C	102.8	206	99.5	532	95.2	162	95.2	162	107.0	168	97.7	564
Sex												
Male	100.3	116	99.6	291	94.3	94	94.3	94	110.5	92	98.4	300
Female	105.9	90	99.5	241	96.4	67	96.4	67	102.7	76	97.0	264
Area												
Urban	104.4	116	99.9	326	99.7	85	99.7	85	105.7	100	98.7	363
Other	100.7	90	98.9	206	90.1	76	90.1	76	108.9	68	96.0	201
Region												
Belgrade	(120.3)	38	100.0	115	(99.3)	37	(99.3)	37	(113.0)	34	95.6	141
Vojvodina	101.0	65	99.0	157	(95.1)	49	(95.1)	49	(93.5)	41	98.6	171
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.8	58	100.0	150	(92.7)	32	(92.7)	32	(117.3)	51	99.2	137
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.4	44	99.2	110	(93.5)	43	(93.5)	43	(103.0)	42	97.3	116
Mother's education^D												
Primary or none	(99.0)	24	(99.2)	31	(85.0)	27	(85.0)	27	(*)	12	na	na
Secondary	101.1	129	100.0	137	99.1	90	99.1	90	(94.4)	42	na	na
Higher	(108.5)	53	100.0	61	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41	(*)	12	na	na
Mother's activity status^D												
Employed	103.2	148	99.8	173	97.2	127	97.2	127	(100.8)	47	na	na
Unemployed	(*)	20	(*)	19	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	9	na	na
Inactive	(101.5)	38	(100.0)	38	(93.6)	22	(93.6)	22	(*)	10	na	na

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school ⁴	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of secondary school ⁵	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Material deprivation												
Three or more	98.6	56	98.2	142	88.9	45	88.9	45	(118.0)	35	93.7	135
One or two	106.3	71	100.0	195	97.4	61	97.4	61	101.6	73	99.3	222
None	102.6	78	100.0	194	97.7	56	97.7	56	107.0	60	98.6	207
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(97.3)	28	97.1	87	(79.3)	31	(79.3)	31	(92.0)	30	93.0	83
Second	(94.6)	34	100.0	99	(100.0)	28	(100.0)	28	(112.8)	33	98.7	122
Middle	(108.8)	51	100.0	107	(96.0)	37	(96.0)	37	(107.7)	31	97.1	122
Fourth	(99.9)	47	100.0	109	(100.0)	28	(100.0)	28	(111.1)	41	98.9	117
Richest	(108.3)	47	100.0	130	(100.0)	38	(100.0)	38	(108.8)	33	99.5	120

¹ MICS indicator LN.S7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.S8a – Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.S9a – Transition rate to secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.S9b – Effective transition rate to secondary school

⁵ MICS indicator LN.S7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.S8b – Completion rate (Secondary)

^A Total number of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and secondary, respectively.

^B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.

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

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total^{3,A}	97.3	99.6	98.6	0.98	93.3	94.7	94.1	0.99
Area								
Urban	95.8	99.9	98.0	0.96	96.6	96.5	96.6	1.00
Other	99.8	99.1	99.4	1.01	88.9	92.3	90.8	0.96
Region								
Belgrade	100.0	99.9	99.9	1.00	93.9	96.1	95.1	0.98
Vojvodina	92.2	99.9	96.4	0.92	91.6	95.7	93.6	0.96
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	99.8	99.8	1.00	94.9	96.2	95.6	0.99
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	98.5	98.3	1.00	93.8	90.5	91.9	1.04
Mother's education^B								
Primary or none	98.1	97.6	97.8	1.00	(82.2)	76.5	78.7	(1.08)
Secondary	95.7	99.9	98.0	0.96	94.5	98.6	96.8	0.96
Higher	99.7	99.9	99.8	1.00	97.6	96.5	97.1	1.01
Mother's activity status^B								
Employed	99.8	99.9	99.9	1.00	95.9	96.0	96.0	1.00
Unemployed	98.9	97.6	98.2	1.01	(*)	(85.2)	(88.1)	(*)
Inactive	87.8	99.7	94.0	0.88	(83.2)	91.7	88.5	(0.9)
Activity status of household head								
Employed	99.2	100.0	99.6	0.99	94.6	95.5	95.1	0.99
Unemployed	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(1.00)	(*)	(*)	(80.6)	(*)
Inactive	92.6	98.5	95.6	0.94	93.7	94.2	93.9	0.99
Material deprivation								
Three or more	96.9	98.8	97.9	0.98	84.0	84.1	84.1	1.00
One or two	100.0	99.9	100.0	1.00	94.1	98.1	96.2	0.96
None	95.0	99.8	97.7	0.95	98.8	99.2	99.0	1.00

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school				Secondary school				
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ³	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.6	97.3	97.9	1.01	75.6	81.1	78.6	0.93	
Second	99.4	100.0	99.8	0.99	100.0	98.8	99.3	1.01	
Middle	98.8	100.0	99.4	0.99	91.5	92.7	92.1	0.99	
Fourth	98.8	99.7	99.3	0.99	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	
Richest	93.1	100.0	96.7	0.93	97.6	98.7	98.2	0.99	
Parity indices									
Wealth									
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.06	0.97	1.01	na	0.77	0.82	0.80	na	
Area									
Other/Urban ²	1.04	0.99	1.01	na	0.92	0.96	0.94	na	

¹ MICS indicator LN.S11b – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (wealth)

² MICS indicator LN.S11c – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (area)

³ MICS indicator LN.S11a – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (gender)

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.0AR: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance

Percentage of children of PPP age^A attending/having attended PPP, and the percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children attending/having attended PPP ¹	Number of children of PPP age ^A	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility ^B			Total	Number of children of PPP age ^A attending/having attended PPP
			Public facility	Private facility	School ²		
Total	76.8	193	94.8	0.7	4.5	100.0	148
Sex							
Male	83.7	93	95.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	77
Female	70.5	101	93.9	1.5	4.6	100.0	71
Area							
Urban	77.4	142	93.7	1.0	5.3	100.0	110
Other	75.2	52	(98.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	39
Age							
5	64.7	69	91.1	0.0	8.9	100.0	45
6	83.6	124	96.4	1.0	2.5	100.0	104
Mother's education							
None	(56.3)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	78.1	140	96.5	1.0	2.6	100.0	109
Secondary or higher	(86.7)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Father's education							
None	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Primary	82.1	130	95.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	106
Secondary or higher	(87.7)	30	(88.5)	(4.0)	(7.5)	100.0	26
Biological father not in the household	(40.3)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Mother's activity status							
Employed	(73.0)	42	(98.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	31
Unemployed	(88.3)	37	(89.6)	(0.0)	(10.4)	100.0	32
Inactive	74.5	114	95.5	1.3	3.3	100.0	85
Material deprivation							
Three or more	76.8	164	95.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	126
Two	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
None or one	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(63.1)	37	(89.9)	(0.0)	(10.1)	100.0	23
Second	(82.1)	48	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	39
Middle	(72.3)	37	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	27
Fourth	(82.9)	45	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Richest	(82.6)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	73.3	122	94.7	0.0	5.3	100.0	89
Richest 40 percent	82.8	71	95.0	1.8	3.2	100.0	59

¹ MICS indicator LN.S1 – Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate

² MICS indicator LN.S2 – PPP attendance in school facility

^A Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2019 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. The indicator refers to children that have turned 5 during the period from 1 March 2018 to 1 March 2019.

^B The category "Other facility" is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table LN.2.OBR: Methods of travel to PPP and average distance to the facility

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Method of travel to the PPP ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres ¹	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP
	Walking	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Missing				
Total	82.5	2.7	6.1	2.5	5.7	0.5	100.0	1.9	14.7	351
Sex										
Male	80.5	3.2	7.5	3.0	4.7	1.1	100.0	1.8	14.4	181
Female	84.6	2.1	4.6	2.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	2.1	14.9	170
Area										
Urban	83.5	2.4	7.6	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	1.7	14.8	238
Other	80.4	3.2	2.8	3.5	8.3	1.7	100.0	2.4	14.4	113
Age										
5	86.3	5.1	2.8	1.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	2.6	14.1	51
6	78.5	4.0	7.0	3.1	6.1	1.3	100.0	1.9	14.4	148
7	85.1	0.6	6.3	2.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	1.7	15.1	151
Mother's education										
None	(75.7)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(1.9)	(4.7)	(2.7)	100.0	(3.1)	(17.6)	40
Primary	82.5	3.3	4.9	1.7	7.2	0.3	100.0	1.7	14.2	251
Secondary or higher	87.1	1.8	4.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	14.6	61
Father's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	22
Primary	83.5	3.3	5.4	1.5	5.5	0.8	100.0	1.9	14.2	227
Secondary or higher	84.9	0.0	3.8	6.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	2.2	15.4	71
Biological father not in the household	(80.2)	(2.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.7)	(14.7)	31
Mother's activity status										
Employed	83.7	3.5	5.5	3.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	13.9	78
Unemployed	83.6	2.9	2.2	4.5	5.4	1.4	100.0	2.2	15.4	59
Inactive	81.8	2.3	7.4	1.7	6.4	0.5	100.0	1.9	14.8	213
Material deprivation										
Three or more	83.0	2.8	5.6	1.8	6.1	0.6	100.0	2.0	14.9	296
Two	(79.0)	(2.8)	(8.4)	(6.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.0)	(13.0)	35
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	20

Table LN.2.OBR: Methods of travel to PPP and average distance to the facility

Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by method of travel to the facility, and among these children the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Method of travel to the PPP ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres ¹	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP
	Walking	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility	Missing				
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	78.7	2.3	6.7	2.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	1.9	15.8	71
Second	84.4	2.1	3.8	0.9	6.3	2.4	100.0	1.7	13.5	80
Middle	83.1	4.8	6.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	1.9	15.7	65
Fourth	88.5	1.3	7.1	1.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.7	14.8	74
Richest	76.4	3.3	6.3	8.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	2.6	13.5	60
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	82.1	3.0	5.6	1.0	7.4	0.9	100.0	1.8	14.9	217
Richest 40 percent	83.1	2.2	6.8	5.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	14.2	134

¹ MICS indicator LN.S3 – Distance to PPP facility (kilometres)

^A The category “Other” is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table LN.2.OCR: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility

Percentage of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, percent distribution of these children by method of travel to the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility ¹	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility by method of travel ^A					Organized transport to the facility	Total	Average distance in kilometres	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle						
Total	20.1	351	44.0	5.3	22.1	7.6	21.0	100.0	5.6	20.3	71	
Sex												
Male	22.9	181	(42.2)	(6.5)	(24.1)	(9.7)	(17.5)	100.0	(4.7)	(20.4)	41	
Female	17.2	170	(46.6)	(3.6)	(19.3)	(4.6)	(25.9)	100.0	(6.9)	(20.2)	29	
Area												
Urban	19.7	238	50.2	4.3	26.5	5.9	13.1	100.0	4.5	19.8	47	
Other	21.0	113	(31.8)	(7.2)	(13.5)	(10.9)	(36.5)	100.0	(7.8)	(21.3)	24	
Age												
5	25.9	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13	
6	20.3	148	(35.1)	(6.7)	(25.7)	(11.2)	(21.3)	100.0	(5.4)	(18.4)	30	
7	18.0	151	(46.7)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(7.2)	(22.4)	100.0	(4.9)	(21.6)	27	
Mother's education												
None	(28.1)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11	
Primary	19.2	251	40.7	5.6	19.9	5.9	27.9	100.0	4.7	18.6	48	
Secondary or higher	18.6	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11	
Father's education												
None	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	5	
Primary	19.8	227	52.2	8.3	20.4	1.7	17.4	100.0	5.6	20.0	45	
Secondary or higher	20.2	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14	
Biological father not in the household	(19.5)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6	
Mother's activity status												
Employed	18.8	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15	
Unemployed	31.9	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19	
Inactive	17.4	213	(38.0)	(2.9)	(27.1)	(3.6)	(28.4)	100.0	(5.9)	(19.9)	37	

Table LN.2.OCR: Children attending PPP and living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility

Percentage of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility, percent distribution of these children by method of travel to the PPP facility, the average distance in kilometres travelled, and the average time in minutes it takes to travel to the PPP facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living more than 2 km away from the PPP facility ¹	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP	Percent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 kilometres away from the PPP facility by method of travel ^A						Total	Average distance in kilometres	Average time in minutes	Number of children aged 5–7 years attending/having attended PPP who live more than 2 km away from the PPP facility
			Walks	Bicycle	Public transportation	Private car or motorcycle	Organized transport to the facility					
Father's activity status												
Employed	19.9	254	40.7	7.4	27.2	9.2	15.4	100.0	5.6	20.6	50	
Unemployed	(22.5)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10	
Inactive	(19.1)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4	
Biological father not in the household	(19.5)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6	
Material deprivation												
Three or more	19.6	296	45.6	4.8	20.7	3.4	25.6	100.0	5.8	21.4	58	
Two	(30.6)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11	
None or one	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	14.7	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10	
Second	20.2	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16	
Middle	24.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16	
Fourth	15.4	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11	
Richest	27.8	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17	
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	19.7	217	44.1	6.3	18.3	1.8	29.6	100.0	5.1	22.0	43	
Richest 40 percent	20.9	134	(43.9)	(3.8)	(28.0)	(16.4)	(7.8)	100.0	(6.4)	(17.7)	28	

¹ MICS indicator LN.S4 – Children living more than 2 kilometres from the PPP facility

^A The category “Other” is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table LN.2.ODR: Reasons for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP)

Percentage of children aged 6–7 years by reasons for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Reason for non-attendance to PPP					Number of children aged 6–7 years not attending a preparatory preschool programme (PPP)
	Unaware that attendance is mandatory	No available slot for the number of hours needed	Too far from home/commute too long	Cost of expenses associated with PPP attendance too high (transportation, clothes or books, etc.)	Other	
Total^A	31.5	6.1	8.0	27.7	37.0	74
Sex						
Male	(40.7)	(3.1)	(5.7)	(19.7)	(39.1)	42
Female	(19.9)	(9.8)	(10.8)	(37.8)	(34.2)	33
Age						
6	(32.2)	(4.2)	(10.1)	(34.1)	(31.3)	29
7	(31.1)	(7.2)	(6.7)	(23.7)	(40.5)	46

^A The background characteristics “Area”, “Mother's education”, “Mother's activity status”, “Material deprivation”, “Wealth index quintile” and “Wealth index” are not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

Table LN.2.1R: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total^A	80.8	157
Sex		
Male	75.3	78
Female	86.1	80
Area		
Urban	78.4	107
Other	(85.9)	50
Mother's education		
None	(76.0)	22
Primary	80.2	106
Secondary or higher	(86.3)	30
Mother's activity status		
Employed	(76.4)	50
Unemployed	(*)	20
Inactive	81.1	87
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(67.5)	39
Second	(80.3)	33
Middle	(87.2)	29
Fourth	(74.3)	29
Richest	(100.0)	28
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	77.4	101
Richest 40 percent	86.9	56

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness

^A The background characteristic "Material deprivation" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

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

Table LN.2.2R: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total^A	85.4	158
Sex		
Male	88.6	77
Female	82.3	81
Area		
Urban	86.3	105
Other	83.7	52
Mother's education		
None	(85.4)	22
Primary	83.5	110
Secondary or higher	(*)	26
Mother's activity status		
Employed	(84.3)	46
Unemployed	(*)	18
Inactive	86.3	93
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(83.7)	35
Second	(72.5)	38
Middle	(91.6)	31
Fourth	(95.6)	25
Richest	(89.2)	30
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	81.9	104
Richest 40 percent	92.1	54

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education

^A The background characteristic "Material deprivation" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

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

Table LN.2.3R: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	93.2	0.3	6.5	654	91.4	0.4	8.2	641	92.3	0.3	7.3	1,295
Area												
Urban	92.8	0.0	7.2	449	90.0	0.6	9.4	419	91.5	0.3	8.2	868
Other	94.1	0.9	5.0	205	94.0	0.0	6.0	222	94.1	0.4	5.5	427
Age^B												
6	88.6	0.9	10.5	77	82.3	3.2	14.5	81	85.4	2.1	12.5	158
7	96.2	1.0	2.8	113	94.6	0.0	5.4	88	95.5	0.5	4.0	202
8	92.7	0.0	7.3	81	94.9	0.0	5.1	79	93.8	0.0	6.2	160
9	96.9	0.0	3.1	90	95.9	0.0	4.1	84	96.4	0.0	3.6	173
10	92.9	0.0	7.1	69	94.3	0.0	5.7	89	93.7	0.0	6.3	158
11	93.5	0.0	6.5	64	98.3	0.0	1.7	63	95.9	0.0	4.1	127
12	89.4	0.0	10.6	78	87.6	0.0	12.4	73	88.5	0.0	11.5	152
13	93.8	0.0	6.2	82	84.1	0.0	15.9	84	88.9	0.0	11.1	166
Mother's education												
None	87.5	0.6	12.0	123	86.3	0.0	13.7	110	86.9	0.3	12.8	233
Primary	94.1	0.2	5.6	463	92.5	0.2	7.3	450	93.3	0.2	6.5	913
Secondary or higher	97.5	0.0	2.5	69	92.4	2.1	5.4	81	94.8	1.2	4.1	149
Mother's activity status												
Employed	90.3	0.0	9.7	209	91.5	0.4	8.1	230	90.9	0.2	8.9	439
Unemployed	95.8	0.0	4.2	94	87.6	1.5	11.0	77	92.1	0.7	7.3	171
Inactive	94.3	0.5	5.2	351	92.2	0.2	7.6	334	93.3	0.3	6.4	685
Material deprivation												
Three or more	92.8	0.3	6.9	558	91.2	0.2	8.7	517	92.0	0.2	7.7	1,075
Two	95.8	0.0	4.2	71	93.3	0.0	6.7	80	94.5	0.0	5.5	151
None or one	(95.4)	(0.0)	(4.6)	25	(90.9)	(3.9)	(5.2)	44	92.6	2.5	4.9	69

Table LN.2.3R: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.5	0.7	7.7	149	90.3	0.6	9.1	155	90.9	0.6	8.4	304
Second	86.7	0.5	12.8	152	88.1	0.0	11.9	123	87.4	0.3	12.4	275
Middle	97.4	0.0	2.6	146	92.4	0.0	7.6	120	95.2	0.0	4.8	265
Fourth	96.4	0.0	3.6	115	91.0	0.0	9.0	116	93.7	0.0	6.3	230
Richest	96.2	0.0	3.8	93	95.3	1.4	3.4	127	95.6	0.8	3.6	219
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	91.8	0.4	7.8	447	90.3	0.2	9.5	398	91.1	0.3	8.6	845
Richest 40 percent	96.3	0.0	3.7	207	93.2	0.7	6.1	243	94.6	0.4	5.0	450

¹ MICS indicator LN.S5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.S6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019												
	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	0.3	92.4	4.2	3.1	100.0	1,290	0.7	88.4	8.0	2.9	100.0	167
Sex												
Male	0.1	91.6	4.3	4.0	100.0	666	0.0	85.3	10.7	3.9	100.0	90
Female	0.4	93.2	4.2	2.1	100.0	625	1.4	91.9	4.9	1.8	100.0	77
Area												
Urban	0.3	91.9	4.3	3.4	100.0	862	0.0	86.0	10.0	4.0	100.0	104
Other	0.2	93.4	4.0	2.4	100.0	429	1.8	92.3	4.8	1.1	100.0	62
Mother's education^A												
None	0.0	92.2	3.8	4.0	100.0	218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Primary	0.2	92.9	4.6	2.3	100.0	916	0.0	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	104
Secondary or higher	1.4	96.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	146	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Grade												
1 (primary)	2.3	97.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	203	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	0.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.0	97.3	1.2	1.5	100.0	194	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	93.9	2.8	3.3	100.0	198	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.0	92.6	4.9	2.5	100.0	136	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	0.0	83.2	8.8	8.0	100.0	125	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	0.0	60.4	24.7	14.9	100.0	107	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
2 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	55
3 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(73.5)	(17.6)	(8.9)	100.0	42
4 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13

Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019												
	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Mother's activity status^A												
Employed	0.4	94.0	4.5	1.1	100.0	422	1.9	96.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	59
Unemployed	1.1	89.9	4.7	4.3	100.0	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Inactive	0.0	93.4	3.9	2.6	100.0	683	0.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	65
Material deprivation												
Three or more	0.2	92.0	4.4	3.3	100.0	1,074	0.8	87.1	8.6	3.5	100.0	139
Two	0.0	95.8	2.4	1.7	100.0	149	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
None or one	1.7	90.8	5.9	1.6	100.0	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.3	89.3	6.0	4.4	100.0	310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Second	0.0	95.2	2.7	2.1	100.0	251	(0.0)	(89.4)	(6.0)	(4.6)	100.0	34
Middle	0.3	92.0	4.2	3.5	100.0	273	(2.7)	(80.9)	(13.0)	(3.4)	100.0	41
Fourth	0.3	92.9	4.5	2.3	100.0	231	(0.0)	(91.5)	(4.8)	(3.6)	100.0	34
Richest	0.5	93.7	3.2	2.6	100.0	224	(0.0)	(91.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	0.2	91.9	4.4	3.4	100.0	835	1.2	86.0	8.8	4.0	100.0	93
Richest 40 percent	0.4	93.3	3.9	2.4	100.0	455	0.0	91.3	7.0	1.6	100.0	74
¹ MICS indicator LN.S10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)												
² MICS indicator LN.S10b – Over-age for grade (Secondary)												
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

Table LN.2.6R: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	30.0	16.6	53.4	300	26.6	12.5	60.8	288	28.4	14.6	57.1	588
Area												
Urban	29.3	18.1	52.7	206	24.4	13.5	62.1	186	26.9	15.9	57.2	392
Other	31.7	13.2	55.1	94	30.8	10.8	58.5	102	31.2	11.9	56.8	196
Age^B												
14	31.8	35.8	32.4	79	20.3	33.1	46.7	80	26.0	34.4	39.5	159
15	30.2	19.0	50.8	69	37.5	12.7	49.8	77	34.0	15.7	50.3	145
16	27.7	8.6	63.7	82	29.5	0.0	70.5	65	28.5	4.8	66.7	146
17	30.6	1.8	67.6	71	18.9	0.0	81.1	67	24.9	0.9	74.1	138
Mother's education^C												
None	23.4	15.3	61.4	64	(17.3)	(16.8)	(65.9)	43	20.9	15.9	63.2	107
Primary	28.6	20.4	51.1	175	35.3	16.9	47.8	162	31.8	18.7	49.5	337
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(54.2)	(11.3)	(34.5)	34
Mother's activity status^C												
Employed	34.3	12.0	53.7	106	34.2	15.2	50.6	71	34.3	13.3	52.5	177
Unemployed	(27.5)	(14.8)	(57.7)	31	(29.7)	(25.4)	(44.9)	43	28.8	20.9	50.3	75
Inactive	26.9	25.0	48.2	125	31.8	13.5	54.7	102	29.1	19.8	51.1	226
Material deprivation												
Three or more	26.9	17.2	55.9	258	26.1	12.9	61.0	253	26.5	15.1	58.4	511
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(40.1)	(10.9)	(49.0)	44
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(41.1)	(12.0)	(46.9)	33

Table LN.2.6R: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of secondary school age
Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	15.3	20.5	64.2	72	10.1	20.5	69.3	71	12.7	20.5	66.7	143
Second	(28.9)	(11.1)	(60.0)	58	24.3	7.5	68.1	66	26.5	9.2	64.3	124
Middle	25.2	15.5	59.2	67	38.1	16.3	45.6	58	31.2	15.9	52.9	126
Fourth	31.8	18.8	49.4	61	24.8	5.9	69.2	50	28.7	13.0	58.4	112
Richest	(62.2)	(15.5)	(22.2)	42	(44.1)	(9.7)	(46.2)	42	53.2	12.6	34.3	84
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	22.7	16.1	61.3	197	23.3	14.9	61.8	195	23.0	15.5	61.6	393
Richest 40 percent	44.1	17.5	38.4	103	33.6	7.6	58.7	92	39.2	12.8	48.0	196

¹ MICS indicator LN.S5b – Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.S6b – Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age

A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed secondary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school ⁴	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of secondary school ⁵	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Total	62.0	166	63.7	417	52.6	103	54.9	99	74.0	57	61.0	125
Sex												
Male	71.4	82	63.5	204	58.9	53	(62.4)	50	(86.2)	34	69.1	74
Female	52.8	84	63.8	213	(45.9)	50	(47.2)	49	(*)	23	(49.5)	52
Area												
Urban	58.5	115	65.4	274	48.1	69	50.9	65	(65.9)	34	60.3	79
Other	(70.1)	51	60.3	143	(61.4)	35	(62.6)	34	(*)	23	(62.3)	46
Mother's education^C												
None	(32.0)	35	(49.7)	35	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	7	na	na
Primary	67.2	118	70.5	138	57.6	64	61.2	61	(55.7)	34	na	na
Secondary or higher	(*)	12	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	3	na	na
Mother's activity status^C												
Employed	50.5	77	69.6	70	(60.0)	41	(60.0)	41	(*)	18	na	na
Unemployed	(*)	17	(65.5)	31	(*)	15	(*)	15	(*)	5	na	na
Inactive	62.5	72	68.0	84	(49.5)	40	(54.6)	36	(*)	22	na	na
Material deprivation												
Three or more	61.7	140	60.0	350	52.8	86	54.7	83	(75.7)	49	55.1	97
Two	(*)	17	(76.4)	35	(*)	7	(*)	6	(*)	6	(*)	15
None or one	(*)	9	(90.4)	31	(*)	11	(*)	10	(*)	2	(*)	13

Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019												
	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Transition rate to secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school ⁴	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of secondary school ⁵	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(57.2)	34	41.7	91	(*)	17	(*)	17	(*)	9	(*)	16
Second	(46.6)	44	54.0	82	(55.8)	25	(55.8)	25	(*)	10	(*)	20
Middle	(51.2)	41	67.1	86	(*)	25	(*)	23	(*)	12	(*)	22
Fourth	(*)	20	69.9	80	(*)	21	(*)	19	(*)	12	(68.7)	30
Richest	(97.2)	27	89.2	78	(*)	15	(*)	14	(*)	15	(83.2)	38
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	51.2	119	54.0	259	44.4	67	45.7	66	(82.1)	31	42.3	57
Richest 40 percent	(89.4)	47	79.4	158	(67.8)	36	(73.2)	33	(*)	26	76.8	68

¹ MICS indicator LN.S7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.S8a – Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.S9a – Transition rate to secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.S9b – Effective transition rate to secondary school

⁵ MICS indicator LN.S7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.S8b – Completion rate (Secondary)

^A Total number of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and secondary, respectively.

^B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019									
	Primary school				Secondary school				
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ³	
Total³	91.4	93.2	92.3	0.98	26.6	30.0	28.4	0.89	
Area									
Urban	90.0	92.8	91.5	0.97	24.4	29.3	26.9	0.83	
Other	94.0	94.1	94.1	1.00	30.8	31.7	31.2	0.97	
Mother's education^A									
None	86.3	87.5	86.9	0.99	(17.3)	23.4	20.9	(0.74)	
Primary	92.5	94.1	93.3	0.98	35.3	28.6	31.8	1.23	
Secondary or higher	92.4	97.5	94.8	0.95	(*)	(*)	(54.2)	(*)	
Mother's activity status^A									
Employed	91.5	90.3	90.9	1.01	34.2	34.3	34.3	1.00	
Unemployed	87.6	95.8	92.1	0.91	(29.7)	(27.5)	28.8	(1.08)	
Inactive	92.2	94.3	93.3	0.98	31.8	26.9	29.1	1.19	
Material deprivation									
Three or more	91.2	92.8	92.0	0.98	26.1	26.9	26.5	0.97	
Two	93.3	95.8	94.5	0.97	(*)	(*)	(40.1)	(*)	
None or one	(90.9)	(95.4)	92.6	(0.95)	(*)	(*)	(41.1)	(*)	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.3	91.5	90.9	0.99	10.1	15.3	12.7	0.66	
Second	88.1	86.7	87.4	1.02	24.3	(28.9)	26.5	(0.84)	
Middle	92.4	97.4	95.2	0.95	38.1	25.2	31.2	1.51	
Fourth	91.0	96.4	93.7	0.94	24.8	31.8	28.7	0.78	
Richest	95.3	96.2	95.6	0.99	(44.1)	(62.2)	53.2	(0.71)	
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	90.3	91.8	91.1	0.98	23.3	22.7	23.0	1.03	
Richest 40 percent	93.2	96.3	94.6	0.97	33.6	44.1	39.2	0.76	

Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019								
	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Parity indices								
Wealth								
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.95	0.95	0.95	na	(0.23)	(0.25)	0.24	na
Area								
Other/Urban ²	1.04	1.01	1.03	na	1.26	1.08	1.16	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.S11b – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (wealth) ² MICS indicator LN.S11c – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (area) ³ MICS indicator LN.S11a – Parity indices – primary and secondary attendance (gender)								
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table LN.2.3 ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total^B	99.1	0.8	0.2	350	95.1	3.9	1.0	320	97.2	2.2	0.6	671
Area												
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1	215	92.8	5.6	1.5	215	96.3	2.9	0.8	430
Other	97.9	1.8	0.3	135	99.8	0.2	0.0	106	98.7	1.1	0.2	241
Region												
Belgrade	99.8	0.0	0.2	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	78	99.9	0.0	0.1	153
Vojvodina	99.7	0.3	0.0	89	84.5	13.6	1.9	89	92.1	6.9	0.9	178
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	0.0	0.3	103	99.7	0.3	0.0	92	99.7	0.1	0.2	195
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.1	2.9	0.0	83	97.4	0.0	2.6	62	97.2	1.7	1.1	145
Age^C												
6	96.9	2.9	0.2	92	83.1	13.4	3.6	93	90.0	8.1	1.9	185
7	100.0	0.0	0.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	152
8	99.6	0.0	0.4	93	100.0	0.0	0.0	84	99.8	0.0	0.2	177
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	77	100.0	0.0	0.0	156
Mother's education												
Primary or none	93.8	6.2	0.0	39	99.5	0.5	0.0	46	96.9	3.1	0.0	85
Secondary	99.7	0.1	0.2	202	90.4	7.5	2.1	155	95.7	3.3	1.0	357
Higher	99.8	0.0	0.2	109	99.5	0.5	0.0	120	99.7	0.2	0.1	229
Mother's activity status												
Employed	99.8	0.1	0.1	239	99.6	0.4	0.0	216	99.7	0.3	0.0	455
Unemployed	95.0	5.0	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	37	97.2	2.8	0.0	85
Inactive	99.4	0.0	0.6	63	78.2	16.9	4.9	68	88.5	8.7	2.8	131
Material deprivation												
Three or more	97.0	3.0	0.0	81	95.5	0.7	3.8	87	96.3	1.8	1.9	169
One or two	99.8	0.2	0.0	121	100.0	0.0	0.0	113	99.9	0.1	0.0	234
None	99.6	0.0	0.4	148	90.2	9.8	0.0	120	95.4	4.4	0.2	268

Table LN.2.3 ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.3	5.8	0.9	41	100.0	0.0	0.0	49	96.9	2.7	0.4	90
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	74	98.5	1.5	0.0	43	99.5	0.5	0.0	116
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	68	97.6	0.0	2.4	69	98.8	0.0	1.2	137
Fourth	99.5	0.3	0.2	80	97.5	0.0	2.5	65	98.6	0.2	1.2	146
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	87	87.6	12.4	0.0	95	93.6	6.4	0.0	182

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

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

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

Table LN.2.4 ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total^B	99.0	1.0	0.0	408	98.1	1.4	0.4	322	98.6	1.2	0.2	731
Area												
Urban	98.9	1.1	0.0	238	98.2	1.2	0.6	181	98.6	1.2	0.3	419
Other	99.2	0.8	0.0	170	98.0	1.7	0.2	141	98.7	1.2	0.1	311
Region												
Belgrade	98.3	1.7	0.0	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	61	99.0	1.0	0.0	151
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	125	96.0	4.0	0.0	87	98.4	1.6	0.0	212
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.4	1.6	0.0	115	98.4	1.2	0.4	96	98.4	1.4	0.2	211
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	0.9	0.0	79	98.7	0.0	1.3	78	98.9	0.5	0.7	157
Age^C												
10	96.8	3.2	0.0	103	95.4	4.6	0.0	75	96.2	3.8	0.0	177
11	99.3	0.7	0.0	108	98.0	1.6	0.4	77	98.8	1.1	0.2	185
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	82	99.6	0.0	0.4	81	99.8	0.0	0.2	163
13	100.0	0.0	0.0	116	99.2	0.0	0.8	90	99.6	0.0	0.4	206
Mother's education												
Primary or none	98.3	1.7	0.0	62	(88.9)	(7.6)	(3.5)	39	94.6	4.0	1.4	101
Secondary	99.5	0.5	0.0	227	99.9	0.1	0.0	189	99.6	0.4	0.0	416
Higher	98.5	1.5	0.0	119	98.5	1.5	0.0	94	98.5	1.5	0.0	213
Mother's activity status												
Employed	99.4	0.6	0.0	280	98.6	1.4	0.0	232	99.1	0.9	0.0	511
Unemployed	97.1	2.9	0.0	54	(97.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	33	97.3	1.8	0.9	86
Inactive	98.8	1.2	0.0	75	96.4	2.5	1.1	58	97.8	1.7	0.5	133
Material deprivation												
Three or more	98.0	2.0	0.0	115	98.0	0.3	1.7	84	98.0	1.3	0.7	198
One or two	99.0	1.0	0.0	138	98.6	1.4	0.0	126	98.8	1.2	0.0	264
None	99.8	0.2	0.0	156	97.6	2.4	0.0	113	98.9	1.1	0.0	268

Table LN.2.4 ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.8	1.2	0.0	61	94.1	3.1	2.9	49	96.7	2.0	1.3	110
Second	97.9	2.1	0.0	75	95.3	4.7	0.0	62	96.7	3.3	0.0	137
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	86	100.0	0.0	0.0	64	100.0	0.0	0.0	151
Fourth	98.1	1.9	0.0	83	100.0	0.0	0.0	71	99.0	1.0	0.0	154
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	103	99.7	0.3	0.0	76	99.8	0.2	0.0	179

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b – Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.

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

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	0.2	98.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	661	0.2	97.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	734
Sex												
Male	0.0	98.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	351	0.0	98.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	410
Female	0.5	98.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	310	0.4	97.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	324
Area												
Urban	0.4	98.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	419	0.3	97.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	422
Other	0.0	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	241	0.0	98.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	312
Region												
Belgrade	1.0	98.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	156	0.0	95.8	3.2	1.0	100.0	156
Vojvodina	0.0	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	167	0.0	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	213
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	197	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	208
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	140	0.9	97.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	157
Mother's education^A												
Primary or none	0.0	95.3	2.4	2.3	100.0	86	0.0	94.8	3.7	1.6	100.0	101
Secondary	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	342	0.3	98.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	420
Higher	0.7	98.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	233	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	213
Grade												
1 (primary)	0.9	99.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	172	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.0	94.7	4.0	1.2	100.0	161	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	99.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	175
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	186
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	161
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	94.4	4.8	0.8	100.0	211

Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	0.3	98.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	553	0.2	98.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	610
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Bosnian	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Roma	(0.0)	(87.8)	(5.7)	(6.5)	100.0	31	(0.0)	(82.2)	(10.8)	(6.9)	100.0	23
Other/Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(98.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	100.0	20	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Mother's activity status^A												
Employed	0.0	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	457	0.3	98.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	513
Unemployed	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	84	0.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	86
Inactive	1.3	96.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	120	0.0	96.8	2.4	0.8	100.0	134
Material deprivation												
Three or more	0.0	98.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	164	0.7	96.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	202
One or two	0.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	237	0.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	265
None	0.6	98.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	260	0.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	266
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	97.5	0.3	2.2	100.0	89	0.0	95.8	3.2	1.0	100.0	111
Second	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	120	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	132
Middle	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134	0.9	94.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	157
Fourth	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	145	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
Richest	0.9	98.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	172	0.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	181

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b – Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total^B	94.7	1.7	0.0	3.6	376	93.3	2.6	0.0	4.0	320	94.1	2.1	0.0	3.8	696
Area															
Urban	96.5	1.6	0.0	1.9	214	96.6	2.8	0.0	0.5	185	96.6	2.2	0.0	1.3	399
Other	92.3	1.7	0.0	6.0	162	88.9	2.3	0.0	8.8	135	90.8	2.0	0.0	7.2	297
Region															
Belgrade	96.1	3.6	0.0	0.4	74	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	65	95.1	4.7	0.0	0.2	139
Vojvodina	95.7	1.3	0.0	3.0	103	91.6	2.5	0.0	5.9	108	93.6	2.0	0.0	4.5	211
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	113	94.9	1.6	0.0	3.5	82	95.6	0.7	0.0	3.7	196
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.5	2.6	0.0	6.9	86	93.8	0.6	0.0	5.6	64	91.9	1.8	0.0	6.4	150
Age^C															
14	92.6	5.4	0.0	2.0	87	87.4	9.8	0.0	2.8	75	90.2	7.4	0.0	2.4	162
15	96.1	1.6	0.0	2.2	99	90.9	1.4	0.0	7.7	81	93.8	1.5	0.0	4.7	180
16	92.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	97	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	81	95.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	177
17	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	94	96.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	83	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	177
Mother's education^D															
Primary or none	76.5	8.4	0.0	15.2	57	(82.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(16.3)	35	78.7	5.7	0.0	15.6	92
Secondary	98.6	0.2	0.0	1.2	188	94.5	4.3	0.0	1.2	143	96.8	2.0	0.0	1.2	331
Higher	96.5	1.7	0.0	1.8	71	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	71	97.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	143
Mother's activity status^D															
Employed	96.0	1.2	0.0	2.7	224	95.9	2.7	0.0	1.4	191	96.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	415
Unemployed	(85.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(8.3)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(88.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(7.5)	52
Inactive	91.7	2.5	0.0	5.8	62	(83.2)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(9.1)	36	88.5	4.4	0.0	7.1	99
Material deprivation															
Three or more	84.1	4.8	0.0	11.1	102	84.0	2.1	0.0	13.8	76	84.1	3.7	0.0	12.3	179
One or two	98.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	140	94.1	4.1	0.0	1.7	131	96.2	2.1	0.0	1.7	271
None	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	134	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	112	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	246

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	81.1	4.8	0.0	14.1	66	75.6	2.7	0.0	21.7	54	78.6	3.9	0.0	17.5	120
Second	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	75	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	136
Middle	92.7	2.1	0.0	5.2	77	91.5	7.0	0.0	1.5	75	92.1	4.5	0.0	3.4	152
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134
Richest	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	83	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	71	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	154

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c – Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

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

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children aged 12–14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Total^C	103.1	156	99.9	530	100.0	171	102.8	206	99.5	532	97.7	564
Sex												
Male	105.6	79	100.0	285	100.0	100	100.3	116	99.6	291	98.4	300
Female	100.5	77	99.7	245	100.0	71	105.9	90	99.5	241	97.0	264
Area												
Urban	99.5	108	99.7	287	100.0	104	104.4	116	99.9	326	98.7	363
Other	111.3	48	100.0	243	100.0	67	100.7	90	98.9	206	96.0	201
Region												
Belgrade	100.5	35	100.0	111	(100.0)	38	(120.3)	38	100.0	115	95.6	141
Vojvodina	(103.2)	35	100.0	158	(100.0)	46	101.0	65	99.0	157	98.6	171
Sumadija and Western Serbia	108.5	54	100.0	138	100.0	51	98.8	58	100.0	150	99.2	137
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.6	32	99.4	124	100.0	36	95.4	44	99.2	110	97.3	116
Mother's education^D												
Primary or none	(124.9)	17	99.0	76	(100.0)	26	(99.0)	24	(99.2)	31	na	na
Secondary	98.3	83	100.0	314	100.0	93	101.1	129	100.0	137	na	na
Higher	103.5	56	100.0	141	100.0	52	(108.5)	53	100.0	61	na	na
Mother's activity status^D												
Employed	100.6	110	100.0	388	100.0	122	103.2	148	99.8	173	na	na
Unemployed	(111.3)	26	98.5	48	(*)	18	(*)	20	(*)	19	na	na
Inactive	(105.9)	20	100.0	93	(100.0)	32	(101.5)	38	(100.0)	38	na	na
Material deprivation												
Three or more	(106.1)	32	99.5	139	100.0	48	98.6	56	98.2	142	93.7	135
One or two	101.5	68	100.0	206	100.0	49	106.3	71	100.0	195	99.3	222
None	103.3	57	100.0	185	100.0	75	102.6	78	100.0	194	98.6	207

Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children aged 12–14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,B}
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(124.5)	15	99.2	89	(100.0)	23	(97.3)	28	97.1	87	93.0	83
Second	(115.2)	32	100.0	97	(100.0)	25	(94.6)	34	100.0	99	98.7	122
Middle	(91.3)	29	100.0	124	(100.0)	29	(108.8)	51	100.0	107	97.1	122
Fourth	(102.6)	28	100.0	107	100.0	43	(99.9)	47	100.0	109	98.9	117
Richest	(96.3)	52	100.0	114	100.0	51	(108.3)	47	100.0	130	99.5	120

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.

^B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.

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

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total^{3,A}	95.1	99.1	97.2	0.96	98.1	99.0	98.6	0.99	93.3	94.7	94.1	0.99
Area												
Urban	92.8	99.8	96.3	0.93	98.2	98.9	98.6	0.99	96.6	96.5	96.6	1.00
Other	99.8	97.9	98.7	1.02	98.0	99.2	98.7	0.99	88.9	92.3	90.8	0.96
Region												
Belgrade	100.0	99.8	99.9	1.00	100.0	98.3	99.0	1.02	93.9	96.1	95.1	0.98
Vojvodina	84.5	99.7	92.1	0.85	96.0	100.0	98.4	0.96	91.6	95.7	93.6	0.96
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	94.9	96.2	95.6	0.99
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.4	97.1	97.2	1.00	98.7	99.1	98.9	1.00	93.8	90.5	91.9	1.04
Mother's education^B												
Primary or none	99.5	93.8	96.9	1.06	(88.9)	98.3	(94.6)	(0.90)	(82.2)	76.5	(78.7)	(1.08)
Secondary	90.4	99.7	95.7	0.91	99.9	99.5	99.6	1.00	94.5	98.6	96.8	0.96
Higher	99.5	99.8	99.7	1.00	98.5	98.5	98.5	1.00	97.6	96.5	97.1	1.01
Mother's activity status^B												
Employed	99.6	99.8	99.7	1.00	98.6	99.4	99.1	0.99	95.9	96.0	96.0	1.00
Unemployed	100.0	95.0	97.2	1.05	(97.7)	97.1	(97.3)	(1.01)	(*)	(85.2)	(*)	(*)
Inactive	78.2	99.4	88.5	0.79	96.4	98.8	97.8	0.98	(83.2)	91.7	(88.5)	(0.91)
Activity status of household head												
Employed	98.8	99.9	99.4	0.99	98.2	98.9	98.6	0.99	94.6	95.5	95.1	0.99
Unemployed	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Inactive	86.6	96.9	91.6	0.89	97.7	99.1	98.4	0.99	93.7	94.2	93.9	0.99

Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Serbia, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Material deprivation												
Three or more	95.5	97.0	96.3	0.98	98.0	98.0	98.0	1.00	84.0	84.1	84.1	1.00
One or two	100.0	99.8	99.9	1.00	98.6	99.0	98.8	1.00	94.1	98.1	96.2	0.96
None	90.2	99.6	95.4	0.91	97.6	99.8	98.9	0.98	98.8	99.2	99.0	1.00
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	100.0	93.3	96.9	1.07	94.1	98.8	96.7	0.95	75.6	81.1	78.6	0.93
Second	98.5	100.0	99.5	0.99	95.3	97.9	96.7	0.97	100.0	98.8	99.3	1.01
Middle	97.6	100.0	98.8	0.98	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	91.5	92.7	92.1	0.99
Fourth	97.5	99.5	98.6	0.98	100.0	98.1	99.0	1.02	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00
Richest	87.6	100.0	93.6	0.88	99.7	99.8	99.8	1.00	97.6	98.7	98.2	0.99
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.14	0.93	1.04	na	0.94	0.99	0.97	na	0.77	0.82	0.80	na
Area												
Other/Urban ²	1.07	0.98	1.03	na	1.00	1.00	1.00	na	0.92	0.96	0.94	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.3R ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	94.0	0.5	5.5	361	92.0	0.8	7.2	332	93.0	0.6	6.3	693
Area												
Urban	94.5	0.0	5.5	256	91.0	1.2	7.8	210	92.9	0.6	6.5	466
Other	92.6	1.7	5.7	105	93.8	0.0	6.2	122	93.3	0.8	6.0	227
Age^B												
6	88.6	0.9	10.5	77	82.3	3.2	14.5	81	85.4	2.1	12.5	158
7	96.2	1.0	2.8	113	94.6	0.0	5.4	88	95.5	0.5	4.0	202
8	92.7	0.0	7.3	81	94.9	0.0	5.1	79	93.8	0.0	6.2	160
9	96.9	0.0	3.1	90	95.9	0.0	4.1	84	96.4	0.0	3.6	173
Mother's education												
None	87.9	1.1	11.0	62	(87.3)	(0.0)	(12.7)	41	87.7	0.7	11.6	102
Primary	94.7	0.4	4.9	257	92.2	0.4	7.4	241	93.5	0.4	6.1	498
Secondary or higher	(98.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	42	(94.9)	(3.4)	(1.6)	50	96.5	1.9	1.6	92
Mother's activity status												
Employed	89.3	0.0	10.7	97	92.9	0.8	6.4	113	91.2	0.4	8.4	210
Unemployed	97.0	0.0	3.0	52	(92.2)	(2.9)	(4.9)	39	94.9	1.2	3.8	90
Inactive	95.4	0.8	3.8	212	91.4	0.3	8.2	180	93.6	0.6	5.8	393
Material deprivation												
Three or more	93.9	0.6	5.5	308	91.2	0.3	8.4	271	92.6	0.5	6.9	578
Two	(92.8)	(0.0)	(7.2)	41	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	96.3	0.0	3.7	79
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(88.0)	(7.3)	(4.7)	23	(92.2)	(4.8)	(3.0)	36
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.6	1.4	7.0	76	89.5	1.0	9.5	85	90.5	1.2	8.3	162
Second	84.9	0.9	14.2	79	87.1	0.0	12.9	67	85.9	0.5	13.6	147
Middle	98.1	0.0	1.9	79	90.7	0.0	9.3	57	95.0	0.0	5.0	136
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	67	98.1	0.0	1.9	58	99.1	0.0	0.9	126
Richest	96.8	0.0	3.2	59	96.1	2.7	1.2	64	96.4	1.4	2.2	123

Table LN.2.3R ISCED: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	91.5	0.8	7.7	235	89.1	0.4	10.5	209	90.4	0.6	9.0	445
Richest 40 percent	98.5	0.0	1.5	126	97.1	1.4	1.5	123	97.8	0.7	1.5	249

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

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

Table LN.2.4R ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}	
Total	81.6	10.8	7.7	293	77.8	13.0	9.2	309	79.6	11.9	8.5	602
Area												
Urban	76.0	14.6	9.4	193	74.7	14.4	10.9	209	75.3	14.5	10.2	402
Other	92.3	3.4	4.3	100	84.3	9.9	5.8	100	88.3	6.7	5.0	200
Age^B												
10	65.1	27.8	7.1	69	64.4	29.8	5.7	89	64.7	28.9	6.3	158
11	86.2	7.4	6.5	64	89.6	8.7	1.7	63	87.9	8.0	4.1	127
12	83.1	6.2	10.6	78	83.2	4.4	12.4	73	83.2	5.3	11.5	152
13	90.3	3.5	6.2	82	78.3	5.8	15.9	84	84.3	4.6	11.1	166
Mother's education												
None	75.3	11.7	12.9	61	68.7	16.9	14.4	69	71.8	14.5	13.7	130
Primary	81.9	11.5	6.6	206	80.2	12.6	7.2	209	81.1	12.1	6.9	415
Secondary or higher	(93.6)	(2.6)	(3.8)	26	(81.9)	(6.5)	(11.6)	30	87.3	4.7	8.0	57
Mother's activity status												
Employed	78.5	12.7	8.8	112	73.7	16.5	9.7	117	76.1	14.6	9.3	229
Unemployed	(78.5)	(15.8)	(5.7)	43	(72.1)	(10.7)	(17.2)	38	75.5	13.4	11.1	81
Inactive	85.0	7.7	7.3	138	82.3	10.8	6.9	154	83.6	9.3	7.1	292
Material deprivation												
Three or more	81.0	10.5	8.5	250	77.8	13.3	8.9	247	79.4	11.9	8.7	497
Two	(86.1)	(13.9)	(0.0)	30	(73.2)	(14.1)	(12.7)	42	78.6	14.0	7.4	72
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(85.4)	(7.5)	(7.0)	33
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.4	10.1	8.5	72	72.3	19.1	8.7	70	76.9	14.5	8.6	143
Second	73.8	15.0	11.2	73	75.9	13.6	10.6	55	74.7	14.4	11.0	128
Middle	88.8	7.8	3.4	66	81.1	12.9	6.0	63	85.1	10.3	4.7	130
Fourth	79.3	12.0	8.8	47	72.4	11.4	16.2	57	75.5	11.7	12.8	105
Richest	(87.8)	(7.3)	(4.9)	34	87.3	7.1	5.6	63	87.5	7.2	5.3	97

Table LN.2.4R ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}	
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	81.1	11.1	7.9	212	76.3	15.4	8.3	189	78.8	13.1	8.1	400
Richest 40 percent	82.8	10.0	7.1	81	80.2	9.2	10.7	120	81.3	9.5	9.2	201

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b – Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, Secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

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

Table LN.2.5R ISCED: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	0.5	88.4	6.3	4.8	100.0	724	0.9	84.0	8.8	6.3	100.0	567
Sex												
Male	0.2	90.3	5.1	4.4	100.0	374	0.5	82.1	8.9	8.6	100.0	291
Female	0.8	86.4	7.6	5.2	100.0	349	1.3	86.0	8.6	4.0	100.0	276
Area												
Urban	0.6	86.5	7.6	5.4	100.0	498	0.7	82.7	9.5	7.0	100.0	364
Other	0.4	92.7	3.5	3.4	100.0	226	1.2	86.4	7.4	5.1	100.0	203
Mother's education^A												
None	0.0	80.9	7.6	11.5	100.0	110	0.7	85.6	6.4	7.3	100.0	108
Primary	0.3	89.1	6.6	4.0	100.0	521	0.3	85.0	9.9	4.8	100.0	395
Secondary or higher	2.2	94.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	91	5.3	87.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	55
Grade												
1 (primary)	2.3	95.7	1.1	0.9	100.0	157	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.0	97.0	1.2	1.8	100.0	203	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	0.0	92.1	6.1	1.7	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.0	70.2	16.0	13.8	100.0	194	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	92.0	2.8	3.3	100.0	198
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	91.6	4.9	2.5	100.0	136
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	83.2	8.8	8.0	100.0	125
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	60.4	24.7	14.9	100.0	107
Mother's activity status^A												
Employed	0.7	82.6	9.4	7.2	100.0	229	1.1	89.1	8.2	1.5	100.0	193
Unemployed	2.1	86.8	5.9	5.3	100.0	97	2.1	78.0	10.5	9.5	100.0	78
Inactive	0.0	92.4	4.6	3.0	100.0	396	0.4	84.9	8.9	5.7	100.0	287

Table LN.2.5R ISCED: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Material deprivation												
Three or more	0.4	88.5	6.2	4.9	100.0	600	1.1	83.0	9.1	6.8	100.0	474
Two	0.0	87.1	8.3	4.6	100.0	87	0.0	91.9	3.9	4.2	100.0	61
None or one	3.2	90.0	3.6	3.2	100.0	37	0.0	83.8	12.8	3.4	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.5	83.5	6.5	9.6	100.0	174	1.2	80.3	10.1	8.5	100.0	137
Second	0.0	86.6	7.1	6.2	100.0	143	1.8	87.6	6.3	4.3	100.0	108
Middle	0.6	89.6	6.4	3.4	100.0	143	0.7	83.7	8.8	6.7	100.0	130
Fourth	0.6	90.5	6.1	2.8	100.0	137	0.5	82.9	11.0	5.5	100.0	94
Richest	0.9	93.6	5.2	0.3	100.0	127	0.0	86.7	7.4	5.9	100.0	97
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	0.4	86.4	6.7	6.6	100.0	460	1.2	83.6	8.6	6.7	100.0	375
Richest 40 percent	0.8	92.0	5.7	1.6	100.0	264	0.3	84.9	9.2	5.7	100.0	192

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b – Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6R ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	30.0	15.2	1.3	53.4	300	26.6	11.2	1.4	60.8	288	28.4	13.2	1.3	57.1	588
Area															
Urban	29.3	16.7	1.4	52.7	206	24.4	12.0	1.5	62.1	186	26.9	14.5	1.4	57.2	392
Other	31.7	12.0	1.2	55.1	94	30.8	9.6	1.2	58.5	102	31.2	10.8	1.2	56.8	196
Age^B															
14	31.8	32.7	3.1	32.4	79	20.3	29.9	3.1	46.7	80	26.0	31.3	3.1	39.5	159
15	30.2	17.9	1.1	50.8	69	37.5	10.9	1.8	49.8	77	34.0	14.2	1.5	50.3	145
16	27.7	7.7	1.0	63.7	82	29.5	0.0	0.0	70.5	65	28.5	4.3	0.5	66.7	146
17	30.6	1.8	0.0	67.6	71	18.9	0.0	0.0	81.1	67	24.9	0.9	0.0	74.1	138
Mother's education^C															
None	23.4	11.9	3.3	61.4	64	(17.3)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(65.9)	43	20.9	13.9	2.0	63.2	107
Primary	28.6	19.3	1.1	51.1	175	35.3	14.9	2.0	47.8	162	31.8	17.2	1.5	49.5	337
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(54.2)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(34.5)	34
Mother's activity status^C															
Employed	34.3	8.9	3.1	53.7	106	34.2	13.2	1.9	50.6	71	34.3	10.6	2.6	52.5	177
Unemployed	(27.5)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(57.7)	31	(29.7)	(25.4)	(0.0)	(44.9)	43	28.8	20.9	0.0	50.3	75
Inactive	26.9	24.3	0.6	48.2	125	31.8	11.6	1.9	54.7	102	29.1	18.6	1.2	51.1	226
Material deprivation															
Three or more	26.9	15.6	1.6	55.9	258	26.1	11.8	1.1	61.0	253	26.5	13.7	1.3	58.4	511
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(40.1)	(8.2)	(2.7)	(49.0)	44
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(41.1)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(46.9)	33
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	15.3	16.0	4.5	64.2	72	10.1	16.1	4.5	69.3	71	12.7	16.0	4.5	66.7	143
Second	(28.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(60.0)	58	24.3	6.4	1.1	68.1	66	26.5	8.6	0.6	64.3	124
Middle	25.2	14.4	1.1	59.2	67	38.1	16.3	0.0	45.6	58	31.2	15.3	0.6	52.9	126
Fourth	31.8	18.8	0.0	49.4	61	24.8	5.9	0.0	69.2	50	28.7	13.0	0.0	58.4	112
Richest	(62.2)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(22.2)	42	(44.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(46.2)	42	53.2	12.6	0.0	34.3	84

Table LN.2.6R ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	22.7	14.0	2.0	61.3	197	23.3	12.9	2.0	61.8	195	23.0	13.4	2.0	61.6	393
Richest 40 percent	44.1	17.5	0.0	38.4	103	33.6	7.6	0.0	58.7	92	39.2	12.8	0.0	48.0	196

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c – Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Table LN.2.7R ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children aged 12–14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,8}
Total	108.4	173	88.9	476	96.8	182	62.0	166	63.7	417	61.0	125
Sex												
Male	98.6	90	89.9	239	100.0	87	71.4	82	63.5	204	69.1	74
Female	118.8	84	87.9	236	93.9	95	52.8	84	63.8	213	(49.5)	52
Area												
Urban	109.8	124	87.0	323	97.2	122	58.5	115	65.4	274	60.3	79
Other	104.9	50	92.9	153	96.0	60	(70.1)	51	60.3	143	(62.3)	46
Mother's education^C												
None	(*)	19	75.7	98	94.6	44	(32.0)	35	(49.7)	35	na	na
Primary	108.0	136	91.9	329	97.2	122	67.2	118	70.5	138	na	na
Secondary or higher	(*)	18	(94.9)	46	(*)	16	(*)	12	(*)	13	na	na
Mother's activity status^C												
Employed	114.0	54	87.9	197	100.0	56	50.5	77	69.6	70	na	na
Unemployed	(92.8)	29	90.0	60	(92.4)	28	(*)	17	(65.5)	31	na	na
Inactive	109.2	90	89.4	215	96.3	98	62.5	72	68.0	84	na	na
Material deprivation												
Three or more	103.6	146	88.2	406	96.2	152	61.7	140	60.0	350	55.1	97
Two	(*)	18	(93.7)	41	(*)	22	(*)	17	(76.4)	35	(*)	15
None or one	(*)	9	(91.9)	29	(*)	8	(*)	9	(90.4)	31	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(98.9)	40	77.7	114	(100.0)	48	(57.2)	34	41.7	91	(*)	16
Second	(109.6)	37	87.2	105	(94.3)	42	(46.6)	44	54.0	82	(*)	20
Middle	(121.2)	36	97.3	103	(94.3)	34	(51.2)	41	67.1	86	(*)	22
Fourth	(114.6)	22	88.0	82	(95.0)	29	(*)	20	69.9	80	(68.7)	30
Richest	(101.7)	39	98.2	73	(100.0)	29	(97.2)	27	89.2	78	(83.2)	38

Table LN.2.7R ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children aged 12–14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–23 years ^{A,8}
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	109.4	113	87.0	322	96.5	124	51.2	119	54.0	259	42.3	57
Richest 40 percent	106.4	61	92.8	154	97.5	59	(89.4)	47	79.4	158	76.8	68

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8R ISCED: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	92.0	94.0	93.0	0.98	77.8	81.6	79.6	0.95	26.6	30.0	28.4	0.89
Area												
Urban	91.0	94.5	92.9	0.96	74.7	76.0	75.3	0.98	24.4	29.3	26.9	0.83
Other	93.8	92.6	93.3	1.01	84.3	92.3	88.3	0.91	30.8	31.7	31.2	0.97
Mother's education^A												
None	(87.3)	87.9	87.7	(0.99)	68.7	75.3	71.8	0.91	(17.3)	23.4	20.9	(0.74)
Primary	92.2	94.7	93.5	0.97	80.2	81.9	81.1	0.98	35.3	28.6	31.8	1.23
Secondary or higher	(94.9)	(98.3)	96.5	(0.97)	(81.9)	(93.6)	87.3	(0.87)	(*)	(*)	(54.2)	(*)
Mother's activity status^A												
Employed	92.9	89.3	91.2	1.04	73.7	78.5	76.1	0.94	34.2	34.3	34.3	1.00
Unemployed	(92.2)	97.0	94.9	(0.95)	(72.1)	(78.5)	75.5	(0.92)	(29.7)	(27.5)	28.8	(1.08)
Inactive	91.4	95.4	93.6	0.96	82.3	85.0	83.6	0.97	31.8	26.9	29.1	1.19
Material deprivation												
Three or more	91.2	93.9	92.6	0.97	77.8	81.0	79.4	0.96	26.1	26.9	26.5	0.97
Two	(100.0)	(92.8)	96.3	(1.08)	(73.2)	(86.1)	78.6	(0.85)	(*)	(*)	(40.1)	(*)
None or one	(88.0)	(*)	(92.2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(85.4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(41.1)	(*)
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	89.5	91.6	90.5	0.98	72.3	81.4	76.9	0.89	10.1	15.3	12.7	0.66
Second	87.1	84.9	85.9	1.03	75.9	73.8	74.7	1.03	24.3	(28.9)	26.5	(0.84)
Middle	90.7	98.1	95.0	0.92	81.1	88.8	85.1	0.91	38.1	25.2	31.2	1.51
Fourth	98.1	100.0	99.1	0.98	72.4	79.3	75.5	0.91	24.8	31.8	28.7	0.78
Richest	96.1	96.8	96.4	0.99	87.3	(87.8)	87.5	(0.99)	(44.1)	(62.2)	53.2	(0.71)

Table LN.2.8R ISCED: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	89.1	91.5	90.4	0.97	76.3	81.1	78.8	0.94	23.3	22.7	23.0	1.03
Richest 40 percent	97.1	98.5	97.8	0.99	80.2	82.8	81.3	0.97	33.6	44.1	39.2	0.76
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.93	0.95	0.94	na	0.83	(0.93)	0.88	na	(0.23)	(0.25)	0.24	na
Area												
Other/Urban ²	1.03	0.98	1.00	na	1.13	1.21	1.17	na	1.26	1.08	1.16	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parents' involvement in their children's education is widely accepted as having a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹⁷ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹⁸

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹¹⁹ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²⁰

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children aged 5–17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in the MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹²¹

In accordance with the *Law on the Fundamentals of the Education System* (Article 120), Parents' Councils in primary schools in Serbia are comprised of one parent representative from each class. In schools attended by children from minority groups or children with disabilities, one representative of each should be a member of the minority group or a parent of a child with a disability. Members of the Parents' Council are elected at the beginning of every academic year at the first parents' meeting. The Council can submit its proposals to the School Board, the School Director and the school's technical bodies. Since a small proportion of parents can be members and school funding issues are not usually discussed at these meetings, the questions in the PR module on attendance at Parent Council meetings and knowledge of decisions were replaced with questions about whether the respondent has been informed about decisions taken at Council meetings, and whether the topics of discussion included key education issues faced by the school and school performance reviews.

Tables LN.3.1 and LN.3.1R present percentages of children aged 7–14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card, was aware of school management and was involved in school activities in the preceding year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Tables LN.3.2 and LN.3.2R reasons for children unable to attend class due to school-related factors are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster and teachers' strikes.

Tables LN.3.3 and LN.3.3R record the learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with three or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework (by person providing the help).

Lastly, Tables LN.3.4 and LN.3.4R present the percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who participate in school-related activities.

¹¹⁷ Gest, D. et al., 'Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices', *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 2, 2004, pp.319–36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹¹⁸ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan, 'Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes', *Educational Psychology*, vol. 74, no. 2, 2004, pp. 141–53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹¹⁹ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack, 'The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better', *Review of Educational Research*, vol. 77, no. 3, 2007, pp. 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²⁰ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar, *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Queen's Printer, Nottingham, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹²¹ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux, *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. UNICEF, New York, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files/?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
Total^B	99.4	1,607	95.4	97.3	83.3	75.7	83.2	93.2	98.7	1,598
Sex										
Male	100.0	868	97.4	97.6	85.3	76.9	84.8	94.5	99.3	868
Female	98.8	739	93.0	96.9	80.9	74.3	81.2	91.6	98.0	730
Area										
Urban	99.4	980	96.8	98.2	86.4	78.4	83.5	91.4	98.8	974
Other	99.5	628	93.2	95.9	78.5	71.5	82.7	95.9	98.5	625
Region										
Belgrade	100.0	368	96.9	96.5	81.6	69.2	76.2	90.1	98.3	368
Vojvodina	98.6	425	94.9	97.3	79.6	71.6	77.1	90.1	98.4	419
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.4	470	97.0	98.8	89.0	86.3	90.9	98.4	99.9	467
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	345	92.3	95.9	81.9	73.4	87.7	93.0	97.9	345
Age^C										
6	95.4	127	52.7	88.7	65.0	61.2	70.9	80.7	87.7	121
7	100.0	187	98.1	98.4	83.1	76.5	95.7	95.3	100.0	187
8	100.0	200	100.0	94.8	91.6	79.2	90.3	98.9	100.0	200
9	100.0	169	100.0	95.8	87.3	74.1	87.0	95.0	99.0	169
10	100.0	203	99.8	99.8	84.0	79.8	97.7	91.8	99.4	203
11	100.0	216	99.5	99.5	86.5	81.6	83.8	92.7	98.8	216
12	100.0	178	93.9	98.2	83.0	75.5	76.5	92.5	99.9	178
13	100.0	265	100.0	99.9	82.0	77.1	70.0	93.8	100.0	265
14	(95.2)	62	(100.0)	(92.5)	(74.4)	(54.8)	(61.1)	(92.7)	(100.0)	59

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
School attendance^A										
Primary	100.0	1,542	95.2	97.3	83.6	76.5	83.8	93.2	98.7	1,542
Secondary	100.0	56	(100.0)	(95.3)	(76.3)	(54.7)	(65.3)	(92.3)	(100.0)	56
Out-of-school	(*)	9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Primary or none	100.0	205	85.1	92.8	64.8	56.3	71.5	83.0	92.5	205
Secondary	99.0	878	97.6	97.5	83.2	76.1	83.9	96.7	99.8	869
Higher	100.0	525	95.7	98.6	90.6	82.6	86.6	91.2	99.4	525
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	79	(95.0)	(99.6)	(77.9)	(70.1)	(85.1)	(96.1)	(98.1)	79
Has no functional difficulty	99.4	1,528	95.4	97.2	83.6	76.0	83.1	93.0	98.7	1,519
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	99.6	1,361	95.7	98.0	85.6	78.1	84.2	94.3	99.2	1,355
Hungarian	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Bosnian	(96.2)	80	(95.2)	(98.0)	(71.4)	(69.4)	(81.0)	(91.4)	(100.0)	77
Roma	(100.0)	53	(82.6)	(75.3)	(39.4)	(31.5)	(66.4)	(75.5)	(82.4)	53
Other/Does not want to declare	(100.0)	64	(99.2)	(96.8)	(80.9)	(73.2)	(82.8)	(84.0)	(100.0)	64
Mother's activity status										
Employed	100.0	1,166	95.7	97.9	85.4	76.6	84.4	94.3	99.4	1,166
Unemployed	100.0	185	98.6	98.0	91.2	86.4	91.4	93.0	99.5	185
Inactive	96.5	256	91.5	93.7	67.4	63.6	71.1	87.7	94.9	248
Material deprivation										
Three or more	97.8	407	91.4	95.1	70.8	64.1	74.2	89.9	96.9	398
One or two	100.0	594	96.5	97.9	84.8	76.7	85.6	93.8	99.0	594
None	100.0	606	96.9	98.1	90.0	82.3	86.7	94.7	99.6	606

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.7	234	87.2	93.2	63.8	55.1	71.6	88.0	94.3	231
Second	100.0	272	96.9	96.8	79.8	74.5	87.7	92.2	98.5	272
Middle	98.3	338	97.9	97.7	82.2	74.2	83.7	95.8	99.1	332
Fourth	100.0	320	97.2	97.1	89.7	82.8	87.7	93.4	99.8	320
Richest	100.0	444	95.6	99.5	91.8	83.2	82.8	94.3	100.0	444

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.S12 – Awareness of existence of Parents' Council

³ MICS indicator LN.S13 – Awareness of Parent Council decisions

⁴ MICS indicator LN.S14 – Awareness of discussions on key education issues by Parents' Council

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation module administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children aged 7–14 years.

^B The background characteristic "School management" is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children aged 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Total^A	30.0	1,598	88.5	2.5	11.9	4.1	480
Sex							
Male	30.5	868	88.1	3.1	12.7	3.0	265
Female	29.5	730	89.0	1.8	11.0	5.5	215
Area							
Urban	26.4	974	86.5	0.9	15.9	2.2	257
Other	35.6	625	90.8	4.4	7.3	6.4	222
Region							
Belgrade	27.9	368	88.3	0.0	10.0	1.7	103
Vojvodina	45.3	419	90.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	190
Sumadija and Western Serbia	29.3	467	92.5	1.0	18.2	1.2	137
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.7	345	(70.9)	(11.7)	(28.0)	(3.5)	51
Age^B							
6	15.3	121	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
7	34.8	187	(90.4)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(11.7)	65
8	19.3	200	(85.4)	(5.3)	(15.3)	(0.0)	38
9	20.9	169	(92.0)	(2.5)	(8.0)	(0.0)	35
10	36.3	203	(78.4)	(0.0)	(22.1)	(6.8)	74
11	31.4	216	(86.8)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(4.2)	68
12	28.6	178	(97.7)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(1.2)	51
13	42.5	265	(88.8)	(4.7)	(10.6)	(1.5)	113
14	(29.3)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
School attendance							
Primary	29.9	1,542	88.1	1.8	12.4	4.3	462
Secondary	(31.8)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Mother's education							
Primary or none	39.4	205	(96.4)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	81
Secondary	28.7	869	87.2	2.9	13.5	6.8	250
Higher	28.5	525	86.5	3.2	12.2	1.9	149
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(50.7)	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Has no functional difficulty	28.9	1,519	89.0	1.9	12.1	4.4	439
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	27.6	1,355	87.7	3.2	14.1	3.1	373
Hungarian	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Bosnian	(47.5)	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Roma	(43.8)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Other/Does not want to declare	(50.4)	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Mother's activity status							
Employed	28.8	1,166	88.0	3.6	12.7	3.1	336
Unemployed	23.5	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Inactive	40.6	248	86.9	0.0	13.0	8.9	101

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children aged 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Material deprivation							
Three or more	28.8	398	94.0	3.4	9.8	0.5	114
One or two	30.9	594	87.4	2.1	11.3	5.4	183
None	30.0	606	86.2	2.4	13.9	5.1	182
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.9	231	96.8	4.4	3.5	1.9	87
Second	28.4	272	92.3	0.0	11.9	2.2	77
Middle	27.6	332	(95.3)	(2.2)	(11.3)	(5.6)	91
Fourth	25.0	320	(84.1)	(4.9)	(8.3)	(8.4)	80
Richest	32.4	444	79.7	1.6	19.5	3.2	144

^A The background characteristic “School management” is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ²	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school and have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
Total	85.8	1,607	99.5	1,598	67.1	58.5	23.4	9.7	5.3	1.0	1.3	1,590
Sex												
Male	86.0	868	99.1	868	70.1	60.3	24.8	11.1	5.2	1.1	1.5	861
Female	85.6	739	99.9	730	63.6	56.3	21.9	8.0	5.4	0.8	1.0	729
Area												
Urban	90.2	980	99.8	974	66.2	59.6	25.7	8.5	3.2	1.6	0.8	972
Other	79.0	628	99.0	625	68.6	56.6	19.9	11.5	8.6	0.0	2.1	618
Region												
Belgrade	89.7	368	99.3	368	71.3	64.9	25.8	6.6	5.3	2.4	3.3	365
Vojvodina	81.5	425	98.6	419	58.1	50.5	23.9	7.9	3.7	1.3	1.3	413
Sumadija and Western Serbia	85.5	470	100.0	467	69.7	60.4	19.1	14.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	467
Southern and Eastern Serbia	87.5	345	100.0	345	70.0	58.5	26.3	9.3	2.4	0.1	0.8	345
Age^A												
6	77.1	127	99.7	121	84.3	77.4	31.9	5.5	6.7	0.0	1.9	121
7	92.5	187	100.0	187	91.4	87.1	33.3	18.4	9.2	0.0	0.7	187
8	92.0	200	99.7	200	89.0	78.2	32.8	9.0	5.1	0.0	1.4	199
9	89.8	169	99.4	169	77.8	69.4	38.6	9.1	9.6	0.0	0.1	168
10	85.9	203	100.0	203	60.4	56.1	20.6	8.6	3.8	0.3	0.0	203
11	88.6	216	100.0	216	64.8	51.0	20.4	16.2	4.5	0.2	2.4	216
12	76.0	178	100.0	178	52.0	41.2	14.9	4.7	5.1	3.2	0.3	178
13	87.0	265	98.2	265	44.8	36.3	10.4	6.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	260
14	(66.2)	62	(96.9)	59	(24.7)	(15.6)	(3.8)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(2.2)	57
School attendance												
Primary	86.7	1,542	99.6	1,542	68.5	59.9	24.1	9.9	5.4	0.9	1.3	1,536
Secondary	(75.0)	56	(96.7)	56	(27.2)	(17.4)	(4.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(2.3)	54
Out-of-school	(*)	9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ²	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school and have homework	
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person		
Mother's education													
Primary or none	50.9	205	100.0	205	61.4	48.4	17.3	15.5	6.8	0.0	1.0	205	
Secondary	87.4	878	99.2	869	65.5	54.8	21.4	11.3	5.1	1.5	2.1	862	
Higher	96.8	525	99.7	525	72.0	68.3	29.3	4.7	4.9	0.5	0.1	523	
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(83.1)	79	(98.2)	79	(71.7)	(59.2)	(26.9)	(18.6)	(9.9)	(0.6)	(5.1)	78	
Has no functional difficulty	86.0	1,528	99.5	1,519	66.9	58.4	23.3	9.2	5.0	1.0	1.1	1,512	
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	89.2	1,361	99.4	1,355	67.0	58.6	24.3	8.2	5.6	0.8	1.2	1,347	
Hungarian	(*)	49	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	
Bosnian	(61.3)	80	(100.0)	77	(78.1)	(69.3)	(23.3)	(26.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	77	
Roma	(30.0)	53	(100.0)	53	(53.3)	(43.0)	(7.2)	(14.8)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(2.8)	53	
Other/Does not want to declare	(82.2)	64	(100.0)	64	(76.9)	(66.6)	(20.5)	(13.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(5.0)	64	
Mother's activity status													
Employed	88.0	1,166	99.3	1,166	66.4	58.7	24.7	9.8	6.2	1.3	1.3	1,158	
Unemployed	92.2	185	100.0	185	78.0	66.3	27.5	9.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	185	
Inactive	71.2	256	100.0	248	62.3	51.5	14.3	9.7	3.5	0.0	1.9	248	
Material deprivation													
Three or more	70.0	407	98.7	398	61.9	47.9	20.0	11.1	3.7	2.8	2.6	393	
One or two	88.8	594	100.0	594	68.1	60.9	23.5	10.5	3.4	0.1	0.8	594	
None	93.5	606	99.4	606	69.5	62.9	25.6	7.9	8.0	0.7	0.9	603	

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ²	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:					Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school and have homework	
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor		Other person
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	57.2	234	100.0	231	62.5	45.8	20.2	11.9	5.2	0.0	2.0	231
Second	84.2	272	98.1	272	75.4	64.9	21.6	14.3	9.5	1.9	1.8	267
Middle	84.9	338	99.6	332	65.2	56.1	21.8	9.4	3.6	1.8	1.6	331
Fourth	92.6	320	99.8	320	70.3	64.5	24.0	7.6	5.1	0.1	1.2	320
Richest	97.6	444	99.6	444	63.6	58.6	27.1	7.4	4.1	1.0	0.4	442

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

^A Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household						Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
	Private lessons for classes	Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Music class	Other	Extended school stay (for children in grades 1–4)	Full-day classes (for children in grades 1–4)	Remedial classes	Extra classes	School sections and clubs	Individual education plan	
Total^A	15.3	2.1	43.3	15.7	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.1	23.8	34.8	40.5	1.9	1,598
Sex													
Male	14.9	1.5	46.8	14.0	2.9	3.7	4.3	2.5	26.1	31.8	32.5	2.2	868
Female	15.8	2.8	39.2	17.8	5.6	3.2	4.9	3.7	21.0	38.4	49.9	1.6	730
Area													
Urban	17.4	2.7	53.9	19.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	1.9	20.5	37.4	41.1	1.8	974
Other	12.1	1.2	26.9	9.5	3.9	1.6	5.0	4.9	28.9	30.7	39.5	2.0	625
Region													
Belgrade	17.4	3.4	58.8	19.2	1.2	6.6	9.0	4.0	25.3	36.1	40.6	1.1	368
Vojvodina	19.3	3.6	42.4	18.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	4.4	29.1	26.4	43.8	4.6	419
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14.1	1.2	44.0	13.8	6.1	1.6	4.1	1.9	18.7	41.3	37.3	1.2	467
Southern and Eastern Serbia	10.0	0.1	27.1	11.8	3.8	4.4	2.5	2.0	22.6	34.8	40.5	0.4	345
Age^B													
6	2.4	9.6	32.9	8.9	2.5	2.7	20.6	14.0	4.8	6.2	9.2	0.6	121
7	1.5	5.2	50.7	6.9	0.0	3.6	17.4	9.9	13.2	18.7	18.6	0.9	187
8	3.9	1.2	42.2	13.6	4.7	1.5	4.0	4.1	21.7	25.5	31.6	0.7	200
9	15.5	0.2	57.7	18.7	8.8	2.8	4.3	3.1	20.3	43.8	32.8	2.4	169
10	12.8	0.7	49.2	18.1	2.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	36.5	51.5	2.1	203
11	26.0	0.4	50.4	21.6	6.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	35.9	52.3	62.8	0.4	216
12	16.7	0.6	36.4	14.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	34.4	62.7	3.4	178
13	32.7	2.3	34.2	22.5	6.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	34.2	45.1	45.4	4.4	265
14	(11.3)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.1)	(35.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	59

Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household						Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
	Private lessons for classes	Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Music class	Other	Extended school stay (for children in grades 1–4)	Full-day classes (for children in grades 1–4)	Remedial classes	Extra classes	School sections and clubs	Individual education plan	
School attendance													
Primary	15.3	2.2	44.4	16.3	4.2	3.5	4.7	3.2	23.6	34.9	41.2	2.0	1,542
Secondary	(15.3)	(0.0)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.1)	(30.8)	(18.9)	(0.0)	56
Mother's education													
Primary or none	3.1	2.5	7.6	2.9	1.4	0.9	3.5	9.0	27.4	22.5	32.1	3.4	205
Secondary	15.1	1.5	38.6	12.6	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.4	28.8	34.1	38.3	2.3	869
Higher	20.5	2.9	65.1	25.8	6.8	6.1	7.3	3.4	14.1	40.7	47.4	0.8	525
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(11.3)	(6.4)	(36.4)	(10.3)	(1.1)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(10.6)	(30.9)	(35.7)	(44.9)	(15.3)	79
Has no functional difficulty	15.6	1.9	43.7	16.0	4.3	3.5	4.6	2.7	23.4	34.7	40.2	1.2	1,519
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	16.2	2.0	45.8	17.1	4.4	3.9	5.0	2.2	22.8	36.9	41.3	1.3	1,355
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Bosnian	(3.6)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(4.6)	(3.9)	(14.7)	(39.9)	(39.0)	(0.0)	77
Roma	(1.5)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(25.6)	(40.6)	(9.9)	(22.2)	(1.6)	53
Other/Does not want to declare	(10.8)	(10.8)	(30.9)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(28.2)	(24.7)	(46.1)	(8.7)	64
Mother's activity status													
Employed	15.7	2.4	48.6	18.2	4.8	4.6	5.2	2.5	22.4	35.4	42.9	1.9	1,166
Unemployed	13.1	1.2	27.9	6.8	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	20.5	39.4	40.7	1.2	185
Inactive	15.3	1.3	30.0	10.8	1.2	1.0	4.4	8.2	32.7	28.5	28.8	2.7	248
Material deprivation													
Three or more	8.1	0.9	19.0	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.2	5.5	26.4	29.1	33.8	4.5	398
One or two	14.9	3.7	43.2	15.3	7.5	2.9	5.2	3.0	23.9	33.9	40.5	1.3	594
None	20.5	1.3	59.5	24.4	2.7	5.5	5.4	1.5	22.0	39.4	44.8	0.8	606

Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household						Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
	Private lessons for classes	Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Music class	Other	Extended school stay (for children in grades 1–4)	Full-day classes (for children in grades 1–4)	Remedial classes	Extra classes	School sections and clubs	Individual education plan	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.0	0.0	6.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	8.4	23.8	25.0	34.1	2.2	231
Second	12.2	2.0	27.3	3.4	3.5	2.3	3.6	3.1	28.2	27.6	37.4	5.3	272
Middle	13.0	2.1	39.3	17.2	5.8	3.2	3.4	1.9	23.7	39.8	36.1	0.3	332
Fourth	14.3	3.0	54.4	13.3	3.7	3.7	7.3	2.1	22.8	32.0	42.8	1.2	320
Richest	26.7	2.7	67.6	31.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	1.8	21.8	42.5	47.2	1.4	444

^A The background characteristic “School management” is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.1R: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult member in the household last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
Total^B	90.2	1,245	91.4	75.8	58.8	53.6	53.1	86.6	96.0	1,123
Sex										
Male	91.2	678	92.4	71.5	55.3	49.3	53.8	85.9	95.9	619
Female	89.0	566	90.2	81.0	63.2	59.0	52.2	87.4	96.1	504
Area										
Urban	88.6	822	91.9	76.1	58.8	53.5	49.3	87.9	96.0	728
Other	93.3	422	90.4	75.2	58.9	53.8	60.0	84.1	95.8	394
Age^C										
6	(85.6)	88	(46.7)	(89.2)	(72.7)	(55.4)	(54.9)	(79.8)	(95.0)	76
7	95.6	211	94.1	75.7	55.0	52.0	55.8	86.5	98.6	202
8	87.0	141	88.2	71.2	48.6	37.3	53.2	85.5	90.4	123
9	96.3	154	99.2	84.8	75.3	68.5	65.0	87.1	99.2	148
10	95.6	151	93.4	79.8	62.3	58.3	50.8	78.3	96.5	145
11	(89.2)	96	(100.0)	(86.0)	(70.8)	(70.8)	(59.4)	(94.7)	(98.3)	86
12	82.4	144	98.6	81.7	66.6	63.7	52.7	94.6	99.2	119
13	88.0	191	90.8	55.3	41.4	37.9	39.5	89.9	90.3	168
14	(84.9)	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
School attendance^A										
Primary	100.0	1,090	91.1	76.6	59.5	54.2	53.8	87.1	95.8	1,090
Secondary	100.0	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Out-of-school	0.0	122	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
None	83.4	225	85.2	68.9	47.9	45.6	49.6	84.4	94.6	188
Primary	90.9	867	93.4	75.1	58.5	53.4	51.7	86.4	96.3	788
Secondary or higher	96.3	153	88.3	88.3	74.3	64.9	64.6	89.9	96.0	147
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	75.9	167	91.6	66.5	54.8	52.8	41.3	75.8	94.6	127
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	1,077	91.4	77.0	59.3	53.7	54.6	87.9	96.1	996

Table LN.3.1R: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult member in the household last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
Mother's activity status										
Employed	89.1	449	90.2	74.9	61.3	58.2	50.5	82.2	91.6	399
Unemployed	90.3	157	98.2	83.7	63.5	58.6	59.6	95.5	100.0	142
Inactive	91.0	639	90.6	74.5	56.0	49.3	53.2	87.3	98.0	581
Activity status of household head										
Employed	92.5	762	91.3	75.7	59.3	53.0	55.0	85.9	95.2	705
Unemployed	92.4	115	(98.5)	(78.9)	(55.9)	(53.6)	(53.7)	(86.1)	(100.0)	107
Inactive	84.7	367	89.1	74.9	58.7	55.1	48.5	88.3	96.3	311
Material deprivation										
Three or more	89.9	1,018	91.5	73.6	55.7	49.8	50.9	84.0	95.1	916
Two	94.0	158	89.8	83.0	68.1	66.6	57.9	98.8	99.5	148
None or one	(85.7)	69	(93.7)	(91.4)	(84.6)	(80.5)	(74.1)	(95.3)	(100.0)	59
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	90.3	287	86.9	68.3	44.2	39.0	45.1	73.3	93.3	259
Second	79.8	257	91.3	73.2	57.5	51.7	59.2	88.0	94.9	205
Middle	94.9	275	96.8	71.5	62.4	57.3	42.6	91.4	94.9	261
Fourth	90.7	229	90.0	84.2	61.0	55.3	59.5	92.4	99.5	207
Richest	96.6	197	91.6	85.4	72.7	68.7	64.6	90.0	98.4	190

Table LN.3.1R: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and adults' awareness of school management and involvement in school activities in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult member in the household last year received a report card for the child ¹	Awareness of school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to representatives of parents (Parents' Council) ²	Familiar with decisions made by the Parents' Council ³	Parents' Council discussed key education issues/school performance reports ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	Attended parent teacher meeting	
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	88.5	819	91.7	70.8	54.5	49.2	48.2	84.0	94.3	725
Richest 40 percent	93.4	425	90.8	84.8	66.6	61.8	61.9	91.2	99.0	397

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.S12 – Awareness of existence of Parents' Council

³ MICS indicator LN.S13 – Awareness of Parent Council decisions

⁴ MICS indicator LN.S14 – Awareness of discussions on key education issues by Parents' Council

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation module administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children aged 7–14 years.

^B The background characteristic "School management" is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.

^C Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.2R: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children aged 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Total^A	24.5	1,123	76.1	5.9	28.5	5.0	275
Sex							
Male	20.6	619	70.1	5.4	28.4	8.2	128
Female	29.2	504	81.4	6.3	28.6	2.1	147
Area							
Urban	24.7	728	75.6	5.6	27.9	6.5	180
Other	24.1	394	(77.1)	(6.5)	(29.7)	(1.9)	95
Age^B							
6	(8.6)	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
7	30.9	202	(81.5)	(16.9)	(26.2)	(4.9)	62
8	23.4	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
9	28.8	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
10	22.8	145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
11	(24.6)	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
12	28.2	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
13	16.7	168	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
14	(*)	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
School attendance							
Primary	23.9	1,090	78.6	6.2	28.3	2.2	261
Secondary	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's education							
None	28.1	188	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Primary	22.5	788	74.4	2.3	27.2	6.1	178
Secondary or higher	30.1	147	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	38.4	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Has no functional difficulty	22.7	996	74.9	5.0	30.8	6.0	226
Mother's activity status							
Employed	28.2	399	(75.9)	(14.4)	(28.3)	(9.3)	113
Unemployed	22.6	142	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Inactive	22.3	581	77.1	0.0	27.2	2.4	130
Material deprivation							
Three or more	21.1	916	76.8	4.6	30.7	3.0	194
Two	42.2	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	63
None or one	(31.5)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.3	259	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Second	24.1	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Middle	24.5	261	(86.3)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	64
Fourth	31.4	207	(68.3)	(14.3)	(41.1)	(4.7)	65
Richest	24.4	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46

Table LN.3.2R: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children aged 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	22.5	725	82.6	2.5	25.2	0.0	163
Richest 40 percent	28.0	397	66.6	10.8	33.4	12.2	111
<p>^A The background characteristic “School management” is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.</p> <p>^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases</p>							

Table LN.3.3R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ²	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school and have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
Total	13.1	1,245	98.5	1,123	60.9	41.0	24.7	14.4	6.8	0.1	5.6	1,105
Sex												
Male	12.1	678	98.0	619	60.3	38.0	24.0	14.4	6.4	0.2	5.9	606
Female	14.2	566	99.0	504	61.8	44.6	25.6	14.3	7.3	0.0	5.1	499
Area												
Urban	13.1	822	98.5	728	62.0	41.6	27.0	13.9	7.4	0.1	4.7	717
Other	13.2	422	98.4	394	59.1	39.9	20.4	15.2	5.7	0.0	7.1	388
Age^A												
6	(18.7)	88	(100.0)	76	(89.0)	(61.6)	(27.4)	(17.1)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(4.2)	76
7	18.8	211	94.1	202	88.9	62.4	36.0	23.3	10.8	0.0	10.3	190
8	13.4	141	100.0	123	83.0	63.3	38.9	5.0	12.0	0.0	7.5	123
9	27.9	154	99.2	148	69.3	53.3	29.4	13.0	6.8	0.0	2.7	147
10	8.5	151	100.0	145	55.5	28.3	26.1	12.2	4.1	0.7	5.7	145
11	(10.3)	96	(100.0)	86	(45.1)	(40.5)	(20.8)	(6.7)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	86
12	8.8	144	100.0	119	44.6	29.8	13.3	17.6	1.1	0.0	8.5	119
13	4.9	191	97.5	168	31.3	11.6	11.5	15.7	3.3	0.0	4.5	164
14	(0.0)	67	(*)	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
School attendance												
Primary	13.8	1,090	98.4	1,090	62.3	42.3	25.3	14.4	6.9	0.1	5.7	1,073
Secondary	(*)	33	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Out-of-school	(10.4)	122	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education												
None	3.7	225	94.5	188	49.7	7.3	19.8	18.9	10.1	0.0	8.5	177
Primary	13.8	867	99.5	788	61.3	45.5	26.1	13.0	6.0	0.1	5.6	784
Secondary or higher	22.7	153	98.1	147	72.6	57.9	22.9	16.3	6.9	0.0	1.9	145
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	11.4	167	94.3	127	(63.6)	(37.0)	(16.8)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	120
Has no functional difficulty	13.4	1,077	99.0	996	60.6	41.5	25.7	13.1	7.6	0.1	5.6	986

Table LN.3.3R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children aged 7–14 years who have homework and percentage of children who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children aged 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ²	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school and have homework	
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person		
Mother's activity status													
Employed	16.6	449	98.0	399	52.3	31.5	22.0	18.6	6.9	0.0	3.6	391	
Unemployed	15.7	157	100.0	142	73.2	53.7	34.0	8.7	10.8	0.0	7.3	142	
Inactive	10.0	639	98.4	581	63.8	44.4	24.2	12.9	5.7	0.2	6.4	572	
Activity status of household head													
Employed	13.5	762	99.3	705	62.5	44.2	26.2	16.5	6.9	0.1	4.3	701	
Unemployed	11.5	115	(91.4)	107	(70.2)	(39.0)	(30.5)	(20.4)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(6.3)	98	
Inactive	12.8	367	98.9	311	54.4	34.4	19.5	7.7	6.5	0.0	8.2	307	
Material deprivation													
Three or more	9.9	1,018	98.1	916	60.4	38.7	23.6	14.2	7.2	0.1	5.8	898	
Two	23.8	158	100.0	148	61.9	50.6	30.1	13.6	6.2	0.0	5.7	148	
None or one	(36.1)	69	(100.0)	59	(67.3)	(52.1)	(28.1)	(18.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(1.9)	59	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.9	287	98.0	259	46.7	25.5	10.4	15.4	2.8	0.0	9.6	254	
Second	6.5	257	99.6	205	58.9	40.5	19.4	14.4	7.9	0.0	4.4	205	
Middle	17.4	275	98.4	261	63.0	46.0	32.5	16.6	2.4	0.0	3.5	257	
Fourth	14.4	229	97.6	207	66.5	44.1	35.7	13.3	15.3	0.0	2.6	202	
Richest	24.6	197	98.8	190	73.6	52.5	27.3	11.1	7.8	0.5	7.4	188	
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	10.0	819	98.6	725	56.0	37.1	20.9	15.5	4.1	0.0	5.9	715	
Richest 40 percent	19.1	425	98.2	397	69.9	48.1	31.7	12.3	11.7	0.3	4.9	390	

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

^A Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.4R: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household						Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
	Private lessons for classes	Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Music class	Other	Extended school stay (for children in grades 1–4)	Full-day classes (for children in grades 1–4)	Remedial classes	Extra classes	School sections and clubs	Individual education plan	
Total^A	0.9	0.3	4.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	4.9	6.8	37.3	9.3	19.8	0.7	1,123
Sex													
Male	0.0	0.6	7.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	4.5	7.0	37.0	7.6	16.4	0.8	619
Female	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.5	6.4	37.6	11.5	23.9	0.5	504
Area													
Urban	0.9	0.4	4.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	6.5	7.1	37.0	9.0	20.0	0.7	728
Other	0.9	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	6.2	37.9	9.9	19.3	0.6	394
Age^B													
6	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(19.6)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	76
7	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.7	13.8	53.5	10.3	15.2	0.0	202
8	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	15.4	35.6	6.8	10.8	1.0	123
9	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.8	9.2	32.1	13.3	31.5	1.0	148
10	2.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.5	45.2	6.8	33.4	1.7	145
11	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(13.1)	(26.0)	(0.0)	86
12	4.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	14.1	23.9	1.8	119
13	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	168
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
School attendance													
Primary	0.9	0.4	4.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	5.1	7.0	37.8	9.3	20.0	0.7	1,090
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Mother's education													
None	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.9	3.0	35.4	4.6	13.5	2.0	188
Primary	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.6	8.2	37.7	9.8	20.8	0.3	788
Secondary or higher	2.5	0.2	15.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.3	3.5	37.6	12.6	22.5	0.8	147
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.0	5.5	55.7	5.6	19.9	4.1	127
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	0.4	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.3	6.9	34.9	9.8	19.8	0.2	996

Table LN.3.4R: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household						Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge						Number of children aged 7–14 years attending school
	Private lessons for classes	Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Music class	Other	Extended school stay (for children in grades 1–4)	Full-day classes (for children in grades 1–4)	Remedial classes	Extra classes	School sections and clubs	Individual education plan	
Mother's activity status													
Employed	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	3.5	5.2	35.7	10.8	22.6	0.6	399
Unemployed	0.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.5	4.5	34.4	14.4	31.0	0.0	142
Inactive	1.4	0.6	4.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.8	8.4	39.0	7.0	15.1	0.8	581
Activity status of household head													
Employed	0.4	0.5	4.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.3	7.7	38.0	9.7	18.4	0.9	705
Unemployed	(3.7)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(7.4)	(33.3)	(14.7)	(30.4)	(0.0)	107
Inactive	1.2	0.2	6.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.8	4.5	37.1	6.6	19.3	0.4	311
Material deprivation													
Three or more	0.9	0.3	3.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	4.6	6.4	38.3	9.6	20.5	0.8	916
Two	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.0	6.1	40.1	6.9	14.5	0.0	148
None or one	(3.2)	(1.8)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(14.3)	(14.5)	(10.7)	(21.4)	(0.0)	59
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	39.1	9.4	21.3	0.8	259
Second	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.2	9.0	41.6	8.0	22.4	1.2	205
Middle	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	10.2	34.9	7.9	19.1	0.6	261
Fourth	1.4	1.4	8.9	0.8	3.5	0.0	8.8	3.9	48.5	12.2	17.4	0.6	207
Richest	1.9	0.6	10.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.8	11.7	21.1	9.3	18.6	0.0	190
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.4	6.2	38.3	8.5	20.8	0.8	725
Richest 40 percent	1.6	1.0	9.9	0.4	3.0	0.0	5.9	7.7	35.4	10.8	17.9	0.3	397

^A The background characteristic “School management” is not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases of non-public.

^B Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

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

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

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹²² Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity, and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties, and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property, and to vote.

In Serbia, every child has a guaranteed right to be registered in the Birth Register immediately after birth (and no later than within 15 days from the day of the child's birth). This right is guaranteed by ratified international conventions (Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), as well as by the *Constitution of the Republic of Serbia* (Article 64, paragraph 2) and the *Family Law of the Republic of Serbia* (Article 13).

Civil records (Register of Births, Register of Marriages and Register of Deaths) are the main official records of a citizen's personal status and their administration is regulated by the *Law on Civil Records*. Civil records are managed by the city or municipal administration, entrusted by the Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government.

In accordance with the general reform of public administration and the modernization and digitalization of civil records, recent legal changes envisage that civil records will be kept electronically (Register of Civil Records).

Since 2016, the information system 'Baby, welcome to the world' has been running in Serbia. Under the system, from within the maternity hospital, parents of newborns can register the birth of a child in the birth register, apply for residence and health insurance for the baby, and apply for a Birth Grant. The whole process allows for a quick, easy, simple and free registration process, and the documents are sent to the parents' home address.

Special procedures regulate the registration in the Birth Register of children whose mothers do not have identity documents. Unofficial UNHCR estimates from 2019 indicate that there are still approximately 300–400 adults who do not have birth certificates (according to previous surveys, these are mostly people living in Roma settlements, in households internally displaced from Kosovo [in accordance with UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999)]).

The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is not shown in Tables PR.1.1 and PR.1.1R, because there were so few cases of children whose births had not been registered.

¹²² UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Serbia, 2019

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total^A	81.7	17.2	1.1	99.9	1,838
Sex					
Male	78.2	20.5	1.1	99.8	958
Female	85.4	13.5	1.1	100.0	880
Area					
Urban	83.1	16.1	0.8	99.9	1,075
Other	79.7	18.7	1.6	99.9	763
Region					
Belgrade	90.3	8.9	0.7	99.9	484
Vojvodina	75.9	22.7	1.3	100.0	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.7	12.3	0.8	99.8	471
Southern and Eastern Serbia	72.0	26.4	1.6	100.0	390
Age (in months)					
0–11	87.4	11.8	0.6	99.8	342
12–23	83.9	15.8	0.2	100.0	365
24–35	78.9	19.2	1.7	99.8	384
36–47	77.5	21.0	1.6	100.0	380
48–59	81.3	17.5	1.3	100.0	367
Mother's education					
Primary or none	64.7	34.7	0.2	99.6	193
Secondary	82.5	16.3	1.2	100.0	812
Higher	84.7	14.0	1.2	99.9	833
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^B					
Has functional difficulty	(76.6)	(16.4)	(7.0)	(100.0)	18
Has no functional difficulty	79.2	19.3	1.4	99.9	1,113
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	83.8	15.4	0.8	100.0	1,554
Hungarian	(85.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Bosnian	89.0	8.6	2.5	100.0	66
Roma	45.0	54.1	0.0	99.0	84
Other/Does not want to declare	72.4	21.6	6.0	100.0	94
Mother's activity status					
Employed	84.0	15.5	0.5	99.9	1,187
Unemployed	81.0	18.5	0.5	100.0	177
Inactive	76.1	20.9	2.8	99.8	474
Material deprivation					
Three or more	72.6	26.8	0.6	100.0	381
One or two	83.6	13.9	2.2	99.8	622
None	84.3	15.2	0.5	100.0	835
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	71.7	27.5	0.5	99.7	305
Second	79.1	19.1	1.8	100.0	279
Middle	87.8	11.7	0.5	100.0	310
Fourth	84.4	13.3	2.4	100.0	443
Richest	82.9	16.7	0.2	99.9	501

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is not shown in the table because the number of children without birth registration is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

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

Table PR.1.1R: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total^A	67.8	28.0	2.7	98.5	1,049
Sex					
Male	66.9	29.4	2.2	98.6	524
Female	68.7	26.6	3.1	98.3	525
Area					
Urban	68.4	27.4	2.0	97.9	725
Other	66.4	29.3	4.0	99.7	324
Age (in months)					
0–11	70.0	22.9	4.7	97.5	209
12–23	65.0	30.7	2.9	98.6	187
24–35	71.3	25.7	1.9	99.0	233
36–47	64.6	32.2	1.9	98.6	208
48–59	67.4	28.9	2.1	98.4	212
Mother's education					
None	62.2	29.9	5.0	97.1	119
Primary	69.0	26.8	2.5	98.3	740
Secondary or higher	66.7	31.4	1.6	99.7	190
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^B					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	67.7	29.0	2.0	98.7	632
Mother's activity status					
Employed	72.7	24.4	2.1	99.2	134
Unemployed	54.4	43.3	2.3	100.0	87
Inactive	68.4	27.0	2.8	98.2	828
Material deprivation					
Three or more	67.1	28.4	2.9	98.4	882
Two	69.2	28.4	1.2	98.8	91
None or one	74.3	22.4	1.5	98.3	76
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	64.3	30.1	2.6	97.1	277
Second	64.7	30.0	3.3	98.0	230
Middle	69.4	26.2	3.8	99.5	204
Fourth	66.4	30.7	1.5	98.6	178
Richest	77.9	20.6	1.5	100.0	160
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	65.9	29.0	3.2	98.1	711
Richest 40 percent	71.8	25.9	1.5	99.3	338

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is not shown in the table because the number of children without birth registration is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

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

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹²³ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, mothers or caregivers of children under five and of one child aged 5–17 selected at random were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month, and whether they believed that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1, PR.2.1R, PR.2.2 and PR.2.2R present the results.

¹²³ Straus, M. and M. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts', *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459–83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', *School Psychology Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1987, pp. 156–68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al., 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513–32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	49.5	40.0	19.5	0.6	44.5	3,522
Sex						
Male	48.4	41.8	20.8	0.8	46.3	1,872
Female	50.8	37.9	18.0	0.5	42.5	1,650
Area						
Urban	47.9	42.5	19.7	0.5	46.8	2,115
Other	52.0	36.2	19.2	0.9	41.2	1,407
Region						
Belgrade	45.9	46.1	20.4	0.9	49.3	875
Vojvodina	33.2	56.9	27.2	1.2	61.4	916
Sumadija and Western Serbia	59.8	27.2	17.4	0.3	33.0	962
Southern and Eastern Serbia	60.2	28.8	11.7	0.1	33.5	768
Age						
1–2	56.3	28.6	18.4	0.1	35.5	750
3–4	47.4	45.5	29.3	0.3	51.6	746
5–9	49.9	42.3	22.7	0.1	47.4	989
10–14	45.7	42.0	10.0	1.8	43.2	1,037
Mother's education						
Primary or none	46.2	43.0	25.0	1.1	45.9	414
Secondary	50.1	38.1	19.2	0.6	42.8	1,759
Higher	49.8	41.5	18.1	0.5	46.4	1,349
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	56.1	38.2	17.8	0.0	38.9	114
Has no functional difficulty	48.2	42.2	20.5	0.7	46.8	3,042
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	49.8	40.0	18.6	0.6	44.2	2,966
Hungarian	28.2	66.9	20.1	0.0	69.3	95
Bosnian	69.0	11.5	18.0	0.0	24.2	155
Roma	37.4	54.6	35.6	0.0	58.0	138
Other/Does not want to declare	48.4	38.9	23.0	2.2	44.2	168
Mother's activity status						
Employed	48.3	40.8	18.7	0.6	45.2	2,368
Unemployed	64.6	28.3	12.4	0.9	31.7	401
Inactive	45.3	43.8	25.8	0.4	49.2	753
Material deprivations						
Three or more	50.1	37.7	18.2	0.5	41.1	830
One or two	51.7	38.2	17.4	0.8	42.7	1,234
None	47.3	42.8	21.9	0.6	48.0	1,458
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.3	34.6	21.3	0.9	39.3	541
Second	58.3	31.8	16.0	0.0	37.4	589
Middle	48.0	35.8	18.1	1.0	41.4	662
Fourth	46.2	45.6	20.7	0.3	49.3	766
Richest	46.3	46.4	20.5	0.9	50.2	963

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children aged 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia, 2019		
	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	9.8	2,007
Sex		
Male	(16.1)	50
Female	9.6	1,957
Area		
Urban	9.3	1,240
Other	10.5	766
Region		
Belgrade	11.8	491
Vojvodina	15.5	534
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.2	525
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.8	457
Age		
<25	8.2	116
25–34	9.9	753
35–49	9.5	1,062
50+	14.3	76
Education		
Primary or none	11.9	192
Secondary	10.4	997
Higher	8.5	817
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	10.2	1,720
Hungarian	(4.5)	63
Bosnian	0.5	68
Roma	8.4	57
Other/Does not want to declare	12.8	99
Activity status		
Employed	10.4	1,387
Unemployed	3.8	237
Inactive	11.3	383
Material deprivation		
Three or more	7.8	432
One or two	9.9	723
None	10.7	852
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	6.2	266
Second	9.9	346
Middle	8.7	383
Fourth	10.8	452
Richest	11.3	560

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

Table PR.2.1R: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	26.9	62.3	40.2	1.7	67.3	2,459
Sex						
Male	24.0	65.0	42.8	1.8	70.0	1,286
Female	30.1	59.4	37.3	1.6	64.3	1,174
Area						
Urban	26.1	63.6	41.9	1.8	67.8	1,681
Other	28.6	59.6	36.4	1.4	66.2	779
Age						
1–2	29.5	45.9	39.1	1.3	56.9	420
3–4	23.5	66.9	51.7	1.2	72.8	420
5–9	22.5	69.5	49.4	2.2	74.1	874
10–14	32.5	60.6	23.6	1.6	62.1	745
Mother's education						
None	22.2	63.8	37.4	0.4	67.7	367
Primary	27.7	62.3	39.4	1.8	67.1	1,733
Secondary or higher	27.8	60.9	47.1	2.7	67.8	359
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	20.5	70.0	46.3	2.9	72.5	239
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	64.0	40.3	1.7	68.8	2,033
Mother's activity status						
Employed	31.4	62.4	32.4	2.4	64.8	639
Unemployed	25.4	65.9	44.6	0.0	68.9	304
Inactive	25.3	61.6	42.6	1.8	68.0	1,516
Material deprivation						
Three or more	25.8	63.3	41.6	1.6	68.3	2,058
Two	25.8	63.2	36.5	1.3	68.9	255
None or one	44.9	47.5	27.0	4.1	50.2	147
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	23.6	65.9	43.4	2.7	71.4	588
Second	25.5	61.0	41.1	0.2	67.7	523
Middle	30.2	58.8	36.1	2.7	63.8	514
Fourth	21.8	68.6	43.5	1.3	72.5	457
Richest	35.7	55.8	35.4	1.4	58.8	378
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	26.3	62.1	40.4	1.9	67.8	1,624
Richest 40 percent	28.1	62.8	39.8	1.3	66.3	835

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

Table PR.2.2R: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children aged 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	8.2	1,040
Sex		
Male	7.7	52
Female	8.2	988
Area		
Urban	8.6	703
Other	7.3	336
Age		
<25	9.6	293
25–34	7.2	450
35–49	6.9	253
50+	(17.1)	43
Education		
None	9.7	123
Primary	7.9	738
Secondary or higher	8.6	179
Activity status		
Employed	8.4	261
Unemployed	5.7	132
Inactive	8.6	646
Material deprivation		
Three or more	7.2	859
Two	13.2	107
None or one	12.5	74
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.6	221
Second	6.6	206
Middle	7.0	224
Fourth	8.4	204
Richest	10.8	184
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	7.4	651
Richest 40 percent	9.5	389

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

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: “States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

In Serbia the protection of children and young people in relations to labour are regulated by the Constitution, ratified international conventions and laws. Age (i.e. years of life) determines the limits of certain rights and obligations in regard to work.

The *Labour Law* is the basic law in the field of labour relations. The *Labour Law* accords special protection to persons under the age of 18, but allows for employment from the age of 15 years. This age threshold is also included in the *Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance*, which stipulates that a person seeking employment should be at least 15 years of age.

Furthermore, the *Labour Law* stipulates that minors (i.e., those aged 15–17 years) who are employed cannot be engaged in jobs that include hard physical work, or involve working underground, under water, at heights or in jobs that could negatively impact their health and life. Minors can work up to 35 hours per week or 8 hours per day, without overtime or night work. Minors can be employed only with the consent of their parents or guardians.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child aged 5–17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in the work. Data were collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{124, 125, 126}

Tables PR.3.1 and PR.3.1R present children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- 1) aged 5–11: 1 hour or more
- 2) aged 12–14: 14 hours or more
- 3) aged 15–17: 43 hours or more

Tables PR.3.2 and PR.3.2R present children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household

¹²⁴ 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

¹²⁵ UNICEF, *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1., UNICEF, New York, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹²⁶ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child aged 5–17, one child was selected at random. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children aged 5–17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

chores without being classified as child labourers. A child who performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹²⁷

- 1) age 5–11 and age 12–14: 21 hours or more
- 2) age 15–17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”. The SDG indicator 8.7.1 covers the proportion of children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Tables PR.3.3 and PR.3.3R present both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Tables PR.3.4 and PR.3.4R present the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

¹²⁷ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children aged 5–11 years	Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years	Percentage of children aged 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children aged 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	15.6	1,388	24.8	3.5	637	31.7	0.6	630
Sex								
Male	18.5	756	27.8	5.9	334	36.5	0.0	345
Female	12.1	632	21.5	0.8	304	25.8	1.3	285
Area								
Urban	8.9	884	15.6	0.0	354	22.0	1.1	344
Other	27.3	505	36.4	7.9	283	43.3	0.0	286
Region								
Belgrade	9.1	352	7.0	0.0	123	10.6	0.0	104
Vojvodina	15.8	335	27.3	3.5	204	20.0	0.0	221
Sumadija and Western Serbia	24.2	405	44.6	5.3	165	65.1	0.0	177
Southern and Eastern Serbia	11.4	296	13.7	4.5	145	22.7	2.9	128
School attendance								
Attending ^A	15.9	1,343	24.9	3.5	634	31.6	0.0	598
Not attending	(7.7)	45	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	32
Mother's education^B								
Primary or none	15.0	184	(34.4)	(12.1)	77	41.9	3.3	111
Secondary	19.0	720	27.2	3.1	376	28.6	0.0	366
Higher	10.7	484	15.9	0.6	184	31.4	0.0	144
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(8.3)	62	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	34
Has no functional difficulty	15.9	1,326	24.4	3.7	603	31.8	0.6	596
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	15.0	1,170	24.1	3.5	529	32.5	0.0	522
Hungarian	(31.9)	41	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	32
Bosnian	(22.8)	56	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	27
Roma	(0.5)	64	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	25
Other/Does not want to declare	(26.8)	57	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	23

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children aged 5–11 years	Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years	Percentage of children aged 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children aged 15–17 years	
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more		
Mother's activity status^B									
Employed	16.4	923	22.1	4.5	482	27.5	0.0	432	
Unemployed	12.5	178	(31.3)	(0.6)	63	(55.2)	(5.4)	69	
Inactive	15.0	288	34.4	0.0	93	32.8	0.0	121	
Activity status of household head									
Employed	15.9	970	25.5	3.7	424	31.5	0.8	443	
Unemployed	23.2	62	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	(*)	27	
Inactive	13.5	355	25.4	3.6	172	31.3	0.0	160	
Material deprivation									
Three or more	12.8	334	35.1	3.8	185	37.3	2.4	153	
One or two	17.1	483	18.0	2.2	235	33.9	0.0	261	
None	15.9	571	23.4	4.7	217	24.9	0.0	216	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.9	184	41.5	10.1	109	47.5	3.3	112	
Second	25.6	253	32.0	5.5	101	45.9	0.0	126	
Middle	14.9	280	22.7	0.0	136	26.0	0.0	137	
Fourth	9.9	292	8.5	0.0	123	20.7	0.0	131	
Richest	12.2	380	23.2	3.4	167	20.8	0.0	125	

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in:			Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children aged 5–11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	68.6	0.7	1,388	93.6	0.8	637
Sex						
Male	64.4	0.6	756	94.6	0.1	334
Female	73.7	0.9	632	92.5	1.7	304
Area						
Urban	70.2	1.0	884	91.2	1.5	354
Other	65.8	0.2	505	96.6	0.0	283
Region						
Belgrade	67.1	0.2	352	84.0	4.1	123
Vojvodina	68.1	0.3	335	96.8	0.2	204
Sumadija and Western Serbia	76.1	1.9	405	96.9	0.0	165
Southern and Eastern Serbia	60.9	0.1	296	93.4	0.0	145
School attendance						
Attending ^B	70.3	0.7	1,343	93.5	0.8	634
Not attending	(20.2)	(0.0)	45	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education						
Primary or none	64.2	0.2	184	(96.8)	(0.4)	77
Secondary	69.6	1.2	720	94.0	1.3	376
Higher	68.9	0.2	484	91.3	0.0	184
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(74.3)	(1.3)	62	(*)	(*)	34
Has no functional difficulty	68.4	0.7	1,326	93.4	0.9	603
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	69.7	0.8	1,170	93.2	1.0	529
Hungarian	(59.5)	(0.0)	41	(*)	(*)	27
Bosnian	(88.8)	(0.0)	56	(*)	(*)	40
Roma	(51.4)	(0.0)	64	(*)	(*)	9
Other/Does not want to declare	(52.9)	(0.0)	57	(*)	(*)	32
Mother's activity status						
Employed	70.3	0.7	923	93.4	1.1	482
Unemployed	61.4	1.8	178	(100.0)	(0.0)	63
Inactive	67.7	0.1	288	89.9	0.0	93
Material deprivation						
Three or more	62.3	0.1	334	92.4	2.9	185
One or two	67.8	1.1	483	93.9	0.0	235
None	73.1	0.7	571	94.3	0.0	217
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	62.3	0.0	184	98.0	0.0	109
Second	61.7	1.8	253	92.5	0.3	101
Middle	71.4	0.0	280	93.2	3.7	136
Fourth	70.3	1.5	292	96.1	0.0	123
Richest	73.0	0.3	380	89.8	0.0	167

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children aged 5–11 and 12–14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children aged 15–17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

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

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Serbia, 2019

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	14.5	9.1	58.3	0.6	9.5	2,655
Sex						
Male	16.6	11.1	55.9	0.3	11.2	1,435
Female	12.1	6.8	61.2	0.9	7.5	1,220
Area						
Urban	8.8	5.2	59.6	0.9	5.8	1,582
Other	22.9	14.9	56.4	0.1	14.9	1,073
Region						
Belgrade	4.4	5.5	58.6	1.0	6.5	579
Vojvodina	14.1	7.9	56.0	0.2	7.9	759
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.2	14.3	62.7	1.0	14.7	747
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.7	7.7	55.4	0.1	7.7	570
Age						
5–11	2.0	15.6	68.6	0.7	15.9	1,388
12–14	24.8	3.5	93.6	0.8	4.3	637
15–17	31.7	0.6	na	na	0.6	630
School attendance						
Attending ^B	14.5	9.1	59.7	0.6	9.5	2,575
Not attending	13.4	8.9	15.1	0.0	8.9	80
Mother's education^C						
Primary or none	20.4	10.9	51.8	0.2	11.0	373
Secondary	15.0	10.2	58.5	0.9	10.8	1,461
Higher	10.6	6.5	61.7	0.1	6.7	813
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	18.6	3.9	60.8	0.6	4.6	131
Has no functional difficulty	14.3	9.4	58.2	0.6	9.8	2,525
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	14.2	8.7	58.9	0.7	9.2	2,221
Hungarian	14.4	13.0	48.0	0.0	13.0	100
Bosnian	25.7	13.4	72.7	0.0	13.4	124
Roma	7.6	4.1	42.0	0.0	4.1	99
Other/Does not want to declare	14.3	13.6	54.4	0.0	13.6	112
Mother's activity status^C						
Employed	13.0	9.4	59.8	0.6	9.8	1,837
Unemployed	22.5	8.5	55.6	1.1	9.5	309
Inactive	14.8	8.6	55.5	0.1	8.6	501
Activity status of household head						
Employed	14.2	9.4	57.4	0.5	9.7	1,837
Unemployed	12.1	11.4	66.3	0.0	11.4	131
Inactive	15.9	7.9	59.4	0.8	8.6	688
Material deprivation						
Three or more	19.7	8.0	56.4	0.8	8.7	672
One or two	14.3	9.0	56.0	0.5	9.4	979
None	11.3	10.1	61.9	0.4	10.1	1,004

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Serbia, 2019

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.7	12.2	54.7	0.0	12.2	405
Second	21.4	14.7	52.1	1.0	15.4	480
Middle	12.8	7.5	59.1	0.9	8.4	552
Fourth	7.6	5.3	59.3	0.8	5.3	546
Richest	9.9	7.8	63.6	0.2	7.9	672

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights		
Total	9.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	11.2	2,655
Sex												
Male	11.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.6	13.7	1,435
Female	6.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.3	1,220
Area												
Urban	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.5	1,582
Other	14.9	0.1	1.9	0.6	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	4.6	18.1	1,073
Region												
Belgrade	5.5	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	8.2	579
Vojvodina	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	8.8	759
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14.3	1.0	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	3.6	17.4	747
Southern and Eastern Serbia	7.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.3	570
Age												
5–11	15.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	15.9	1,388
12–14	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.2	637
15–17	0.6	na	3.7	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.8	5.8	630
School attendance												
Attending ^C	9.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	11.1	2,575
Not attending	8.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	12.7	80

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights		
Mother's education^D												
Primary or none	10.9	0.2	3.4	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.3	373
Secondary	10.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	12.5	1,461
Higher	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	7.6	813
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	3.9	0.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	131
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	11.4	2,525
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	8.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	10.9	2,221
Hungarian	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	100
Bosnian	13.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	16.9	124
Roma	4.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.6	99
Other/Does not want to declare	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	112
Mother's activity status^D												
Employed	9.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.8	11.5	1,837
Unemployed	8.5	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	10.1	309
Inactive	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	10.8	501
Activity status of household head												
Employed	9.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.2	11.8	1,837
Unemployed	11.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	12.6	131
Inactive	7.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	9.4	688

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years	
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights			Working with chemicals or explosives
Material deprivation													
Three or more	8.0	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.7	11.1	672	
One or two	9.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.5	12.2	979	
None	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.3	1,004	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.2	0.0	4.7	0.5	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	15.9	405	
Second	14.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.8	18.9	480	
Middle	7.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.8	552	
Fourth	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.3	546	
Richest	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	672	

^A The category “Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^C Includes attendance to early childhood education

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children aged 5–11 years	Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years	Percentage of children aged 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children aged 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	5.3	1,178	13.1	2.3	442	17.8	4.5	437
Sex								
Male	8.0	609	16.9	3.0	264	24.7	7.0	224
Female	2.5	569	7.4	1.3	178	10.6	1.8	212
Area								
Urban	3.6	800	13.5	1.6	297	12.3	6.5	303
Other	9.0	378	12.1	3.8	145	30.4	0.0	134
School attendance								
Attending ^A	5.2	983	11.3	2.0	376	13.6	0.0	186
Not attending	6.1	194	(23.2)	(4.2)	66	21.0	7.8	251
Mother's education^B								
None	4.7	169	5.7	5.5	105	(10.7)	(14.0)	93
Primary	5.4	855	17.9	1.6	280	21.5	2.3	290
Secondary or higher	5.5	153	(*)	(*)	56	(*)	(*)	22
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	2.4	158	(15.1)	(8.3)	60	(13.6)	(5.7)	68
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	1,020	12.7	1.4	382	18.6	4.3	368
Mother's activity status^B								
Employed	7.3	337	26.1	2.3	191	22.1	13.6	145
Unemployed	0.0	165	(2.6)	(0.8)	56	(8.0)	(0.0)	73
Inactive	5.7	676	3.3	2.7	195	19.1	0.0	187
Activity status of household head								
Employed	6.5	739	20.5	3.8	257	21.2	2.1	228
Unemployed	0.0	113	(*)	(*)	37	(2.9)	(0.0)	48
Inactive	4.5	325	3.4	0.3	148	17.5	9.2	161

Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children aged 5–11 years	Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years	Percentage of children aged 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children aged 15–17 years	
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more		
Material deprivation									
Three or more	4.2	995	13.0	1.7	354	18.1	3.4	387	
Two	13.8	122	(*)	(*)	60	(*)	(*)	21	
None or one	(7.7)	60	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	29	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.4	264	(11.1)	(2.7)	111	(26.3)	(0.0)	110	
Second	7.1	261	(12.1)	(2.8)	84	10.5	11.9	101	
Middle	0.3	237	(21.3)	(2.3)	108	(22.8)	(1.2)	78	
Fourth	5.9	222	(6.4)	(3.0)	83	(15.5)	(3.7)	76	
Richest	8.3	194	(12.2)	(0.0)	56	(12.5)	(5.4)	72	
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	4.4	762	15.0	2.6	303	19.8	4.5	289	
Richest 40 percent	7.0	416	8.7	1.8	138	14.0	4.5	148	

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

Table PR.3.2R: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–11 years involved in:		Number of children aged 5–11 years	Percentage of children aged 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children aged 12–14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	49.5	0.6	1,178	81.0	2.2	442
Sex						
Male	48.7	0.2	609	76.7	1.9	264
Female	50.4	1.1	569	87.2	2.7	178
Area						
Urban	47.3	0.7	800	79.6	3.3	297
Other	54.3	0.5	378	83.7	0.0	145
School attendance						
Attending ^B	52.6	0.8	983	82.3	1.3	376
Not attending	34.2	0.0	194	(73.5)	(7.3)	66
Mother's education						
None	38.2	3.7	169	70.8	1.9	105
Primary	53.4	0.1	855	83.1	2.8	280
Secondary or higher	40.4	0.0	153	(*)	(*)	56
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	50.2	0.8	158	(64.8)	(3.3)	60
Has no functional difficulty	49.4	0.6	1,020	83.5	2.0	382
Mother's activity status						
Employed	56.7	2.0	337	84.6	4.1	191
Unemployed	43.6	0.0	165	(87.1)	(3.6)	56
Inactive	47.4	0.1	676	75.7	0.0	195
Activity status of household head						
Employed	49.4	0.9	739	81.3	1.9	257
Unemployed	59.1	0.0	113	(*)	(*)	37
Inactive	46.4	0.4	325	80.3	0.0	148
Material deprivation						
Three or more	50.7	0.8	995	79.6	2.8	354
Two	38.6	0.0	122	(*)	(*)	60
None or one	(53.1)	(0.0)	60	(*)	(*)	28
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.4	0.8	264	(74.2)	(4.5)	111
Second	52.7	2.1	261	(76.2)	(2.4)	84
Middle	51.5	0.0	237	(90.5)	(0.0)	108
Fourth	40.5	0.0	222	(87.1)	(0.0)	83
Richest	49.3	0.0	194	(73.9)	(5.1)	56
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	52.2	1.0	762	80.6	2.3	303
Richest 40 percent	44.6	0.0	416	81.8	2.0	138

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children aged 5–11 and 12–14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children aged 15–17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

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

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

Table PR.3.3R: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1A}	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	At or above		At or above			
	Below the age specific threshold	the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	the age specific threshold		
Total	7.5	4.5	45.8	0.8	5.4	2,056
Sex						
Male	10.3	6.6	45.5	0.6	7.1	1,097
Female	4.3	2.1	46.1	1.2	3.3	959
Area						
Urban	6.2	3.8	43.9	1.1	4.9	1,399
Other	10.3	6.0	49.7	0.3	6.3	657
Age						
5–11	1.6	5.3	49.5	0.6	6.0	1,178
12–14	13.1	2.3	81.0	2.2	4.5	442
15–17	17.8	4.5	na	na	4.5	437
School attendance						
Attending ^B	5.6	3.8	53.5	0.8	4.6	1,545
Not attending	13.3	6.7	22.5	0.9	7.7	511
Mother's education^C						
None	4.3	7.2	37.9	2.3	9.5	368
Primary	8.9	4.0	48.4	0.6	4.7	1,426
Secondary or higher	2.9	3.7	48.5	0.0	3.7	231
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	8.8	4.4	41.3	1.1	5.5	286
Has no functional difficulty	7.3	4.5	46.5	0.8	5.3	1,770
Mother's activity status^C						
Employed	14.0	7.2	52.4	2.2	9.4	672
Unemployed	3.0	0.1	41.0	0.7	0.8	293
Inactive	4.5	4.1	44.3	0.1	4.2	1,059
Activity status of household head						
Employed	9.7	5.1	46.9	0.9	6.1	1,224
Unemployed	1.5	0.0	49.0	2.4	2.4	199
Inactive	5.2	4.7	42.6	0.2	4.9	634
Material deprivation						
Three or more	7.8	3.5	45.3	1.0	4.5	1,736
Two	7.4	9.3	50.4	0.0	9.3	203
None or one	3.7	11.6	44.9	0.0	11.6	117
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.5	3.6	45.5	1.4	5.0	485
Second	5.2	7.4	45.2	1.7	9.1	446
Middle	10.8	1.0	52.0	0.0	1.0	422
Fourth	6.2	4.8	42.6	0.0	4.8	380
Richest	4.9	6.2	42.5	0.9	7.1	322
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	8.5	4.0	47.4	1.1	5.1	1,354
Richest 40 percent	5.6	5.4	42.5	0.4	5.9	702

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working with chemicals or explosives		
Total	4.5	0.8	3.0	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	4.9	8.8	2,056
Sex												
Male	6.6	0.6	5.2	2.6	4.1	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.7	7.5	12.5	1,097
Female	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	4.6	959
Area												
Urban	3.8	1.1	3.3	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	5.4	8.3	1,399
Other	6.0	0.3	2.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.8	9.8	657
Age												
5–11	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.0	1,178
12–14	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	4.7	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	9.2	442
15–17	4.5	na	11.7	3.9	8.2	6.7	3.1	1.5	1.8	16.0	16.0	437
School attendance												
Attending ^C	3.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	6.7	1,545
Not attending	6.7	0.9	8.9	2.5	5.3	4.9	1.9	0.5	0.7	11.7	15.1	511
Mother's education^D												
None	7.2	2.3	6.1	0.0	1.7	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.8	12.1	368
Primary	4.0	0.6	2.6	2.0	3.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	5.2	8.9	1,426
Secondary or higher	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	231

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working with chemicals or explosives		
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	4.4	1.1	3.4	1.6	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.3	286
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	0.8	2.9	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	4.7	8.7	1,770
Mother's activity status^D												
Employed	7.2	2.2	4.3	3.0	6.2	3.4	2.3	1.0	1.2	9.3	15.1	672
Unemployed	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	293
Inactive	4.1	0.1	2.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.1	1,059
Activity status of household head												
Employed	5.1	0.9	1.9	1.4	3.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	4.9	10.0	1,224
Unemployed	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	199
Inactive	4.7	0.2	5.7	1.8	2.8	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.4	6.2	8.3	634
Material deprivation												
Three or more	3.5	1.0	3.1	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	4.8	8.2	1,736
Two	9.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	12.2	203
None or one	11.6	0.0	3.3	2.4	7.7	3.3	2.4	0.0	2.4	8.6	12.5	117
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.6	1.4	2.6	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	4.7	9.8	485
Second	7.4	1.7	3.8	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	9.5	446
Middle	1.0	0.0	3.9	5.1	6.6	0.7	4.4	0.6	0.2	7.3	7.6	422
Fourth	4.8	0.0	3.3	1.8	3.3	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.7	4.8	8.3	380
Richest	6.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.7	322

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions ^A								Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^B	Number of children aged 5–17 years	
			Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working with chemicals or explosives			Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	4.0	1.1	3.4	1.6	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	5.4	9.0	1,354	
Richest 40 percent	5.4	0.4	2.2	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	3.9	8.5	702	

^A The category “Working at heights” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3R.

^C Includes attendance to early childhood education

^D The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹²⁸ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. 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. In the SDGs, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both genders. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹²⁹

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for girls, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{130,131} In addition, 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.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1WR present the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, and the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15–19 who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2WR present the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is spousal age difference, with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Tables PR.4.3 and PR.4.3R present data on the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

MICS indicator PR.7a 'Spousal age difference among women aged 15–19 years' is not shown in Table PR.4.3 for Serbia, because the total number of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union was fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹²⁸ All references to marriage include cohabiting unions.

¹²⁹ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S., *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council, New York, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>; Godha, D. et al. 2011, *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper, 11–124.

¹³⁰ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage, Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia', *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 52, no. 5, 2013, pp. 552–558. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹³¹ Nour, N., 'Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa', *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 12, no. 11, 2006, pp. 1644–1649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia, 2019

	Women aged 15–49 years		Women aged 20–49 years			Women aged 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15–19 years
Total	1.3	3,740	1.4	7.9	3,356	1.2	5.5	443	3.8	384
Area										
Urban	0.7	2,349	0.6	4.6	2,141	0.1	2.7	293	2.7	208
Other	2.5	1,391	2.7	13.8	1,216	3.3	11.0	151	5.2	175
Region										
Belgrade	0.4	908	0.4	3.6	849	0.0	1.4	114	(0.0)	59
Vojvodina	2.0	1,125	1.9	8.6	984	2.3	4.9	136	4.9	141
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.0	941	1.1	8.9	829	0.5	8.5	109	1.7	112
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.0	765	2.2	11.1	695	2.0	8.1	85	8.2	71
Age										
15–19	1.1	384	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	384
15–17	0.9	204	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	204
18–19	1.3	179	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	179
20–24	1.2	443	1.2	5.5	443				na	na
25–29	0.3	436	0.3	3.2	436	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	1.5	555	1.5	8.0	555	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	1.3	631	1.3	7.3	631	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	1.9	596	1.9	8.3	596	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	1.7	695	1.7	12.7	695	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
Primary or none	13.2	299	12.7	44.1	278	(22.5)	(62.1)	16	(*)	21
Secondary	0.6	1,887	0.7	8.5	1,603	1.3	10.4	139	2.8	284
Higher	0.0	1,554	0.0	0.6	1,476	0.0	0.0	288	0.0	78
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.7	3,248	0.7	6.4	2,927	0.6	4.2	385	2.5	321
Hungarian	2.0	112	2.3	16.5	97	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	15
Bosnian	1.3	106	1.5	13.9	90	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	16
Roma	25.0	85	27.0	57.2	68	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	16
Other/Does not want to declare	1.8	189	1.9	6.3	174	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	15

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia, 2019

	Women aged 15–49 years		Women aged 20–49 years			Women aged 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15–19 years
Activity status										
Employed	0.8	2,279	0.8	6.2	2,245	0.0	3.4	138	(*)	34
Unemployed	2.3	439	2.3	10.4	416	0.6	2.6	66	(*)	23
Inactive	2.2	1,022	2.7	12.0	695	2.1	7.5	239	3.7	327
Activity status of household head										
Employed	1.1	2,480	1.1	6.6	2,235	1.2	5.6	282	2.5	244
Unemployed	2.9	193	3.0	18.2	174	(1.9)	(4.5)	38	(*)	19
Inactive	1.6	1,067	1.7	9.1	947	1.1	5.6	124	4.7	120
Material deprivation										
Three or more	3.8	804	3.7	15.6	708	3.6	12.9	93	6.7	96
One or two	1.1	1,371	1.2	8.2	1,216	1.2	5.3	164	4.1	154
None	0.3	1,565	0.3	3.9	1,432	0.0	2.0	186	1.4	133
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.1	490	5.0	24.0	417	6.2	22.6	55	12.7	72
Second	2.9	686	3.3	12.5	600	2.3	9.0	87	4.4	85
Middle	0.6	804	0.7	6.1	730	0.0	1.8	101	2.3	74
Fourth	0.0	847	0.1	2.8	774	0.0	1.6	102	0.0	73
Richest	0.0	914	0.0	2.9	835	0.0	0.7	98	0.0	79

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia, 2019

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years
Total	0.7	2,349	4.6	2,141	2.5	1,391	13.8	1,216	1.3	3,740	7.9	3,356
Age												
15–19	1.0	208	na	na	1.2	175	na	na	1.1	384	na	na
15–17	0.0	104	na	na	1.8	101	na	na	0.9	204	na	na
18–19	1.9	104	na	na	0.4	75	na	na	1.3	179	na	na
20–24	0.1	293	2.7	293	3.3	151	11.0	151	1.2	443	5.5	443
25–29	0.3	282	1.1	282	0.5	154	7.1	154	0.3	436	3.2	436
30–34	0.4	373	4.8	373	3.8	182	14.5	182	1.5	555	8.0	555
35–39	1.0	404	5.7	404	1.9	226	10.3	226	1.3	631	7.3	631
40–44	1.0	356	4.6	356	3.0	240	13.7	240	1.9	596	8.3	596
45–49	0.8	432	6.9	432	3.0	263	22.1	263	1.7	695	12.7	695
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women aged 20–24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ¹		
Total^{A,B}	5.3	57.0	21.3	16.4	100.0	99
Area						
Urban	4.3	56.8	17.9	21.1	100.0	51
Other	6.4	57.3	25.0	11.3	100.0	47
Region						
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Vojvodina	(5.2)	(46.2)	(19.2)	(29.4)	100.0	32
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(1.1)	(62.7)	(23.0)	(13.2)	100.0	27
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.9	53.0	31.1	10.0	100.0	23
Education						
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Secondary	1.2	59.7	26.4	12.7	100.0	51
Higher	(7.8)	(61.3)	(11.9)	(19.1)	100.0	37
Activity status						
Employed	(10.2)	(54.6)	(30.5)	(4.8)	100.0	32
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Inactive	3.8	52.4	20.0	23.9	100.0	53
Material deprivation						
Three or more	(5.9)	(65.0)	(17.1)	(12.0)	100.0	28
One or two	1.7	59.3	9.7	29.3	100.0	36
None	(8.5)	(48.1)	(37.1)	(6.3)	100.0	34
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(9.3)	(39.5)	(25.2)	(26.1)	100.0	21
Second	(5.4)	(72.9)	(12.3)	(9.4)	100.0	25
Middle	(0.0)	(66.3)	(32.8)	(0.9)	100.0	21
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14

¹ MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women aged 20–24)

^A Data for women aged 15–19 years are not presented in the table (including MICS indicator PR.7a Spousal age difference (among women aged 15–19)) because the total number of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of girls aged 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Women aged 15–49 years		Women aged 20–49 years			Women aged 20–24 years			Women aged 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15–19 years
Total	15.8	1,790	16.4	55.7	1,461	15.9	55.8	324	34.1	329
Area										
Urban	15.7	1,205	16.6	54.4	992	15.8	55.3	223	34.6	213
Other	16.0	585	16.1	58.6	468	16.1	56.8	101	33.2	117
Age										
15–19	12.9	329	na	na	na	na	na	na	34.1	329
15–17	9.3	194	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.2	194
18–19	18.0	136	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.8	136
20–24	15.9	324	15.9	55.8	324	15.9	55.8	324	na	na
25–29	15.7	290	15.7	50.2	290	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	14.0	209	14.0	50.8	209	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	16.8	216	16.8	57.9	216	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	19.0	216	19.0	61.2	216	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	17.7	206	17.7	60.6	206	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None	22.3	214	21.7	65.2	205	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	9
Primary	18.5	1,232	18.8	60.9	1,010	20.5	64.6	215	41.7	222
Secondary or higher	2.1	344	2.3	26.8	246	1.7	30.1	85	16.5	98
Activity status										
Employed	17.3	441	18.3	57.3	401	10.5	41.5	50	(24.0)	39
Unemployed	15.5	281	17.8	54.0	242	14.0	41.8	54	(17.6)	39
Inactive	15.3	1,068	15.1	55.5	817	17.6	62.5	219	38.3	251
Activity status of household head										
Employed	17.3	1,033	17.9	57.5	850	16.6	58.1	191	36.9	183
Unemployed	15.0	186	15.7	52.9	144	(13.5)	(35.3)	25	(34.3)	42
Inactive	13.2	571	14.1	53.4	467	15.3	56.4	107	29.1	104

Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of girls aged 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Women aged 15–49 years		Women aged 20–49 years			Women aged 20–24 years			Women aged 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15–19 years
Material deprivation										
Three or more	16.2	1,469	17.0	57.2	1,182	16.2	57.9	261	33.0	287
Two	18.5	171	19.2	53.9	150	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	21
None or one	8.8	150	8.3	44.8	129	(10.1)	(45.7)	37	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	22.3	327	22.6	71.0	244	15.3	72.5	56	40.7	82
Second	19.6	357	20.0	61.0	289	20.6	63.3	70	37.0	69
Middle	16.7	357	19.8	59.2	290	22.5	61.9	64	29.7	67
Fourth	10.9	373	10.6	48.2	317	10.1	47.0	67	29.6	56
Richest	10.4	377	11.3	43.7	321	10.8	36.6	66	30.8	56
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	19.5	1,041	20.7	63.4	823	19.7	65.5	190	36.2	218
Richest 40 percent	10.7	749	10.9	45.9	637	10.5	41.8	133	30.2	112

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women aged 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2WR: Trends in child marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20–49 years
Total	15.7	1,205	54.4	992	16.0	585	58.6	468	15.8	1,790	55.7	1,461
Age												
15–19	11.5	213	na	na	15.4	117	na	na	12.9	329	na	na
15–17	10.4	124	na	na	7.6	70	na	na	9.3	194	na	na
18–19	13.2	89	na	na	(27.3)	47	na	na	18.0	136	na	na
20–24	15.8	223	55.3	223	16.1	101	56.8	101	15.9	324	55.8	324
25–29	17.4	205	47.0	205	11.8	85	58.0	85	15.7	290	50.2	290
30–34	12.8	136	47.1	136	16.2	73	57.7	73	14.0	209	50.8	209
35–39	17.8	142	60.7	142	14.8	73	52.4	73	16.8	216	57.9	216
40–44	18.1	154	58.4	154	21.1	62	68.1	62	19.0	216	61.2	216
45–49	17.6	132	60.4	132	18.0	74	61.0	74	17.7	206	60.6	206
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases												

Table PR.4.3R: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15–19 and 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women aged 15–19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women aged 20–24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ¹			Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ²		
Total	10.0	56.3	29.9	3.8	100.0	112	11.0	64.2	19.2	5.6	100.0	241
Area												
Urban	12.9	56.5	27.5	3.0	100.0	74	10.9	65.6	18.8	4.7	100.0	161
Other	(4.4)	(55.9)	(34.5)	(5.3)	100.0	39	11.2	61.3	20.1	7.4	100.0	80
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Primary	8.6	55.0	31.8	4.6	100.0	93	10.5	62.4	20.7	6.4	100.0	169
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	13.1	72.4	13.0	1.4	100.0	50
Activity status												
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(8.2)	(70.8)	(21.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(7.7)	(73.2)	(16.1)	(3.1)	100.0	25
Inactive	9.4	52.2	34.0	4.4	100.0	96	11.8	62.2	19.4	6.6	100.0	192
Material deprivation												
Three or more	10.9	55.1	31.2	2.8	100.0	95	11.1	61.2	20.9	6.9	100.0	197
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(9.7)	(77.9)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(9.1)	(45.3)	(43.3)	(2.4)	100.0	33	9.6	58.8	20.0	11.5	100.0	47
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	7.8	55.7	28.9	7.6	100.0	52
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	8.3	62.7	22.5	6.5	100.0	52
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(17.1)	(66.9)	(14.2)	(1.8)	100.0	44
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(13.3)	(78.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	10.0	60.1	27.3	2.6	100.0	79	8.6	59.1	23.9	8.4	100.0	151
Richest 40 percent	(9.8)	(47.5)	(36.1)	(6.6)	100.0	34	15.2	72.8	11.2	0.9	100.0	89

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a – Spousal age difference (among women aged 15–19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women aged 20–24)

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

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

9.5 VICTIMIZATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services.¹³²

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1WR present the percentage of women who were victims of violent robbery or physical assault in the last three years and one year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2WR show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3RW expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4WR indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

¹³² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. UN, Geneva, 2009. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	2.0	1.0	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.3	4.0	1.9	0.6	3,740
Area										
Urban	2.4	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.2	0.4	4.7	2.1	0.7	2,349
Other	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	2.9	1.6	0.5	1,391
Region										
Belgrade	3.9	2.2	0.7	3.8	2.1	0.7	7.1	4.0	1.2	908
Vojvodina	1.9	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.3	4.3	1.9	0.5	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.4	765
Age										
15–19	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	3.3	1.0	0.4	384
15–17	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	204
18–19	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.9	3.5	1.9	0.9	179
20–24	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.3	4.6	2.0	0.3	443
25–29	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.0	4.2	1.2	0.4	436
30–34	4.1	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	5.8	3.0	0.1	555
35–39	1.8	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.7	0.6	4.6	2.3	0.9	631
40–44	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.3	3.6	1.6	0.3	596
45–49	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.9	1.3	695
Education										
Primary or none	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.7	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.3	299
Secondary	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.3	3.5	1.4	0.5	1,887
Higher	2.7	1.6	0.6	2.6	1.2	0.5	4.8	2.6	0.8	1,554

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:				Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year		
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year					
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	2.1	1.0	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.4	4.0	1.9	0.7	3,248	
Hungarian	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	112	
Bosnian	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	106	
Roma	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.6	1.8	0.0	5.3	2.6	0.5	85	
Other/Does not want to declare	2.6	1.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	5.1	3.6	0.0	189	
Activity status											
Employed	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.4	1.2	0.3	3.9	2.0	0.7	2,279	
Unemployed	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	439	
Inactive	2.3	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.3	4.7	1.5	0.3	1,022	
Activity status of household head											
Employed	2.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.2	0.4	4.3	2.2	0.7	2,480	
Unemployed	3.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	5.2	2.9	1.0	193	
Inactive	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.1	3.1	1.2	0.4	1,067	
Material deprivation											
Three or more	3.0	1.4	0.6	4.9	1.6	0.7	7.5	2.9	1.3	804	
One or two	2.2	1.1	0.2	2.1	1.2	0.2	4.1	2.3	0.4	1,371	
None	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.4	1,565	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.3	1.9	0.3	4.4	2.3	0.7	490	
Second	2.3	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.2	3.3	2.4	0.6	686	
Middle	2.8	1.2	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.4	5.2	2.1	0.9	804	
Fourth	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	847	
Richest	2.4	1.5	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	4.1	2.3	0.8	914	

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as “taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force”.

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Serbia, 2019						
	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:			Any weapon	
		Knife	Gun	Other		
Total^A	97.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.8	76
Education						
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	(94.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.1)	33
Higher	(99.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	41
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Less than 1 year ago	(94.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.5)	38
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Attempted robbery	(93.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(6.9)	30
^A The background characteristics “Area”, “Region”, “Age”, “Ethnicity of household head”, “Activity status”, “Material deprivation” and “Wealth index quintile” are not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category. () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Serbia, 2019

	Location of last incident of assault									Total	Use of weapon during last assault ^A				Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	No response		No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Total^B	18.6	16.2	33.6	6.7	0.2	10.7	9.2	0.6	4.3	100.0	92.2	4.2	3.6	7.8	85
Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	(15.2)	(15.7)	(41.3)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(13.6)	(1.0)	(4.2)	100.0	(92.1)	(7.4)	(0.6)	(7.9)	46
Less than 1 year ago	(22.5)	(16.8)	(24.5)	(5.4)	(0.4)	(22.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	100.0	(92.4)	(0.6)	(7.1)	(7.6)	39
Number of offenders															
1	22.1	14.5	29.5	8.3	0.2	9.1	10.2	0.7	5.3	100.0	94.8	5.2	0.0	5.2	69
2 or more	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	16.1	16.6	30.9	7.7	0.2	12.3	10.6	0.6	4.9	100.0	91.0	4.8	4.1	9.0	74
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other/Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Activity status															
Employed	(23.4)	(9.6)	(28.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(11.4)	(0.9)	(6.8)	100.0	(98.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	54
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Activity status of household head															
Employed	(23.7)	(10.4)	(29.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	100.0	(94.7)	(1.1)	(4.3)	(5.3)	65
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Serbia, 2019

	Location of last incident of assault									Total	Use of weapon during last assault ^A				Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/café/bar	Other public	At school/workplace	Other place	No response		No weapon	Knife	Other	Any weapon	
Material deprivation															
Three or more	(22.3)	(25.9)	(40.4)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	(92.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	40
One or two	(17.3)	(6.3)	(32.3)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	100.0	(96.6)	(2.5)	(0.9)	(3.4)	28
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17

^AThe category “Gun” is not shown because no cases were found.

^BThe background characteristics “Area”, “Region”, “Age”, “Education”, “Recognition of offender(s)” and “Wealth index” are not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

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

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total^B	(18.1)	(4.5)	(34.5)	38	(44.8)	(0.6)	(45.4)	39	40.0	77
Area										
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(47.6)	54
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	23
Region										
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(41.1)	39
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	23
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	6
Age										
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
15–17	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	5
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	17
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	15
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	9
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	18
Education										
Primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(49.6)	28
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(35.4)	44
Party reporting crime^C										
Self	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	28
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Material deprivation										
Three or more	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	24
One or two	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(28.4)	32
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	11
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	16
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	18
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	7
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	25

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

^B The background characteristics “Ethnicity of household head” and “Activity status” are not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

^C The category includes only cases reported to the police.

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.6.1WR: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	3.1	1.6	0.6	4.7	2.8	0.8	6.8	3.9	1.6	1,790
Area										
Urban	3.6	1.6	0.6	4.1	2.5	0.7	6.6	3.7	1.5	1,205
Other	2.1	1.4	0.4	5.8	3.3	1.1	7.1	4.2	1.6	585
Age										
15–19	2.1	1.0	0.2	4.5	3.2	0.2	6.5	4.0	0.2	329
15–17	1.9	1.1	0.4	5.0	3.5	0.4	6.5	4.2	0.4	194
18–19	2.5	1.0	0.0	3.9	2.7	0.0	6.4	3.7	0.0	136
20–24	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.6	0.4	4.9	1.6	0.4	324
25–29	3.2	1.2	0.5	6.1	3.7	1.7	7.4	4.6	2.2	290
30–34	2.9	1.6	0.6	3.5	2.3	0.0	5.9	3.5	1.0	209
35–39	4.1	1.6	0.5	5.2	1.9	0.6	8.0	3.5	1.0	216
40–44	5.3	4.1	1.4	3.9	3.6	0.7	7.1	5.8	3.7	216
45–49	4.5	2.5	1.2	5.2	2.9	2.2	8.6	4.9	3.5	206
Education										
None	3.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	2.3	1.5	5.8	2.7	1.8	214
Primary	3.1	1.6	0.7	4.5	3.0	0.6	6.7	4.2	1.5	1,232
Secondary or higher	3.0	1.5	0.5	5.8	2.3	1.0	7.6	3.5	1.5	344
Activity status										
Employed	4.2	2.0	0.8	5.2	3.4	1.4	7.8	5.0	2.2	441
Unemployed	3.8	1.4	0.4	3.9	2.2	0.3	7.1	3.6	0.6	281
Inactive	2.4	1.4	0.5	4.6	2.6	0.7	6.2	3.5	1.5	1,068
Activity status of household head										
Employed	3.7	1.8	0.8	4.4	2.2	0.9	7.0	3.6	1.8	1,033
Unemployed	2.3	2.3	0.9	3.1	3.1	0.4	5.0	5.0	0.9	186
Inactive	2.2	0.9	0.0	5.6	3.7	0.7	6.9	3.9	1.4	571

Table PR.6.1WR: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Material deprivation										
Three or more	3.2	1.7	0.7	5.2	3.2	1.0	7.3	4.4	1.9	1,469
Two	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	171
None or one	3.3	1.8	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	5.7	3.5	0.0	150
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.2	2.6	1.1	10.3	5.6	1.9	12.1	6.7	3.8	327
Second	1.9	1.1	0.3	5.3	4.0	0.6	6.9	4.8	0.9	357
Middle	1.6	0.6	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.3	4.2	2.5	0.6	357
Fourth	3.9	1.5	0.3	3.1	1.3	1.0	6.1	2.5	1.3	373
Richest	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.2	5.1	3.2	1.4	377
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	2.8	1.4	0.4	6.1	3.9	0.9	7.6	4.6	1.7	1,041
Richest 40 percent	3.5	1.8	0.7	2.6	1.2	0.6	5.6	2.8	1.3	749

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 – Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as “taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force”.

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

Table PR.6.2WR: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	85.9	8.7	2.4	1.2	14.1	55
Area						
Urban	(81.9)	(11.2)	(3.0)	(1.5)	(18.1)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Age						
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(79.6)	(12.6)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(20.4)	38
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	(87.6)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(2.5)	(12.4)	26
Less than 1 year ago	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Attempted robbery	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Activity status						
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Activity status of household head						
Employed	(90.0)	(4.9)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(10.0)	38
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivation						
Three or more	(83.3)	(10.4)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(16.7)	46
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	(85.4)	(10.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(14.6)	29
Richest 40 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26

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

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

Table PR.6.3WR: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019													
	Location of last incident of assault ^A						Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	36.5	13.5	41.1	0.9	3.4	4.5	100.0	91.1	5.7	0.9	3.1	8.9	83
Area													
Urban	(38.6)	(12.9)	(37.0)	(1.6)	(5.7)	(4.3)	100.0	(87.5)	(9.7)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(12.5)	50
Other	(33.4)	(14.5)	(47.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	100.0	(96.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(3.6)	34
Age													
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(31.1)	(11.1)	(48.4)	(1.4)	(5.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(90.2)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(9.8)	56
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Last incident occurred													
More than 1 year ago	(32.4)	(26.1)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(4.9)	100.0	(92.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(7.3)	34
Less than 1 year ago	(39.3)	(4.9)	(46.7)	(1.6)	(3.1)	(4.3)	100.0	(90.1)	(7.5)	(1.5)	(2.4)	(9.9)	49
Number of offenders													
1	(43.8)	(16.6)	(25.9)	(1.5)	(5.2)	(7.0)	100.0	(91.1)	(8.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(8.9)	54
2 or more	(23.3)	(7.9)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(8.8)	30
Recognition of offender(s)													
Yes	43.9	15.4	35.4	1.1	1.8	2.4	100.0	91.3	6.9	1.1	1.7	8.7	69
No	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

Table PR.6.3WR: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019													
	Location of last incident of assault ^A						Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Activity status													
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Inactive	(46.1)	(10.3)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(3.4)	100.0	(87.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(12.1)	50
Activity status of household head													
Employed	(36.5)	(18.4)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(4.6)	100.0	(96.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(3.1)	46
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Inactive	(43.2)	(6.1)	(40.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(5.2)	100.0	(81.2)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(18.8)	32
Material deprivation													
Three or more	37.5	13.4	39.4	1.0	3.7	4.9	100.0	90.4	6.2	1.0	3.4	9.6	77
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(31.2)	(15.4)	(48.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	100.0	(85.7)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(14.3)	34
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	33.8	14.8	43.2	1.2	4.4	2.6	100.0	89.4	7.5	1.2	3.1	10.6	64
Richest 40 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

^A The categories “Public restaurant/café/bar” and “Other place” are not shown because no cases were found.
 () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4WR: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(60.8)	(8.4)	(72.0)	49	67.0	77
Area										
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(56.9)	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(85.1)	28
Age										
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	14
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	9
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	5
20–24	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	14
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	8
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	8
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	17
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	11
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(56.5)	(8.0)	(68.3)	37	(61.8)	57
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	13
Party reporting crime^B										
Self	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(83.5)	(9.5)	(97.6)	31	(98.4)	47
Other					(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
Activity status										
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	24
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	10
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(70.5)	43

Table PR.6.4WR: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	<u>Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police</u>			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	<u>Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police</u>			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Activity status of household head										
Employed	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(62.5)	41
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	10
Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	26
Material deprivation										
Three or more	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(58.7)	(8.9)	(70.6)	47	64.6	72
Two	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	0
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	27
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	18
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	10
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	10
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	12
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(56.2)	(10.2)	(69.8)	41	(70.0)	55
Richest 40 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	22

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 – Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

^B The category includes only cases reported to the police.

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

9.6 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety¹³².

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1WR present data for women on their feelings of safety while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and while being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	26.8	60.7	11.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	87.5	50.7	45.4	3.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.0	0.8	3,740
Area																
Urban	23.9	62.9	11.6	1.0	0.6	100.0	86.8	52.6	44.5	2.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.1	1.0	2,349
Other	31.6	57.1	10.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	88.6	47.4	46.8	5.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	94.2	0.6	1,391
Region																
Belgrade	19.8	59.9	17.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	79.7	52.7	42.9	3.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	95.6	1.5	908
Vojvodina	30.7	57.8	10.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	88.5	58.6	39.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	1.0	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.3	64.1	7.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.4	35.9	59.2	4.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.2	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	27.4	61.9	10.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	89.2	54.9	40.5	4.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	0.5	765
Age																
15–19	26.9	55.6	15.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	82.5	48.3	45.6	5.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	93.8	1.7	384
15–17	28.9	51.6	17.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	80.6	46.5	46.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.2	1.7	204
18–19	24.6	60.1	12.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	84.7	50.3	44.3	4.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	94.6	1.6	179
20–24	23.4	66.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	55.6	42.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	443
25–29	23.4	62.1	14.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	85.4	48.5	47.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.6	436
30–34	26.5	62.1	10.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	88.6	53.0	42.0	4.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.0	0.5	555
35–39	25.3	63.6	9.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	88.9	49.5	45.5	4.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	95.0	0.8	631
40–44	28.6	57.3	12.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	85.9	49.7	47.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1.3	596
45–49	31.0	58.7	8.9	0.9	0.7	100.0	89.5	50.3	46.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	0.9	695
Education																
Primary or none	20.5	59.4	18.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	79.8	36.0	53.9	10.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.9	1.0	299
Secondary	28.9	58.2	11.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	87.1	47.2	48.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.6	0.7	1,887
Higher	25.4	64.1	9.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	89.5	57.7	40.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.7	0.9	1,554

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	26.4	61.9	10.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	88.2	50.7	45.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.2	0.7	3,248
Hungarian	34.8	50.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	58.7	39.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	112
Bosnian	26.8	64.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	29.6	62.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	0.0	106
Roma	25.2	51.5	22.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	76.7	44.0	46.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	0.7	85
Other/Does not want to declare	29.8	48.8	16.6	3.4	1.4	100.0	78.6	59.4	35.6	4.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.0	4.1	189
Activity status																
Employed	27.9	60.6	10.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	88.5	53.7	43.4	2.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.8	2,279
Unemployed	26.2	60.8	12.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.1	47.0	48.7	3.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.7	0.9	439
Inactive	24.4	61.1	13.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	85.5	45.6	48.4	5.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	94.0	0.7	1,022
Activity status of household head																
Employed	26.7	60.4	11.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	87.1	51.0	45.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	1.0	2,480
Unemployed	17.6	68.0	13.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	85.7	48.7	48.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	1.2	193
Inactive	28.5	60.2	10.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	88.7	50.2	45.2	3.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	95.5	0.3	1,067
Material deprivation																
Three or more	23.6	57.9	16.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	81.4	40.0	53.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	93.2	1.2	804
One or two	23.2	65.0	10.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	88.1	47.7	48.7	3.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	96.4	1.0	1,371
None	31.6	58.4	9.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	90.0	58.8	38.3	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.1	0.5	1,565
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	23.8	60.3	14.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	84.0	40.4	50.3	9.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.6	1.0	490
Second	26.5	62.6	9.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	89.0	44.7	50.9	3.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	95.5	0.8	686
Middle	27.5	58.6	13.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	86.1	50.8	46.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	96.8	0.6	804
Fourth	28.8	61.4	9.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	90.2	52.2	44.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	0.5	847
Richest	26.1	60.9	11.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	86.9	59.1	38.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.7	1.2	914

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Table PR.7.1WR: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	25.3	45.7	24.5	3.1	1.4	100.0	71.0	34.1	49.8	13.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	83.9	3.7	1,790
Area																
Urban	21.2	45.9	28.1	3.6	1.2	100.0	67.1	29.4	53.7	14.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	83.2	4.0	1,205
Other	33.7	45.4	17.1	2.1	1.8	100.0	78.9	43.8	41.6	11.8	2.2	0.5	100.0	85.3	3.2	585
Age																
15–19	24.9	43.5	27.4	2.6	1.7	100.0	68.3	33.9	48.3	15.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	82.3	3.1	329
15–17	28.7	43.2	21.5	3.8	2.8	100.0	71.8	38.7	46.0	12.9	1.6	0.8	100.0	84.7	4.6	194
18–19	19.4	43.9	35.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	63.3	27.1	51.7	20.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	78.8	0.9	136
20–24	24.9	40.8	30.2	3.0	1.1	100.0	65.7	34.6	48.5	12.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	83.1	4.3	324
25–29	27.4	43.3	22.4	4.6	2.3	100.0	70.5	34.5	49.1	13.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	83.3	5.2	290
30–34	26.9	50.1	18.9	3.8	0.4	100.0	76.9	38.1	47.3	13.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	85.4	3.8	209
35–39	23.1	49.5	24.0	2.1	1.3	100.0	72.6	31.1	51.5	14.1	2.6	0.7	100.0	82.6	2.6	216
40–44	22.3	50.3	24.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	72.5	28.7	57.1	11.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	85.8	3.8	216
45–49	27.3	47.4	20.5	2.1	2.8	100.0	74.7	38.2	48.2	11.2	1.3	1.2	100.0	86.3	2.7	206
Education																
None	19.6	50.9	22.2	4.0	3.3	100.0	70.4	26.3	51.1	16.3	4.3	2.0	100.0	77.4	5.6	214
Primary	26.0	44.6	25.1	2.8	1.4	100.0	70.6	33.9	50.0	13.7	2.1	0.4	100.0	83.8	3.4	1,232
Secondary or higher	26.0	46.6	23.6	3.5	0.2	100.0	72.4	40.0	48.3	10.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	88.0	3.5	344
Activity status																
Employed	25.7	48.2	21.8	4.0	0.3	100.0	73.9	36.4	47.5	13.1	2.9	0.1	100.0	83.9	4.6	441
Unemployed	24.4	48.8	25.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	73.2	32.8	56.7	9.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	89.5	1.9	281
Inactive	25.3	43.9	25.4	3.1	2.2	100.0	69.2	33.6	48.9	14.4	2.3	0.8	100.0	82.4	3.8	1,068

Table PR.7.1WR: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Activity status of household head																
Employed	23.7	48.9	23.1	2.7	1.6	100.0	72.6	32.6	51.9	12.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	84.5	3.5	1,033
Unemployed	24.7	47.7	24.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	72.3	28.8	54.5	15.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	83.3	2.9	186
Inactive	28.3	39.4	27.0	3.9	1.3	100.0	67.6	38.6	44.4	13.4	3.2	0.5	100.0	82.9	4.3	571
Material deprivation																
Three or more	26.2	44.4	25.1	3.2	1.1	100.0	70.6	32.5	50.6	13.9	2.5	0.5	100.0	83.2	3.8	1,469
Two	21.4	48.5	24.5	4.1	1.5	100.0	69.5	36.3	49.4	13.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	85.3	4.1	171
None or one	20.5	56.0	18.1	1.6	3.8	100.0	76.5	47.5	41.9	8.2	0.6	1.7	100.0	89.5	2.2	150
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	24.8	43.5	26.3	4.0	1.4	100.0	68.3	31.1	45.3	18.6	4.0	1.0	100.0	76.4	5.4	327
Second	24.9	49.2	21.5	3.5	1.0	100.0	74.1	30.2	50.5	16.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	80.7	3.9	357
Middle	27.0	47.0	21.3	2.6	2.1	100.0	74.0	31.4	53.3	13.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	84.7	2.6	357
Fourth	24.9	42.7	28.5	3.5	0.4	100.0	67.5	33.6	52.6	11.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	86.3	4.5	373
Richest	24.8	46.2	24.8	2.0	2.1	100.0	70.9	43.6	46.8	8.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	90.2	2.2	377
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	25.6	46.7	22.9	3.4	1.5	100.0	72.2	30.9	49.8	15.8	2.8	0.7	100.0	80.7	3.9	1,041
Richest 40 percent	24.8	44.5	26.7	2.8	1.3	100.0	69.2	38.7	49.7	9.9	1.5	0.3	100.0	88.3	3.4	749

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

9.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS assessed the attitudes of women aged 15–49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified in hitting or beating their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Tables PR.8.1W and PR.8.1WR.

Tables PR.8.2W and PR.8.2WR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence							
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2019							
	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	3,740
Area							
Urban	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	2,349
Other	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.8	1,391
Region							
Belgrade	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	908
Vojvodina	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.1	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	765
Age							
15–17	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	204
18–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	179
20–24	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	443
25–29	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	436
30–34	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	555
35–39	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.2	631
40–44	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.6	596
45–49	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.4	695
Education							
Primary or none	2.6	6.3	4.1	2.0	2.0	8.9	299
Secondary	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	1,887
Higher	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,554
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.2	2,272
Formerly married/in union	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	326
Never married/in union	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	1,140
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	3,248
Hungarian	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	112
Bosnian	4.0	8.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	8.3	106
Roma	2.4	8.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	11.9	85
Other/Does not want to declare	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	189
Activity status							
Employed	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	2,279
Unemployed	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	2.7	439
Inactive	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	1,022
Activity status of household head							
Employed	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	2,480
Unemployed	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	193
Inactive	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	1,067
Material deprivations							
Three or more	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	3.2	804
One or two	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	1,371
None	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	1,565
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.2	5.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	6.2	490
Second	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	686
Middle	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	804
Fourth	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	847
Richest	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	914

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

Table PR.8.2W: Awareness of institutions to which domestic violence can be reported

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who know where to report domestic violence	Percentage of women who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of women
		Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	94.4	80.2	2.8	6.7	47.1	40.1	25.7	0.4	3,740
Area									
Urban	95.1	79.7	3.0	7.6	47.1	42.4	27.5	0.6	2,349
Other	93.2	81.2	2.4	5.2	47.3	36.4	22.6	0.1	1,391
Region									
Belgrade	94.1	75.8	2.5	4.8	41.7	48.3	26.3	0.3	908
Vojvodina	92.2	75.7	2.1	5.2	40.5	38.2	20.7	0.9	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.8	88.7	2.1	5.4	54.4	44.6	28.9	0.2	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.7	81.7	4.9	12.7	54.4	27.9	28.5	0.0	765
Age									
15–17	90.8	78.6	2.1	1.4	31.1	31.5	24.0	1.2	204
18–19	92.9	79.4	3.2	4.7	49.8	50.2	21.1	1.7	179
20–24	93.7	80.6	3.1	9.4	48.5	38.8	27.9	0.6	443
25–29	93.5	79.5	3.0	5.1	45.0	40.7	23.8	0.6	436
30–34	96.7	83.4	2.6	7.0	48.1	41.3	22.7	0.6	555
35–39	95.1	79.0	2.5	8.3	49.3	44.8	23.4	0.0	631
40–44	94.9	84.3	3.6	7.8	50.8	40.2	30.9	0.0	596
45–49	93.8	76.4	2.1	5.5	45.8	35.4	27.2	0.0	695
Education									
Primary or none	88.4	78.7	1.9	2.7	34.4	27.5	15.7	0.1	299
Secondary	94.3	79.9	2.3	5.4	44.7	38.7	23.5	0.1	1,887
Higher	95.5	81.0	3.5	9.1	52.6	44.3	30.4	0.7	1,554
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/in union	94.2	80.7	2.3	6.6	46.9	38.6	25.1	0.2	2,272
Formerly married/in union	95.5	79.8	4.4	8.1	59.7	39.1	22.8	0.7	326
Never married/in union	94.4	79.5	3.3	6.7	44.0	43.6	27.7	0.7	1,140
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	94.8	80.3	3.0	6.9	47.9	41.0	26.6	0.3	3,248
Hungarian	93.1	81.6	0.0	3.7	30.8	22.3	14.8	0.8	112
Bosnian	95.0	83.7	1.8	7.6	59.4	54.5	21.6	0.0	106
Roma	84.9	80.1	0.0	4.7	29.6	27.1	15.6	0.0	85
Other/Does not want to declare	91.1	76.9	2.3	5.7	44.6	34.1	23.1	1.1	189
Activity status									
Employed	94.6	80.6	2.7	7.4	49.6	41.3	26.2	0.4	2,279
Unemployed	97.2	88.1	3.9	9.3	48.5	38.5	30.0	0.0	439
Inactive	92.6	76.0	2.4	4.2	41.2	38.2	22.8	0.6	1,022
Activity status of household head									
Employed	93.8	79.5	2.8	6.3	46.1	40.1	25.6	0.6	2,480
Unemployed	96.8	87.2	4.4	12.4	49.3	41.4	27.4	0.0	193
Inactive	95.2	80.6	2.5	6.7	49.1	40.1	25.7	0.0	1,067
Material deprivation									
Three or more	93.9	80.8	1.4	4.7	41.4	38.5	22.5	0.0	804
One or two	93.3	79.2	3.0	6.9	47.9	39.1	25.6	0.5	1,371
None	95.5	80.9	3.3	7.6	49.4	42.0	27.4	0.4	1,565
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.5	83.0	0.5	2.8	42.0	27.1	19.1	0.0	490
Second	93.6	79.8	1.8	5.8	49.2	35.4	22.6	0.3	686
Middle	94.1	77.9	2.8	7.5	47.3	45.1	23.2	0.3	804
Fourth	94.1	78.9	4.7	7.9	47.3	41.8	28.4	0.0	847
Richest	96.9	82.4	2.9	7.7	48.0	44.8	31.3	1.0	914

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

Table PR.8.1WR: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	9.6	16.0	9.8	6.9	3.7	22.1	1,790
Area							
Urban	9.4	15.0	9.4	7.0	3.7	20.9	1,205
Other	9.9	17.8	10.6	6.7	3.8	24.6	585
Age							
15–17	8.8	13.6	7.8	3.2	4.9	17.5	194
18–19	10.9	14.7	7.7	4.3	3.7	21.6	136
20–24	9.3	17.0	8.4	3.7	3.5	22.7	324
25–29	8.9	16.4	8.3	7.8	3.5	23.8	290
30–34	9.1	12.7	10.4	5.4	3.0	16.7	209
35–39	10.0	18.7	14.5	9.1	3.7	26.1	216
40–44	10.2	18.5	12.0	12.3	3.6	26.8	216
45–49	10.0	14.5	9.7	9.7	4.2	20.1	206
Education							
None	17.0	22.3	17.7	12.7	5.3	27.1	214
Primary	10.1	16.7	10.1	7.4	4.2	23.9	1,232
Secondary or higher	2.9	9.4	4.0	1.7	0.8	12.6	344
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	10.2	16.1	10.0	8.0	4.2	22.9	1,308
Formerly married/in union	11.2	24.1	15.2	6.8	2.7	29.2	199
Never married/in union	5.6	9.7	5.1	2.3	2.0	13.6	280
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Activity status							
Employed	10.6	15.6	10.3	9.4	3.6	23.1	441
Unemployed	7.5	15.9	9.4	5.9	2.8	21.2	281
Inactive	9.7	16.1	9.7	6.2	4.0	22.0	1,068
Activity status of household head							
Employed	9.8	15.1	9.7	7.0	4.6	21.9	1,033
Unemployed	9.4	18.7	12.3	10.5	4.4	26.8	186
Inactive	9.1	16.6	9.2	5.7	1.8	21.0	571
Material deprivations							
Three or more	10.3	17.5	10.7	7.8	4.0	24.1	1,469
Two	9.3	11.1	6.7	3.0	2.1	15.1	171
None or one	2.7	6.7	4.4	3.1	3.0	10.4	150
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.4	25.9	16.8	10.8	6.5	32.7	327
Second	11.8	18.1	11.8	8.2	4.0	26.4	357
Middle	8.0	16.3	9.4	8.7	3.6	24.2	357
Fourth	7.9	12.2	7.5	4.2	2.8	16.7	373
Richest	3.7	8.8	4.5	3.3	2.1	12.3	377
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	12.3	19.9	12.6	9.2	4.6	27.6	1,041
Richest 40 percent	5.8	10.4	6.0	3.8	2.5	14.5	749

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

Table PR.8.2WR: Awareness of institutions to which domestic violence can be reported

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who know where to report domestic violence	Percentage of women who know domestic violence can be reported to: ^A						Number of women
		Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	
Total	81.8	76.7	0.3	1.4	26.5	10.5	4.0	1,790
Area								
Urban	81.9	77.6	0.2	1.7	27.6	10.5	4.1	1,205
Other	81.6	74.9	0.6	1.0	24.2	10.6	3.6	585
Age								
15–17	80.9	80.0	0.0	2.4	25.7	5.8	3.7	194
18–19	84.6	82.6	0.0	1.3	24.3	9.2	1.7	136
20–24	78.8	73.3	0.4	1.8	23.7	10.8	3.7	324
25–29	81.2	76.2	0.0	0.2	30.2	12.6	5.7	290
30–34	85.7	77.8	1.0	2.5	32.1	17.1	5.4	209
35–39	84.6	78.8	0.0	1.4	27.5	7.2	3.5	216
40–44	82.3	75.7	0.4	0.9	23.4	10.6	3.2	216
45–49	79.2	73.7	0.8	1.3	24.1	9.3	3.2	206
Education								
None	65.7	63.2	0.6	0.3	15.6	3.6	0.3	214
Primary	82.0	77.1	0.4	1.3	24.9	9.5	3.0	1,232
Secondary or higher	91.0	83.7	0.0	2.6	38.7	18.4	9.8	344
Marital/Union status								
Currently married/in union	80.3	74.8	0.4	1.3	25.7	10.3	3.6	1,308
Formerly married/in union	87.6	80.9	0.4	0.8	30.2	15.5	5.3	199
Never married/in union	85.0	82.9	0.0	2.5	27.6	8.1	4.5	280
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Activity status								
Employed	85.6	80.4	0.4	1.3	32.1	12.8	6.5	441
Unemployed	89.3	83.1	0.3	2.2	32.5	12.3	4.4	281
Inactive	78.3	73.5	0.3	1.3	22.5	9.1	2.8	1,068
Activity status of household head								
Employed	81.8	77.8	0.5	1.9	25.4	10.1	4.3	1,033
Unemployed	79.4	72.9	0.4	0.4	28.4	9.3	3.8	186
Inactive	82.6	76.0	0.1	0.9	27.8	11.6	3.5	571
Material deprivation								
Three or more	81.1	75.9	0.4	1.2	25.1	9.4	3.0	1,469
Two	86.3	81.2	0.0	3.6	28.8	18.5	8.9	171
None or one	83.2	79.8	0.0	1.4	37.1	12.8	8.1	150
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	78.6	74.2	0.7	0.4	23.8	7.8	1.8	327
Second	78.1	73.5	0.1	1.7	21.1	7.7	1.6	357
Middle	80.9	75.3	0.4	0.5	24.2	11.2	3.8	357
Fourth	81.9	77.2	0.5	2.0	30.0	10.9	4.9	373
Richest	88.9	82.8	0.0	2.4	32.5	14.5	7.2	377
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	79.2	74.3	0.4	0.9	23.0	8.9	2.5	1,041
Richest 40 percent	85.4	80.0	0.2	2.2	31.2	12.7	6.0	749

^A The category “Other” is not shown because no cases were found.

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

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognized as a human right.¹³³ Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹³⁴

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹³⁵

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Tables WS.1.1 and WS.1.1R. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, or public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water.¹³⁶

Tables WS 1.2 and WS.1.2R show the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for dependence on a 'basic' drinking water service.

Tables WS.1.3 and WS.1.3R present the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members who do not have access to a water source on premises. Tables WS 1.4 and WS.1.4R show the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Tables WS.1.5 and WS.1.5R show the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

¹³³ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognized by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹³⁴ WHO, and UNICEF, *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹³⁵ 'Home', JMP. Accessed 6 September September 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹³⁶ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved sources, based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Serbia, 2019

	Main source of drinking water										Unimproved sources ^B	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources ^A														
	Piped water					Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water ^C						
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole										
Total	76.7	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.4	4.5	1.3	0.0	13.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	18,105	
Area															
Urban	82.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	15.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	10,571	
Other	69.2	1.5	0.2	2.6	2.4	10.5	2.0	0.0	11.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	7,534	
Region															
Belgrade	81.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,109	
Vojvodina	61.4	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	31.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	5,016	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	85.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	8.1	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,925	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	2.1	7.5	2.6	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,055	
Education of household head															
Primary or none	72.2	2.1	0.3	2.7	2.5	9.1	2.4	0.0	8.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,906	
Secondary	77.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.1	0.0	13.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	9,371	
Higher	78.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,828	
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	77.6	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.0	4.9	1.2	0.0	13.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	15,811	
Hungarian	61.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	597	
Bosnian	89.6	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	458	
Roma	80.9	5.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	326	
Other/Does not want to declare	63.3	1.1	0.0	6.0	3.5	1.6	2.4	0.0	21.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	914	
Activity status of household head															
Employed	76.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.3	4.7	1.1	0.0	14.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	9,536	
Unemployed	87.7	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	734	
Inactive	76.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.4	4.5	1.5	0.0	13.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	7,836	
Material deprivation															
Three or more	79.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	2.0	5.3	1.8	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,537	
One or two	78.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	5.7	1.5	0.0	11.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	6,867	
None	73.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.8	0.8	0.0	20.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	6,702	

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Serbia, 2019

	Main source of drinking water										Unimproved sources ^B	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources ^A														
	Piped water					Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water ^C						
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole											
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	70.9	2.9	0.4	2.9	3.7	11.2	3.7	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	3,618	
Second	76.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.3	7.3	0.7	0.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	3,626	
Middle	80.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.5	2.7	1.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,621	
Fourth	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,619	
Richest	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,621	

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources

^A The category “Rainwater” for “Improved sources” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and other. There are no cases of “Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)”.

^C Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Serbia, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources ^A					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^B	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^B				
Total	96.7	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	18,105	
Area										
Urban	98.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	10,571	
Other	94.3	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.0	7,534	
Region										
Belgrade	98.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,109	
Vojvodina	95.1	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	5,016	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	4,925	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.8	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.4	4,055	
Education of household head										
Primary or none	93.3	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.4	3,906	
Secondary	97.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	9,371	
Higher	98.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,828	
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	97.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	15,811	
Hungarian	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	597	
Bosnian	92.1	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.0	458	
Roma	97.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.1	326	
Other/Does not want to declare	91.2	7.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	914	
Activity status of household head										
Employed	97.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.1	9,536	
Unemployed	97.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9	734	
Inactive	96.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.2	7,836	
Material deprivation										
Three or more	94.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.0	4,537	
One or two	97.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	6,867	
None	97.7	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	6,702	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.5	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.4	3,618	
Second	95.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	3,626	
Middle	96.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	3,621	
Fourth	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,619	
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,621	

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A The category “More than 30 minutes” for “Users of unimproved drinking water sources” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water ^A				DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15				
Total	3.2	18,105	26.1	70.4	0.5	3.0	100.0	581	
Area									
Urban	1.6	10,571	19.6	79.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	165	
Other	5.5	7,534	28.8	66.6	0.7	3.9	100.0	416	
Region									
Belgrade	1.6	4,109	(10.9)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)	100.0	64	
Vojvodina	4.8	5,016	33.3	65.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	239	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.4	4,925	25.5	74.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.0	4,055	22.0	73.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	162	
Education of household head									
Primary or none	6.4	3,906	27.0	67.9	0.0	5.0	100.0	251	
Secondary	2.5	9,371	26.7	70.2	1.2	1.9	100.0	239	
Higher	1.9	4,828	22.3	77.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91	
Source of drinking water									
Improved	3.1	18,067	26.9	69.9	0.5	2.7	100.0	564	
Unimproved	(43.7)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	2.8	15,811	22.4	74.6	0.7	2.4	100.0	436	
Hungarian	3.6	597	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	
Bosnian	7.9	458	18.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36	
Roma	2.4	326	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
Other/Does not want to declare	8.6	914	45.1	54.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	79	
Activity status of household head									
Employed	2.9	9,536	28.4	68.1	1.0	2.4	100.0	279	
Unemployed	2.6	734	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	
Inactive	3.6	7,836	24.0	72.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	283	
Material deprivation									
Three or more	5.2	4,537	23.0	69.9	1.2	5.8	100.0	234	
One or two	3.0	6,867	28.0	70.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	205	
None	2.1	6,702	28.5	70.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	142	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.1	3,618	26.2	68.3	0.0	5.5	100.0	294	
Second	4.2	3,626	33.3	64.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	152	
Middle	3.3	3,621	19.1	80.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	118	
Fourth	0.4	3,619	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15	
Richest	0.0	3,621	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	

^A The category “Male child under age 15” is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Serbia, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day ^A				Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Total	92.6	2.8	1.9	2.7	100.0	564
Area						
Urban	87.9	2.9	0.0	9.3	100.0	164
Other	94.5	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	399
Region						
Belgrade	(77.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.5)	100.0	56
Vojvodina	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	238
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.2	8.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	116
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.4	3.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	154
Education						
Primary or none	93.0	3.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	166
Secondary	95.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	100.0	268
Higher	86.2	3.8	0.0	10.0	100.0	125
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Age						
<25	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
25–49	96.5	0.0	2.9	0.6	100.0	200
50+	89.5	4.7	1.6	4.2	100.0	332
Sex						
Male	91.1	3.4	2.5	3.1	100.0	409
Female	96.6	1.2	0.4	1.8	100.0	155
Source of drinking water						
Improved	92.4	2.8	2.0	2.8	100.0	549
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	92.5	2.8	1.1	3.6	100.0	426
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Bosnian	77.2	9.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	36
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Other/Does not want to declare	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	79
Activity status of household head						
Employed	90.6	3.0	1.8	4.6	100.0	272
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Inactive	95.0	1.7	2.3	1.0	100.0	272
Material deprivation						
Three or more	92.4	4.1	2.9	0.7	100.0	220
One or two	90.0	0.9	2.3	6.8	100.0	203
None	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.6	3.9	4.0	0.5	100.0	277
Second	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	152
Middle	85.4	4.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	117
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

^A The category "Over 3 hours" is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	92.3	18,105	87.3	0.9	9.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	1,386	
Area										
Urban	93.4	10,571	83.6	1.5	13.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	697	
Other	90.8	7,534	91.0	0.4	5.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	688	
Region										
Belgrade	88.5	4,109	95.4	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	468	
Vojvodina	95.0	5,016	55.3	1.8	35.4	0.0	7.5	100.0	250	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	92.9	4,925	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	350	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.0	4,055	89.4	0.7	7.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	318	
Education of household head										
Primary or none	91.5	3,906	83.0	2.0	10.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	331	
Secondary	92.2	9,371	88.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	728	
Higher	93.1	4,828	88.6	1.8	9.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	327	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	92.3	18,067	87.6	0.9	9.4	0.1	2.0	100.0	1,380	
Unimproved	(81.2)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	92.8	15,811	87.0	0.7	10.2	0.1	2.0	100.0	1,122	
Hungarian	95.4	597	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26	
Bosnian	73.0	458	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	
Roma	85.0	326	86.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	49	
Other/Does not want to declare	93.0	914	79.5	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other				
Activity status of household head										
Employed	91.6	9,536	87.9	1.3	9.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	793	
Unemployed	91.3	734	88.5	4.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	
Inactive	93.2	7,836	86.2	0.0	10.6	0.2	3.1	100.0	528	
Material deprivation										
Three or more	88.0	4,537	85.8	2.3	7.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	545	
One or two	93.1	6,867	88.6	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	476	
None	94.4	6,702	87.9	0.0	11.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	365	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	87.7	3,618	91.4	0.9	7.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	446	
Second	91.5	3,626	86.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	7.6	100.0	307	
Middle	91.9	3,621	85.1	2.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	292	
Fourth	93.9	3,619	83.4	0.0	15.2	0.4	1.0	100.0	216	
Richest	96.5	3,621	86.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	125	
¹ MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water										
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table WS.1.1R: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Main source of drinking water															Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources ^A										Unimproved sources						
	Piped water					Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water ^B	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Public tap/ standpipe												
Total	77.7	5.9	1.4	3.0	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	8,244
Area																	
Urban	89.5	4.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.6	5,497
Other	54.0	8.5	1.7	5.3	10.3	4.6	1.8	1.2	9.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	2,748
Education of household head																	
None	75.9	8.3	2.0	6.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	932
Primary	76.7	6.5	1.6	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	5,822
Secondary or higher	82.6	2.1	0.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.2	7.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,490
Activity status of household head																	
Employed	77.6	6.5	1.1	3.3	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	4,567
Unemployed	69.3	6.9	0.9	1.8	6.9	5.1	4.0	0.6	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	707
Inactive	79.8	4.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	2,970
Material deprivation																	
Three or more	76.1	6.8	1.7	3.5	4.1	1.5	1.3	0.6	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	6,842
Two	84.7	2.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	799
None or one	86.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	34.6	25.0	6.1	10.7	8.6	5.0	1.8	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	95.2	1,647
Second	84.0	3.3	0.8	1.2	5.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,650
Middle	89.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,648
Fourth	90.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,650
Richest	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,648
Wealth index																	
Poorest 60 percent	69.4	9.6	2.3	4.6	5.3	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	4,946
Richest 40 percent	90.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,298

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources^A The category “Rainwater” for “Improved sources” is not shown because no cases were found.^B Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2R: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes			
Total	92.8	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.2	8,244
Area										
Urban	97.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.2	5,497
Other	84.5	11.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	96.2	2,748
Education of household head										
None	91.5	6.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.7	932
Primary	92.7	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	98.3	5,822
Secondary or higher	94.2	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.0	1,490
Activity status of household head										
Employed	93.1	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.7	4,567
Unemployed	90.9	5.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	707
Inactive	92.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	97.7	2,970
Material deprivation										
Three or more	91.9	6.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	97.9	6,842
Two	95.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	799
None or one	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	74.7	19.1	1.1	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.7	100.0	93.7	1,647
Second	96.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,650
Middle	95.6	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	1,648
Fourth	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,650
Richest	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,648
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	89.0	8.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	97.0	4,946
Richest 40 percent	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	3,298

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect.

Table WS.1.3R: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water ^A			DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)				
Total	6.6	8,244	56.7	32.7	10.6	100.0	548	
Area								
Urban	2.9	5,497	45.7	44.2	10.1	100.0	157	
Other	14.2	2,748	61.1	28.1	10.8	100.0	391	
Education of household head								
None	7.5	932	58.9	22.4	18.6	100.0	70	
Primary	6.8	5,822	56.2	35.2	8.6	100.0	396	
Secondary or higher	5.5	1,490	57.3	29.3	13.4	100.0	82	
Source of drinking water								
Improved	6.0	8,147	55.7	33.9	10.3	100.0	492	
Unimproved	57.3	98	(65.3)	(21.8)	(12.9)	100.0	56	
Activity status of household head								
Employed	6.4	4,567	63.2	28.0	8.8	100.0	294	
Unemployed	8.5	707	32.3	67.7	0.0	100.0	60	
Inactive	6.5	2,970	54.4	29.1	16.5	100.0	194	
Material deprivation								
Three or more	7.6	6,842	58.3	31.9	9.8	100.0	518	
Two	3.4	799	(24.1)	(49.0)	(27.0)	100.0	28	
None or one	0.3	604	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.5	1,647	66.5	24.4	9.1	100.0	387	
Second	3.0	1,650	52.6	47.4	0.0	100.0	49	
Middle	4.1	1,648	19.7	68.6	11.7	100.0	68	
Fourth	1.3	1,650	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	
Richest	1.4	1,648	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	10.2	4,946	58.8	32.6	8.6	100.0	504	
Richest 40 percent	1.3	3,298	(31.9)	(34.2)	(33.9)	100.0	43	

^A The categories “Female child under age 15” and “Male child under age 15” are not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table WS.1.4R: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Average time spent collecting water per day ^A					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	DK/Missing			
Total	84.5	4.6	7.3	3.6	100.0	490	
Area							
Urban	89.7	5.1	3.3	2.0	100.0	141	
Other	82.4	4.4	8.9	4.3	100.0	349	
Education							
None	79.4	10.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	84	
Primary	83.6	4.0	7.7	4.7	100.0	349	
Secondary or higher	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	57	
Age							
<25	85.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	71	
25–49	85.2	5.4	5.9	3.5	100.0	267	
50+	83.0	5.3	6.2	5.6	100.0	152	
Sex							
Male	83.5	6.7	7.5	2.2	100.0	179	
Female	85.0	3.4	7.1	4.5	100.0	311	
Source of drinking water							
Improved	87.1	3.2	5.7	4.0	100.0	441	
Unimproved	(61.1)	(17.4)	(21.5)	(0.0)	100.0	49	
Activity status of household head							
Employed	84.4	2.7	8.3	4.7	100.0	268	
Unemployed	75.3	10.4	14.3	0.0	100.0	60	
Inactive	88.0	5.7	3.1	3.3	100.0	162	
Material deprivation							
Three or more	84.7	4.8	7.6	2.9	100.0	468	
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	84.0	6.4	5.8	3.8	100.0	352	
Second	86.6	0.0	13.4	0.0	100.0	49	
Middle	85.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	60	
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	84.5	4.9	7.7	2.9	100.0	461	
Richest 40 percent	(84.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	100.0	29	

^A The category "Over 3 hours" is not shown because no cases were found.

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

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

Table WS.1.5R: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	Total			
Total	68.8	8,244	83.5	0.8	7.9	2.4	5.4	100.0	2,559	
Area										
Urban	70.8	5,497	83.6	0.3	7.5	1.3	7.3	100.0	1,595	
Other	64.9	2,748	83.5	1.6	8.5	4.2	2.2	100.0	964	
Education of household head										
None	67.0	932	85.2	0.0	9.6	0.3	4.9	100.0	307	
Primary	67.7	5,822	84.9	0.8	6.8	2.6	4.9	100.0	1,871	
Secondary or higher	74.5	1,490	75.5	1.3	11.7	3.1	8.3	100.0	381	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	69.1	8,147	83.6	0.8	7.7	2.3	5.5	100.0	2,505	
Unimproved	44.6	98	(77.9)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	54	
Activity status of household head										
Employed	68.8	4,567	83.6	0.5	7.7	2.8	5.4	100.0	1,417	
Unemployed	70.4	707	68.9	6.3	13.0	3.5	8.4	100.0	209	
Inactive	68.5	2,970	86.7	0.0	7.0	1.6	4.7	100.0	933	
Material deprivation										
Three or more	68.8	6,842	82.5	1.0	8.0	2.2	6.3	100.0	2,129	
Two	67.0	799	98.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	264	
None or one	72.4	604	72.8	0.0	17.5	7.0	2.7	100.0	167	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	66.5	1,647	84.8	0.0	10.1	4.0	1.1	100.0	551	
Second	65.5	1,650	89.5	0.4	2.8	0.0	7.3	100.0	570	
Middle	66.6	1,648	76.3	0.5	14.6	1.5	7.1	100.0	548	
Fourth	74.6	1,650	83.7	3.2	4.8	4.0	4.3	100.0	413	
Richest	71.0	1,648	83.1	0.5	6.2	3.1	7.2	100.0	477	
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	66.2	4,946	83.6	0.3	9.1	1.8	5.2	100.0	1,669	
Richest 40 percent	72.8	3,298	83.3	1.7	5.6	3.5	5.8	100.0	890	

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water

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

10.2 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third,¹³⁷ and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide.¹³⁸

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Tables WS.3.1 and WS.3.1R show the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as ‘open defecation’.

Tables WS. 3.2 and WS.3.2R present the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a ‘limited’ service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a ‘basic’ sanitation service, and may be considered ‘safely managed’ depending on how excreta are managed.

Tables WS.3.3 and WS.3.3R show the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta stored in improved pit latrines and septic tanks that are never emptied (or the respondent does not know if these are ever emptied) or excreta buried in a covered pit is classed as ‘safely disposed in situ’ and meets the SDG criteria for a ‘safely managed’ sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered ‘safely managed’.

Tables WS.3.4 and WS.3.4R summarize the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion of household population with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation, or which practise open defecation.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene,¹³⁹ however, the module on handwashing was not included in the 2019 MICS surveys in Serbia. Tables WS.3.6 and WS.3.6R summarize the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water and sanitation services.

¹³⁷ Cairncross, S. et al., ‘Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea’, *International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 39, no. Suppl. 1, 2010, pp. 193–205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹³⁸ WHO, *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015–2020*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

¹³⁹ WHO, UNICEF and JMP, *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2017.
<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Serbia, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility ^A						Unimproved sanitation facility ^B								
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Open latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab									
Total	58.2	37.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	18,105	
Area															
Urban	86.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,571	
Other	18.2	72.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	5.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	7,534	
Region															
Belgrade	75.5	23.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,109	
Vojvodina	50.3	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	5,016	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	52.0	42.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	4,925	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	58.1	33.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	4,055	
Education of household head															
Primary or none	34.6	52.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	8.9	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	3,906	
Secondary	55.7	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	9,371	
Higher	82.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,828	
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	60.4	38.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	98.8	17,290	
In plot/yard	13.1	13.4	1.4	0.0	4.3	63.7	2.4	1.3	0.5	na	0.0	100.0	95.9	731	
Elsewhere	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	72	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	0.0	12	
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	60.2	36.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	15,811	
Hungarian	36.7	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	597	
Bosnian	60.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	458	
Roma	34.1	35.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	25.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	326	
Other/Does not want to declare	46.3	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	914	

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Serbia, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility ^A						Unimproved sanitation facility ^B							
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Open latrine	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab								
Activity status of household head														
Employed	57.0	39.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	9,536
Unemployed	60.3	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.6	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	734
Inactive	59.6	35.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	7,836
Material deprivation														
Three or more	48.5	39.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	8.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	4,537
One or two	56.6	40.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	6,867
None	66.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	6,702
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	24.5	55.7	1.0	0.1	0.9	13.3	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	3,618
Second	41.1	57.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,626
Middle	61.2	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,621
Fourth	76.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,619
Richest	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,621

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A The category “Composting toilet” for “Improved sanitation facility” is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The category “Bucket” for “Unimproved sanitation facility” is not shown because no cases were found.

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities ^A			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,105
Area										
Urban	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,571
Other	97.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,534
Region										
Belgrade	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,109
Vojvodina	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055
Education of household head										
Primary or none	96.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,906
Secondary	98.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,371
Higher	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,828
Location of sanitation facility										
In dwelling	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	17,290
In plot/yard	94.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	na	100.0	731
Elsewhere	90.4	2.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	72
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	12
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,811
Hungarian	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	597
Bosnian	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
Roma	94.3	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	326
Other/Does not want to declare	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	914

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities ^A			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Activity status of household head										
Employed	98.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,536
Unemployed	95.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	734
Inactive	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,836
Material deprivation										
Three or more	96.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,537
One or two	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,867
None	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,702
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,618
Second	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,626
Middle	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,619
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A The category “Public facility” for “Users of unimproved sanitation facilities” is not shown because no cases were found.

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Serbia, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing						
Total	7.2	28.7	16.7	13.3	1.2	0.7	23.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	100.0	45.5	16.9	37.6	7,307	
Area																						
Urban	10.0	37.6	10.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	29.9	3.3	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	46.2	5.1	48.7	1,357	
Other	6.6	26.6	18.2	15.8	1.1	0.7	21.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	45.3	19.6	35.1	5,950	
Region																						
Belgrade	9.1	60.0	1.4	3.1	0.5	0.7	17.9	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	24.6	3.8	71.5	988	
Vojvodina	4.7	33.5	6.9	3.7	3.4	0.0	41.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	52.7	8.5	38.8	2,482	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	13.0	6.9	40.1	22.9	0.0	0.1	9.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	53.1	26.1	20.8	2,232	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.9	32.1	8.5	21.0	0.0	2.4	17.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.3	4.0	0.0	0.6	6.1	0.9	100.0	36.5	25.1	38.5	1,604	
Education of household head																						
Primary or none	5.2	21.2	18.7	14.4	1.3	0.2	21.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	4.1	4.8	0.8	0.3	4.3	0.9	100.0	50.6	21.2	28.2	2,426	
Secondary	8.0	31.2	17.0	13.2	1.2	0.7	23.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	43.9	15.4	40.6	4,056	
Higher	9.0	37.8	9.2	10.5	1.0	1.9	25.5	2.7	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	37.9	11.4	50.7	825	
Type of sanitation facility^A																						
Flush to septic tank	7.8	31.0	18.0	14.4	1.3	0.7	25.0	1.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	44.8	15.7	39.5	6,758	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9	5.9	22.8	28.4	3.3	3.7	26.8	4.1	100.0	53.7	31.7	14.6	549	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(2.5)	(9.4)	(7.9)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.1)	(33.4)	(39.5)	37	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(26.7)	100.0	(74.4)	(25.6)	(0.0)	32	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	6.1	23.9	28.2	3.8	2.1	27.6	2.9	100.0	54.4	32.0	13.6	480	

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Serbia, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities						Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities				
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere						Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing
Ethnicity of household head																					
Serbian	7.0	29.3	17.9	14.3	0.6	0.8	22.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	44.9	17.0	38.1	6,083
Hungarian	11.4	26.2	6.5	2.6	10.1	0.0	33.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	46.6	15.8	37.6	377
Bosnian	1.3	0.0	26.7	30.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	55.7	43.0	1.3	166
Roma	3.4	21.4	9.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	1.6	1.9	8.9	15.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	10.8	2.8	100.0	58.1	6.4	35.5	204
Other/Does not want to declare	9.9	35.2	8.7	7.8	2.7	0.0	29.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	42.8	11.8	45.4	477
Activity status of household head																					
Employed	6.4	27.3	17.3	14.4	1.2	0.8	24.4	2.1	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	47.2	17.4	35.5	3,962
Unemployed	3.4	26.6	25.7	9.2	1.0	0.0	15.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	5.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.4	100.0	51.0	16.5	32.5	270
Inactive	8.6	30.6	15.0	12.2	1.3	0.6	22.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.2	100.0	42.8	16.3	40.9	3,074
Material deprivation																					
Three or more	5.6	26.4	14.4	9.8	1.6	0.3	21.7	1.1	0.6	1.2	4.7	5.4	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.0	100.0	47.7	17.5	34.8	2,220
One or two	5.0	28.0	19.9	17.8	1.3	1.0	21.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	44.9	20.4	34.7	2,890
None	11.7	31.7	14.8	10.8	0.7	0.6	27.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	44.0	11.7	44.3	2,197
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	5.0	18.9	16.0	15.8	0.8	0.6	20.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	4.9	6.1	0.7	0.8	5.7	0.9	100.0	49.1	23.3	27.6	2,565
Second	7.2	28.8	22.4	14.9	1.3	0.1	23.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.7	16.2	36.1	2,067
Middle	9.0	38.6	14.8	9.8	1.7	0.9	23.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	11.5	48.5	1,393
Fourth	11.6	35.1	12.4	13.3	2.3	2.3	20.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.4	15.6	49.0	837
Richest	6.0	41.2	8.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	40.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.7	1.9	47.4	445

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

^a The category “Composting toilet” is not shown because no cases were found.

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2019									
	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹						
Total	18.4	6.8	15.2	58.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,105
Area									
Urban	5.9	0.7	6.3	86.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,571
Other	35.8	15.4	27.7	18.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,534
Region									
Belgrade	5.9	0.9	17.2	75.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,109
Vojvodina	26.1	4.2	19.2	50.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	24.1	11.8	9.4	52.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.4	9.9	15.2	58.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055
Education of household head									
Primary or none	31.4	13.1	17.5	34.7	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,906
Secondary	19.0	6.7	17.6	55.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,371
Higher	6.5	2.0	8.7	82.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,828
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	17.3	6.5	14.7	60.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,811
Hungarian	29.4	10.0	23.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	597
Bosnian	20.2	15.6	0.5	60.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
Roma	36.4	4.0	22.2	34.1	0.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	326
Other/Does not want to declare	22.3	6.1	23.7	46.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	914
Activity status of household head									
Employed	19.6	7.2	14.7	57.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,536
Unemployed	18.8	6.1	12.0	60.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	734
Inactive	16.8	6.4	16.1	59.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,836
Material deprivation									
Three or more	23.3	8.5	17.0	48.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,537
One or two	18.9	8.6	14.6	56.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,867
None	14.4	3.8	14.5	66.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,702

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2019										
	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)				Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹							
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	34.8	16.5	19.6	24.5	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,618	
Second	27.2	9.2	20.6	41.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,626	
Middle	15.4	4.4	18.7	61.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621	
Fourth	8.2	3.6	11.3	76.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,619	
Richest	6.2	0.2	5.8	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,621	

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 – Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water and sanitation

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Drinking water ^A				Sanitation					Basic drinking water and sanitation service	Number of household members
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total		
Total	99.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	18,105
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.7	10,571
Other	99.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	97.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	7,534
Region											
Belgrade	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.9	4,109
Vojvodina	99.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	97.3	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	96.7	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	97.2	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	95.7	4,055
Education of household head											
Primary or none	98.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	96.3	0.5	2.9	0.2	100.0	94.8	3,906
Secondary	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	9,371
Higher	99.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,828
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	99.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.8	15,811
Hungarian	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	597
Bosnian	96.0	2.8	1.3	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	92.4	458
Roma	99.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	94.3	2.4	0.3	3.0	100.0	93.4	326
Other/Does not want to declare	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	97.1	914
Activity status of household head											
Employed	99.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	98.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	97.6	9,536
Unemployed	98.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	95.5	1.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	734
Inactive	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	98.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.0	7,836
Material deprivation											
Three or more	99.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	96.9	0.6	2.3	0.3	100.0	95.9	4,537
One or two	99.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	98.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	6,867
None	99.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.6	6,702

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water and sanitation

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Drinking water ^A				Sanitation					Basic drinking water and sanitation service	
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	94.7	0.7	4.3	0.3	100.0	93.1	3,618
Second	99.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	3,626
Middle	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	3,621
Fourth	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,619
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,621

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^AThe category “Surface water” is not shown because no cases were found.

Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other ^A	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where											
Total	49.0	22.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	18.8	0.1	3.5	1.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	93.0	8,244	
Area															
Urban	65.1	17.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	10.0	0.1	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	100.0	94.1	5,497	
Other	16.9	33.5	1.6	0.2	2.1	36.6	0.0	2.9	3.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	90.9	2,748	
Education of household head															
None	45.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	18.8	0.3	3.5	3.0	0.7	5.0	100.0	87.8	932	
Primary	46.4	22.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	21.0	0.1	3.9	1.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	92.6	5,822	
Secondary or higher	61.5	23.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	10.5	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	1,490	
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	64.7	28.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	na	100.0	95.2	6,045	
In plot/yard	4.4	6.6	0.7	0.0	3.3	77.8	0.4	0.1	6.3	0.4	na	100.0	93.2	1,928	
Elsewhere	31.6	8.2	1.6	10.9	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.4	na	100.0	80.6	146	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	126	
Activity status of household head															
Employed	47.0	23.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	21.2	0.2	3.1	1.7	0.1	1.4	100.0	93.7	4,567	
Unemployed	46.1	14.7	2.4	0.0	3.1	27.1	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	100.0	93.4	707	
Inactive	52.9	22.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	13.3	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	91.8	2,970	
Material deprivation															
Three or more	48.4	20.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	21.1	0.1	3.3	2.0	0.4	1.8	100.0	92.5	6,842	
Two	50.6	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	799	
None or one	53.5	37.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	604	

Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other ^A	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where										
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	13.6	6.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	59.7	0.4	0.5	6.7	1.3	7.2	100.0	84.3	1,647
Second	36.3	23.3	0.6	1.4	1.5	27.5	0.0	7.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	90.6	1,650
Middle	56.3	29.6	2.3	0.7	0.3	5.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,648
Fourth	72.8	21.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,650
Richest	66.2	31.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	1,648
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	35.4	19.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	30.9	0.1	4.3	2.8	0.6	2.5	100.0	89.9	4,946
Richest 40 percent	69.5	26.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	3,298

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A Includes 1 unweighted case of “Bucket”, as well as “Other” sanitation facilities.

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2R: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities ^A			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	86.4	5.8	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	8,244
Area										
Urban	87.5	5.6	0.6	0.3	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	5,497
Other	84.2	6.1	0.3	0.2	5.2	0.9	0.0	3.1	100.0	2,748
Education of household head										
None	79.6	7.6	0.6	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.0	5.0	100.0	932
Primary	85.9	5.8	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	5,822
Secondary or higher	92.8	4.6	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,490
Location of sanitation facility										
In dwelling	93.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.0	na	100.0	6,045
In plot/yard	75.6	15.9	1.5	0.2	5.1	1.7	0.0	na	100.0	1,928
Elsewhere	29.7	29.4	7.7	13.8	7.5	9.4	2.6	na	100.0	146
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	126
Activity status of household head										
Employed	86.2	6.5	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	4,567
Unemployed	85.3	6.7	1.4	0.0	4.5	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	707
Inactive	87.0	4.5	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.4	0.1	1.8	100.0	2,970
Material deprivation										
Three or more	85.0	6.7	0.6	0.3	4.9	0.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	6,842
Two	92.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	799
None or one	94.9	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	62.3	18.8	1.8	1.4	5.9	2.6	0.0	7.2	100.0	1,647
Second	84.6	5.5	0.6	0.0	8.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,650
Middle	91.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648
Fourth	96.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650
Richest	97.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,648
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	79.6	9.0	0.8	0.5	6.5	1.0	0.1	2.5	100.0	4,946
Richest 40 percent	96.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,298

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A The category “Public facility” is not shown because no cases were found.

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3R: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing						
Total	7.9	21.0	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.6	14.4	0.9	3.0	9.1	8.0	8.9	0.8	1.7	14.1	2.0	100.0	41.6	15.0	43.4	3,558	
Area																						
Urban	12.8	22.3	1.0	5.1	0.1	1.1	17.3	1.8	3.0	8.7	2.8	3.7	1.8	1.1	14.7	2.8	100.0	40.4	10.6	49.1	1,530	
Other	4.2	20.1	2.9	5.5	0.0	0.2	12.2	0.3	2.9	9.5	12.0	12.8	0.0	2.2	13.7	1.5	100.0	42.5	18.4	39.1	2,027	
Education of household head																						
None	13.0	9.9	2.3	5.4	0.0	0.2	17.6	1.7	2.6	11.8	7.9	3.6	0.0	0.3	20.9	2.9	100.0	53.3	9.0	37.7	392	
Primary	7.5	22.4	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.8	13.1	0.7	3.3	9.4	8.2	10.4	0.7	2.1	13.7	2.2	100.0	39.6	14.9	45.5	2,636	
Secondary or higher	6.3	22.3	3.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	18.5	1.7	1.5	5.9	7.4	5.1	1.4	1.2	11.1	0.6	100.0	43.1	19.9	37.0	530	
Type of sanitation facility																						
Flush to septic tank	15.2	40.2	3.9	10.2	0.1	1.1	27.5	1.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	33.3	10.3	56.5	1,861	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	19.2	16.9	18.6	1.6	3.6	29.6	4.3	100.0	50.8	20.2	29.0	1,696	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	39.7	11.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	24.2	10.6	100.0	46.3	9.8	43.9	73	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	22.7	15.6	37.1	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	34.5	37.1	28.4	64	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	17.7	17.2	18.4	1.7	4.0	30.4	4.2	100.0	51.9	20.1	28.0	1,553	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Activity status of household head																						
Employed	6.5	18.1	2.9	6.7	0.1	0.8	15.5	0.9	2.8	8.3	8.1	8.4	0.4	2.3	15.7	2.7	100.0	45.8	15.5	38.7	2,099	
Unemployed	4.0	18.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	7.6	19.3	9.1	14.9	1.5	1.4	15.2	0.0	100.0	32.5	16.9	50.6	335	
Inactive	11.8	27.4	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.4	14.2	1.2	1.9	7.7	7.6	8.0	1.3	0.7	10.9	1.4	100.0	36.5	13.6	49.9	1,124	
Material deprivation																						
Three or more	7.5	17.6	1.9	4.8	0.0	0.7	13.0	0.8	3.2	10.3	8.7	10.1	0.9	2.1	16.0	2.3	100.0	42.7	15.8	41.5	2,950	
Two	11.8	36.7	0.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	8.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	35.4	12.5	52.1	350	
None or one	7.3	38.6	6.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	22.0	2.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.9	100.0	36.9	9.5	53.7	258	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.3	4.0	13.7	16.8	19.1	0.7	2.9	28.3	4.6	100.0	55.7	19.8	24.4	1,156	
Second	6.6	19.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	12.6	0.3	3.0	14.2	8.9	10.5	1.3	2.5	14.1	1.6	100.0	39.5	13.7	46.8	874	
Middle	12.8	27.1	3.6	12.5	0.2	0.1	20.2	2.0	4.4	5.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	8.4	0.8	100.0	36.2	14.4	49.3	622	
Fourth	12.1	36.5	0.9	8.6	0.0	2.5	29.3	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.9	8.6	57.4	390	
Richest	16.2	45.5	4.6	11.9	0.0	0.6	19.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.7	11.9	62.3	516	
Wealth index																						
Poorest 60 percent	5.7	14.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.3	11.2	0.7	3.7	11.8	10.6	11.9	1.0	2.1	18.9	2.8	100.0	45.8	16.5	37.6	2,651	
Richest 40 percent	14.4	41.6	3.0	10.5	0.0	1.4	23.8	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.3	10.5	60.2	906	

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.4R: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019									
	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Total	Number of household members	
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹						
Total	18.0	6.5	18.7	49.8	5.5	1.5	100.0	8,244	
Area									
Urban	11.2	2.9	13.7	66.2	5.2	0.8	100.0	5,497	
Other	31.4	13.5	28.8	17.1	6.1	3.1	100.0	2,748	
Education of household head									
None	22.4	3.8	15.9	45.7	7.2	5.0	100.0	932	
Primary	17.9	6.8	20.6	47.4	6.0	1.4	100.0	5,822	
Secondary or higher	15.3	7.1	13.2	62.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,490	
Activity status of household head									
Employed	21.0	7.1	17.8	47.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	4,567	
Unemployed	15.4	8.0	23.9	46.1	5.4	1.2	100.0	707	
Inactive	13.8	5.2	18.9	54.0	6.3	1.8	100.0	2,970	
Material deprivation									
Three or more	18.4	6.8	17.9	49.3	5.7	1.8	100.0	6,842	
Two	15.5	5.5	22.8	50.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	799	
None or one	15.8	4.0	22.9	54.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	604	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.1	13.9	17.1	14.1	8.4	7.2	100.0	1,647	
Second	20.9	7.3	24.8	37.7	9.0	0.4	100.0	1,650	
Middle	13.7	5.4	18.6	57.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	1,648	
Fourth	8.0	2.0	13.6	73.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,650	
Richest	8.1	3.7	19.5	66.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,648	
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	24.6	8.9	20.2	36.3	7.6	2.5	100.0	4,946	
Richest 40 percent	8.0	2.9	16.6	70.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	3,298	

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 – Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.6R: Drinking water and sanitation

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:											Number of household members
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Basic drinking water and sanitation service	
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total		
Total	98.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	86.4	6.6	5.5	1.5	100.0	85.3	8,244
Area												
Urban	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.5	6.5	5.2	0.8	100.0	87.0	5,497
Other	96.2	1.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	84.2	6.6	6.1	3.1	100.0	81.7	2,748
Education of household head												
None	97.7	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	79.6	8.2	7.2	5.0	100.0	78.6	932
Primary	98.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	85.9	6.7	6.0	1.4	100.0	84.9	5,822
Secondary or higher	98.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	4.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	90.8	1,490
Activity status of household head												
Employed	98.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	86.2	7.4	4.9	1.4	100.0	85.3	4,567
Unemployed	96.6	2.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	85.3	8.1	5.4	1.2	100.0	83.2	707
Inactive	97.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	87.0	4.9	6.3	1.8	100.0	85.7	2,970
Material deprivation												
Three or more	97.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	85.0	7.5	5.7	1.8	100.0	83.6	6,842
Two	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.6	1.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	91.8	799
None or one	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	2.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	94.9	604
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.7	1.4	4.4	0.4	100.0	62.3	22.0	8.4	7.2	100.0	59.0	1,647
Second	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	84.6	6.1	9.0	0.4	100.0	84.2	1,650
Middle	98.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.8	2.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	89.8	1,648
Fourth	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	95.8	1,650
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,648
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	97.0	1.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	79.6	10.3	7.6	2.5	100.0	77.7	4,946
Richest 40 percent	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	96.6	3,298

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

10.3 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁴⁰

Tables WS.4.1 and WS.4.1R show the percentage of women and girls aged 15–49 who menstruated in the last 12 months and who reported having a private place to wash and change while at home. These tables also present data on whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during their last menstruation. Tables WS.4.2 and WS.4.2R show the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹⁴⁰ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A			Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/No materials					
Total	0.5	97.8	1.6	100.0	98.4	98.9	97.4	3,527
Area								
Urban	0.5	98.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	98.8	97.4	2,215
Other	0.5	97.7	1.9	100.0	98.1	99.2	97.5	1,312
Region								
Belgrade	0.6	98.6	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.5	97.6	858
Vojvodina	0.8	97.6	1.6	100.0	98.4	98.3	97.1	1,044
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.3	96.4	3.3	100.0	96.7	99.4	96.1	893
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.4	99.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.3	732
Age								
15–19	0.6	97.6	1.8	100.0	98.2	99.5	97.7	380
15–17	1.1	98.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	99.1	98.3	203
18–19	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	97.0	177
20–24	1.2	97.9	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.1	97.1	434
25–29	0.1	98.5	1.4	100.0	98.6	99.2	97.8	424
30–39	0.6	97.3	2.1	100.0	97.9	99.3	97.3	1,145
40–49	0.3	98.3	1.5	100.0	98.5	98.7	97.5	1,144
Education								
Primary or none	1.1	96.4	2.5	100.0	97.5	97.9	95.4	269
Secondary	0.4	97.5	2.1	100.0	97.9	99.2	97.2	1,796
Higher	0.6	98.6	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.0	1,462

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A			Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/No materials					
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	0.5	97.9	1.6	100.0	98.4	99.1	97.5	3,064
Hungarian	0.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	98.7	97.0	102
Bosnian	2.5	97.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	99.4	99.2	101
Roma	0.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	92.7	91.2	78
Other/Does not want to declare	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	99.2	97.5	182
Activity status								
Employed	0.3	98.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	99.3	97.7	2,112
Unemployed	1.0	97.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	99.4	98.2	428
Inactive	0.8	97.8	1.4	100.0	98.6	98.0	96.6	986
Material deprivation								
Three or more	0.5	98.1	1.4	100.0	98.6	98.6	97.4	755
One or two	0.5	97.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	99.3	97.4	1,300
None	0.5	98.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	98.8	97.4	1,472
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.8	98.4	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.2	97.4	460
Second	0.6	97.1	2.2	100.0	97.8	99.6	97.6	647
Middle	0.9	97.3	1.8	100.0	98.2	99.5	97.7	753
Fourth	0.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	98.9	98.4	809
Richest	0.4	97.1	2.5	100.0	97.5	98.4	96.2	857

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth.

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	9.2	3,527
Area		
Urban	8.4	2,215
Other	10.5	1,312
Region		
Belgrade	8.6	858
Vojvodina	10.1	1,044
Sumadija and Western Serbia	10.2	893
Southern and Eastern Serbia	7.3	732
Age		
15–19	14.0	380
20–24	11.5	434
25–29	9.9	424
30–39	7.1	1,145
40–49	8.4	1,144
Education		
Primary or none	13.4	269
Secondary	9.6	1,796
Higher	7.9	1,462
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	8.9	3,064
Hungarian	16.1	102
Bosnian	11.2	101
Roma	8.0	78
Other/Does not want to declare	9.8	182
Activity status		
Employed	7.4	2,112
Unemployed	14.6	428
Inactive	10.6	986
Material deprivation		
Three or more	14.5	755
One or two	7.8	1,300
None	7.6	1,472
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.4	460
Second	9.1	647
Middle	8.8	753
Fourth	8.8	809
Richest	8.2	857

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Table WS.4.1R: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A		Other/No materials	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable						
Total	3.4	94.9	1.7	100.0	98.3	96.5	94.9	1,694
Area								
Urban	2.9	95.5	1.6	100.0	98.4	96.5	95.0	1,155
Other	4.5	93.6	2.0	100.0	98.0	96.6	94.6	539
Age								
15–19	3.2	95.2	1.6	100.0	98.4	96.5	94.9	320
15–17	1.7	96.8	1.6	100.0	98.4	97.3	95.7	190
18–19	5.5	92.9	1.6	100.0	98.4	95.4	93.7	131
20–24	3.1	96.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	97.9	97.0	308
25–29	3.5	94.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	95.5	93.0	277
30–39	3.9	94.1	2.0	100.0	98.0	96.2	94.1	418
40–49	3.2	95.2	1.6	100.0	98.4	96.5	95.3	371
Education								
None	5.0	94.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	97.7	97.2	194
Primary	3.9	94.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	96.1	94.2	1,166
Secondary or higher	0.8	98.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	97.1	95.9	334
Activity status								
Employed	3.1	95.9	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.0	97.0	423
Unemployed	2.2	95.3	2.5	100.0	97.5	96.7	94.2	276
Inactive	3.8	94.3	1.9	100.0	98.1	95.8	94.1	995
Activity status of household head								
Employed	3.4	94.9	1.6	100.0	98.4	97.1	95.6	982
Unemployed	4.4	91.7	4.0	100.0	96.0	97.2	93.2	180
Inactive	3.0	95.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	95.2	94.0	532

Table WS.4.1R: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation				Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials^A			Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	Other/No materials					
Material deprivation								
Three or more	3.6	94.4	2.0	100.0	98.0	96.3	94.3	1,393
Two	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	97.5	160
None or one	2.6	96.5	0.8	100.0	99.2	97.9	97.1	141
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.2	90.1	1.7	100.0	98.3	88.5	86.8	302
Second	5.1	92.5	2.3	100.0	97.7	98.1	95.8	342
Middle	1.3	96.8	1.9	100.0	98.1	97.5	95.6	338
Fourth	1.2	97.9	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.9	98.4	353
Richest	1.8	96.3	2.0	100.0	98.0	98.6	96.6	359
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	4.8	93.3	2.0	100.0	98.0	94.9	92.9	981
Richest 40 percent	1.5	97.1	1.4	100.0	98.6	98.7	97.5	713

¹MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management

^AAppropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2R: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	14.8	1,694
Area		
Urban	14.3	1,155
Other	15.7	539
Age		
15–19	16.6	320
20–24	12.1	308
25–29	12.1	277
30–39	12.8	418
40–49	19.6	371
Education		
None	14.7	194
Primary	14.7	1,166
Secondary or higher	15.1	334
Activity status		
Employed	16.4	423
Unemployed	12.5	276
Inactive	14.7	995
Activity status of household head		
Employed	16.0	982
Unemployed	13.6	180
Inactive	12.8	532
Material deprivation		
Three or more	14.9	1,393
Two	17.3	160
None or one	10.3	141
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.9	302
Second	15.9	342
Middle	15.2	338
Fourth	12.0	353
Richest	16.0	359
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	15.3	981
Richest 40 percent	14.0	713

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁴¹ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age, while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17.

Functional domains covered in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour. Functional domains covered in the Questionnaire for Children Aged 5–17 are as follows: seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children aged 2–17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

The 2019 MICS surveys in Serbia assessed the attitudes of respondents towards children with disabilities by adding a survey-specific module to the Household Questionnaire, developed as part the 2014 Serbia MICS surveys. Respondents were asked to express their attitudes towards different aspects of inclusion of children with disabilities related to their living environment, participation in education, the effect they have on other children and their life prospects, by agreeing or disagreeing with five statements.

A composite indicator on positive attitudes was calculated as a percentage of respondents who expressed positive attitudes toward children with disabilities on all five statements.

Respondents categorized as having a positive attitude mostly agreed or strongly agreed that:

- it is better for children with disabilities to live in the family;
- it is better for children with disabilities to attend mainstream schools;
- children with disabilities can achieve a lot in life with adequate support;

and mostly disagreed or strongly disagreed that:

- children with disabilities have a negative influence on the everyday life of other children in the family; and
- children with disabilities have a negative impact on the work of other students in schools.

Table EQ.1.5 presents the findings on attitudes towards children with disabilities, with separate panels on children with physical or sensory disabilities and children with intellectual disabilities.

The same information relating to children living in Roma settlements and attitudes towards children with disabilities is presented in Tables EQ.1.1R to EQ.1.5R.

¹⁴¹ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations. Accessed 31 August 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia, 2019										
	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning ^B	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	1,131
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	579
Female	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	552
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	664
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	467
Region										
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	300
Vojvodina	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	276
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	304
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	4.1	0.5	0.2	4.4	251
Age										
2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	2.5	384
3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	380
4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	367
Early childhood education attendance^C										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	452
Not attending	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	294
Mother's education										
Primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.1	3.6	1.6	0.0	4.1	120
Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	505
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	506
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	945
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	47
Roma	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(4.9)	54
Other/Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	64

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning ^B	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's activity status										
Employed	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	732
Unemployed	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.8	125
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	274
Activity status of household head										
Employed	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	812
Unemployed	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.7	1.3	0.0	3.7	55
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	264
Material deprivation										
Three or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	246
One or two	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	401
None	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	484
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.9	193
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	183
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	3.8	182
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	268
Richest	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	306

^A Functional difficulty for children aged 2–4 years are defined as having responded “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot at all” to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category “A lot more” is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Findings in the learning domain for the Southern and Eastern Serbia region should be treated with caution.

^C Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

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

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

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Total	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.8	4.9	2,655	
Sex																
Male	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.7	6.3	1,435	
Female	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	3.2	1,220	
Area																
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.7	5.1	1,582	
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.9	4.7	1,073	
Region																
Belgrade	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	3.2	579	
Vojvodina	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	3.0	2.6	1.6	8.5	759	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	2.9	747	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.5	4.6	570	
Age																
5–9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.6	4.4	989	
10–14	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.8	5.1	1,037	
15–17	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.0	1.1	5.4	630	
School attendance																
Attending ^B	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	4.8	2,575	
Not attending	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.7	5.8	5.0	3.2	3.2	0.6	3.2	1.2	4.3	0.6	8.9	80	
Mother's education^C																
Primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	4.4	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	3.7	1.8	7.7	373	
Secondary	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	4.8	1,461	
Higher	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.9	813	

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	4.1	2,221
Hungarian	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.8	100
Bosnian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	7.4	124
Roma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	10.1	99
Other/Does not want to declare	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	3.9	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	1.0	7.8	9.1	13.2	112
Mother's activity status^C															
Employed	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	4.3	1,837
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	309
Inactive	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.5	0.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	4.6	1.2	10.3	501
Activity status of household head															
Employed	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	5.0	1,837
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	4.8	131
Inactive	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.5	4.7	688
Material deprivation															
Three or more	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.3	3.0	1.0	7.9	672
One or two	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.1	4.9	979
None	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.9	1,004
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	4.9	405
Second	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	3.8	480
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.8	5.3	552
Fourth	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.4	3.0	1.9	5.7	546
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.3	4.8	672

^A Functional difficulty for children aged 5–17 years are defined as having responded “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot at all” to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category “Daily” is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who:			Number of children aged 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses or contact lenses	Number of children aged 2–17 years who wear glasses or contact lenses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses or contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	8.7	0.2	0.5	3,786	0.9	328	(*)	7	(*)	18
Sex										
Male	6.8	0.2	0.7	2,014	1.4	137	(*)	5	(*)	14
Female	10.8	0.1	0.2	1,772	0.5	191	(*)	2	(*)	4
Area										
Urban	9.1	0.1	0.4	2,246	1.1	204	(*)	1	(*)	9
Other	8.1	0.4	0.6	1,540	0.6	124	(*)	6	(*)	9
Region										
Belgrade	7.2	0.1	0.4	879	(3.6)	63	(*)	1	(*)	3
Vojvodina	11.5	0.0	0.4	1,035	0.0	119	–	0	(*)	4
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.0	0.5	0.6	1,051	0.0	73	(*)	5	(*)	6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9	0.1	0.5	821	1.0	73	(*)	1	(*)	4
Age										
2–4	1.6	0.5	0.5	1,131	(*)	18	(*)	6	(*)	6
5–9	7.3	0.1	0.2	989	1.7	72	(*)	1	(*)	2
10–14	13.4	0.0	0.1	1,037	0.8	139	–	0	(*)	1
15–17	15.8	0.0	1.4	630	(0.0)	99	–	0	(*)	9
Mother's education^A										
Primary or none	6.9	0.0	0.4	493	(*)	34	–	0	(*)	2
Secondary	9.2	0.3	0.7	1,966	1.1	182	(*)	5	(*)	14
Higher	8.5	0.1	0.1	1,319	0.9	112	(*)	2	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	8.9	0.2	0.4	3,166	1.1	282	(*)	7	(*)	14
Hungarian	12.6	0.0	3.0	120	(*)	15	–	0	(*)	4
Bosnian	4.1	0.0	0.0	171	(*)	7	–	0	–	0
Roma	4.1	0.0	0.0	153	(*)	6	–	0	–	0
Other/Does not want to declare	10.3	0.0	0.0	176	(*)	18	–	0	–	0

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who:			Number of children aged 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses or contact lenses	Number of children aged 2–17 years who wear glasses or contact lenses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses or contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's activity status^A										
Employed	9.4	0.1	0.3	2,569	0.9	240	(*)	3	(*)	7
Unemployed	8.3	0.0	0.0	434	(2.0)	36	–	0	–	0
Inactive	6.7	0.5	1.4	775	(0.0)	52	(*)	4	(*)	11
Activity status of household head										
Employed	8.4	0.1	0.3	2,649	1.0	222	(*)	2	(*)	8
Unemployed	8.8	0.0	0.0	186	(*)	16	–	0	–	0
Inactive	9.4	0.5	1.0	951	0.0	90	(*)	5	(*)	9
Material deprivation										
Three or more	6.7	0.1	0.5	918	(2.0)	61	(*)	1	(*)	5
One or two	10.3	0.3	0.8	1,380	0.5	143	(*)	4	(*)	11
None	8.4	0.2	0.1	1,488	0.8	124	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.3	0.0	0.0	598	(*)	32	–	0	–	0
Second	9.5	0.5	0.8	662	(0.0)	63	(*)	4	(*)	6
Middle	9.3	0.3	0.6	734	(0.0)	68	(*)	2	(*)	5
Fourth	8.0	0.1	0.8	813	1.9	65	(*)	1	(*)	6
Richest	10.3	0.1	0.1	978	1.0	100	(*)	1	(*)	1

^AThe disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty, Serbia, 2019						
	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children aged 2–17 years
Total	1.6	1,131	4.9	2,655	3.9	3,786
Sex						
Male	1.8	579	6.3	1,435	5.0	2,014
Female	1.4	552	3.2	1,220	2.7	1,772
Area						
Urban	1.2	664	5.1	1,582	3.9	2,246
Other	2.1	467	4.7	1,073	3.9	1,540
Region						
Belgrade	1.0	300	3.2	579	2.4	879
Vojvodina	0.6	276	8.5	759	6.4	1,035
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.7	304	2.9	747	2.3	1,051
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.4	251	4.6	570	4.5	821
Mother's education^A						
Primary or none	4.1	120	7.7	373	6.8	493
Secondary	1.7	505	4.8	1,461	4.0	1,966
Higher	0.9	506	3.9	813	2.7	1,319
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	1.4	945	4.1	2,221	3.3	3,166
Hungarian	(*)	21	5.8	100	4.8	120
Bosnian	(2.7)	47	7.4	124	6.1	171
Roma	(4.9)	54	10.1	99	8.3	153
Other/Does not want to declare	(1.6)	64	13.2	112	9.0	176
Mother's activity status^A						
Employed	1.3	732	4.3	1,837	3.5	2,569
Unemployed	1.8	125	0.0	309	0.5	434
Inactive	2.3	274	10.3	501	7.4	775
Activity status of household head						
Employed	1.7	812	5.0	1,837	4.0	2,649
Unemployed	3.7	55	4.8	131	4.4	186
Inactive	0.9	264	4.7	688	3.7	951
Material deprivation						
Three or more	2.6	246	7.9	672	6.5	918
One or two	1.4	401	4.9	979	3.9	1,380
None	1.3	484	2.9	1,004	2.4	1,488
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.9	193	4.9	405	4.3	598
Second	0.8	183	3.8	480	2.9	662
Middle	3.8	182	5.3	552	4.9	734
Fourth	0.6	268	5.7	546	4.0	813
Richest	0.8	306	4.8	672	3.6	978
¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty						
^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.						
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table EQ.1.5: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire by specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
Total	84.4	77.5	47.6	58.7	95.1	36.3	78.7	65.7	24.2	38.7	87.2	17.3	6,346
Sex													
Male	83.1	76.7	46.8	57.8	95.0	35.2	77.5	64.3	23.8	38.0	87.2	16.5	2,387
Female	85.2	77.9	48.1	59.2	95.1	36.9	79.5	66.6	24.4	39.1	87.3	17.7	3,959
Area													
Urban	85.0	78.9	47.2	60.1	95.5	36.4	79.5	66.7	22.4	39.3	86.3	16.7	3,926
Other	83.5	75.0	48.3	56.3	94.4	36.1	77.6	64.3	27.1	37.6	88.6	18.2	2,420
Region													
Belgrade	80.0	75.5	41.0	59.3	95.0	28.6	73.5	60.0	18.0	34.1	78.1	11.6	1,535
Vojvodina	82.3	74.8	44.9	57.2	94.3	30.8	80.0	65.5	28.1	43.9	89.5	18.2	1,890
Sumadija and Western Serbia	89.9	82.9	53.2	59.6	96.0	44.5	80.0	68.7	24.6	33.2	89.7	19.5	1,595
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.1	76.8	52.6	59.1	95.1	42.9	81.4	69.2	25.3	43.0	91.5	19.9	1,327
Age													
15–29	90.1	86.6	49.1	72.1	98.2	39.2	84.1	77.9	26.0	53.3	89.7	19.1	493
30–39	86.7	85.0	47.9	65.8	97.9	40.2	82.4	72.0	26.2	43.4	88.7	20.3	853
40–49	88.5	82.8	47.4	61.0	96.2	39.4	83.7	73.3	25.7	41.2	88.2	19.6	969
50–59	84.0	77.7	49.0	60.2	95.7	37.9	79.4	66.3	24.2	42.4	88.1	18.1	1,198
60+	81.5	71.7	46.8	52.8	93.1	32.8	74.8	58.9	22.8	32.2	85.6	14.9	2,833
Education of respondent													
Primary or none	81.2	67.8	46.7	48.3	91.3	31.3	76.3	55.4	28.3	32.6	87.1	17.6	1,378
Secondary	85.2	79.4	49.1	61.1	95.9	38.5	79.7	69.3	25.2	40.8	88.6	19.0	3,004
Higher	85.5	81.3	46.1	62.3	96.5	36.3	78.9	67.6	19.8	39.6	85.1	14.4	1,964

Table EQ.1.5: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire by specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire	
	Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported			
Ethnicity of the household head														
Serbian	84.5	78.1	47.9	58.9	95.2	36.6	78.7	66.5	23.6	38.7	86.9	17.0	5,547	
Hungarian	79.5	64.8	33.6	46.0	92.8	20.9	84.2	55.6	23.5	32.1	90.2	14.3	263	
Bosnian	94.6	90.2	69.4	79.4	98.2	64.5	64.8	57.1	34.7	40.1	90.4	31.3	111	
Roma	86.1	73.5	56.7	59.3	96.5	42.2	83.1	67.0	39.2	42.5	96.4	22.4	83	
Other/Does not want to declare	83.9	73.1	44.5	58.3	94.2	31.4	79.0	64.1	27.1	41.9	86.8	17.3	344	
Activity status														
Employed	85.1	79.8	46.5	60.9	96.6	37.0	80.0	68.5	24.0	41.0	88.2	17.9	2,773	
Unemployed	89.6	87.2	54.9	65.3	97.6	47.2	85.9	77.2	27.0	44.9	91.2	23.8	392	
Inactive	83.2	74.2	47.7	56.0	93.4	34.2	76.7	61.9	24.0	35.8	85.9	15.9	3,181	
Activity status of household head														
Employed	85.4	79.6	47.6	61.3	96.5	37.8	80.6	68.8	24.7	42.3	87.9	18.3	2,993	
Unemployed	91.6	86.8	54.2	69.5	98.1	47.6	85.4	78.6	32.8	47.8	91.9	29.0	231	
Inactive	83.0	74.7	47.1	55.4	93.5	33.9	76.5	61.9	23.0	34.5	86.2	15.4	3,122	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	83.9	74.4	48.3	55.2	93.3	35.6	77.3	62.5	27.7	38.1	87.5	19.0	1,680	
One or two	84.0	75.6	47.0	56.9	95.0	36.2	78.9	65.3	24.2	36.9	87.6	17.6	2,416	
None	85.3	81.7	47.9	63.2	96.5	36.8	79.7	68.6	21.6	40.9	86.6	15.6	2,250	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	82.3	70.1	47.4	52.0	92.9	34.8	75.8	59.1	28.1	36.5	89.4	19.2	1,517	
Second	85.5	78.8	49.4	58.1	95.8	36.9	80.3	67.5	26.0	38.0	89.7	18.6	1,229	
Middle	85.7	79.9	48.9	59.5	95.1	37.0	76.9	68.3	22.8	39.3	87.4	15.7	1,240	
Fourth	84.4	79.7	46.3	61.1	96.0	36.7	79.6	67.4	22.7	41.2	86.7	16.5	1,204	
Richest	84.7	80.6	46.2	64.9	96.2	36.2	82.1	68.1	20.2	38.9	82.1	15.8	1,157	

Table EQ.1.1R: Child functioning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	3.2	653
Sex										
Male	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.4	4.6	318
Female	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.0	335
Area										
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	3.2	455
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	3.2	198
Age										
2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	4.1	233
3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.0	3.3	208
4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	212
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	31
Not attending	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.8	389
Mother's education										
None	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.3	3.7	72
Primary	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	3.5	464
Secondary or higher	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	117
Mother's activity status										
Employed	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	4.0	93
Unemployed	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	66
Inactive	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	3.1	494
Activity status of household head										
Employed	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	3.2	382
Unemployed	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	55
Inactive	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.0	3.8	216

Table EQ.1.1R: Child functioning (children aged 2–4 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Material deprivation										
Three or more	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	3.2	545
Two	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	63
None or one	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	45
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.7	4.3	164
Second	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	137
Middle	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	4.1	133
Fourth	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	4.0	119
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	99
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	3.4	434
Richest 40 percent	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.8	219

^A Functional difficulty for children aged 2–4 years are defined as having responded “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot at all” to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category “A lot more” is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

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

Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	3.9	3.7	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.5	7.2	4.8	13.9	2,056
Sex															
Male	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.7	4.7	3.6	0.7	0.4	2.3	1.0	7.8	3.9	13.8	1,097
Female	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	3.0	3.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.1	6.4	5.8	14.0	959
Area															
Urban	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.8	4.2	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.9	8.2	5.7	14.7	1,399
Other	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	5.1	2.8	12.3	657
Age															
5–9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.7	3.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	2.2	7.3	3.3	13.5	874
10–14	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.1	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.8	6.0	4.4	13.4	745
15–17	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	3.0	3.7	0.3	0.3	2.9	1.2	8.9	8.6	15.6	437
School attendance															
Attending ^B	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.2	5.8	3.3	11.9	1,545
Not attending	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	6.0	5.2	0.5	0.5	3.3	2.3	11.3	9.4	20.0	511
Mother's education^C															
None	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.6	4.5	7.5	1.6	0.7	6.4	1.7	15.4	10.5	23.5	368
Primary	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	4.1	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	5.6	3.7	12.9	1,426
Secondary or higher	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.6	231
Mother's activity status^C															
Employed	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	6.5	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	7.2	2.9	16.6	672
Unemployed	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	7.4	7.7	13.1	293
Inactive	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.4	3.1	1.2	0.8	3.4	2.5	7.0	5.3	12.6	1,059
Activity status of household head															
Employed	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.6	3.7	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.2	7.9	4.1	14.0	1,224
Unemployed	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.3	5.7	12.0	199
Inactive	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	3.0	3.8	1.5	0.6	3.4	2.1	7.0	5.8	14.3	634

Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Material deprivation															
Three or more	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	3.8	4.1	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.7	7.8	5.5	15.1	1,736
Two	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	7.1	203
None or one	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.5	117
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	4.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	9.1	5.7	20.1	485
Second	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.8	4.5	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.4	8.6	5.6	14.1	446
Middle	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.2	3.8	4.7	0.9	0.0	2.7	2.1	8.5	5.8	14.2	422
Fourth	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.8	4.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	4.7	4.0	11.1	380
Richest	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.0	7.3	322
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	4.3	3.9	0.5	0.2	2.8	1.7	8.7	5.7	16.3	1,354
Richest 40 percent	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.2	3.1	9.3	702

^A Functional difficulty for children aged 5–17 years are defined as having responded “A lot of difficulty” or “Cannot at all” to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category “Daily” is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^C The disaggregate of Mother’s education and Mother’s activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.1.3R: Use of assistive devices (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who:			Number of children aged 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses or contact lenses	Number of children aged 2–17 years who wear glasses or contact lenses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses or contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	4.9	0.4	0.3	2,709	12.9	133	(*)	10	(*)	9
Sex										
Male	3.8	0.3	0.6	1,415	(13.0)	54	(*)	4	(*)	8
Female	6.1	0.5	0.1	1,294	(12.8)	79	(*)	6	(*)	1
Area										
Urban	5.1	0.6	0.4	1,854	12.6	94	(*)	10	(*)	8
Other	4.6	0.0	0.1	855	(*)	39	–	0	(*)	1
Age										
2–4	1.2	0.8	0.5	653	(*)	8	(*)	5	(*)	3
5–9	3.6	0.5	0.0	874	(*)	31	(*)	4	–	0
10–14	9.1	0.1	0.9	745	(18.2)	68	(*)	1	(*)	6
15–17	6.0	0.0	0.0	437	(*)	26	–	0	–	0
Mother's education^A										
None	5.2	0.5	0.9	440	(*)	23	(*)	2	(*)	4
Primary	5.1	0.4	0.3	1,890	7.6	96	(*)	8	(*)	5
Secondary or higher	4.0	0.0	0.0	347	(*)	14	–	0	–	0
Mother's activity status^A										
Employed	6.1	0.3	0.0	765	(19.3)	47	(*)	2	–	0
Unemployed	3.1	0.0	0.6	359	(*)	11	–	0	(*)	2
Inactive	4.8	0.5	0.5	1,553	(10.8)	74	(*)	8	(*)	7
Activity status of household head										
Employed	4.3	0.6	0.3	1,605	(10.5)	69	(*)	9	(*)	5
Unemployed	6.8	0.3	0.0	254	(*)	17	(*)	1	–	0
Inactive	5.5	0.0	0.5	850	(*)	47	–	0	(*)	4

Table EQ.1.3R: Use of assistive devices (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years who:			Number of children aged 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses or contact lenses	Number of children aged 2–17 years who wear glasses or contact lenses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children aged 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses or contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Material deprivation										
Three or more	4.9	0.4	0.4	2,280	14.4	111	(*)	9	(*)	9
Two	6.3	0.5	0.0	266	(*)	17	(*)	1	–	0
None or one	3.0	0.0	0.0	162	(*)	5	–	0	–	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.0	0.1	0.7	649	(*)	26	(*)	1	(*)	5
Second	4.9	0.4	0.6	584	(*)	28	(*)	2	(*)	4
Middle	5.3	0.1	0.2	556	(*)	29	(*)	1	(*)	1
Fourth	6.1	0.8	0.0	499	(*)	31	(*)	4	–	0
Richest	4.4	0.6	0.0	421	(*)	19	(*)	3	–	0
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	4.7	0.2	0.5	1,788	(11.1)	84	(*)	4	(*)	9
Richest 40 percent	5.3	0.7	0.0	921	(15.9)	49	(*)	7	–	0

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.1.4R: Child functioning (children aged 2–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019						
	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 2–4 years	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children aged 5–17 years	Percentage of children aged 2–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children aged 2–17 years
Total	3.2	653	13.9	2,056	11.3	2,709
Sex						
Male	4.6	318	13.8	1,097	11.7	1,415
Female	2.0	335	14.0	959	10.9	1,294
Area						
Urban	3.2	455	14.7	1,399	11.9	1,854
Other	3.2	198	12.3	657	10.2	855
Mother's education^A						
None	3.7	72	23.5	368	20.2	440
Primary	3.5	464	12.9	1,426	10.6	1,890
Secondary or higher	1.7	117	5.6	231	4.3	347
Mother's activity status^A						
Employed	4.0	93	16.6	672	15.1	765
Unemployed	3.3	66	13.1	293	11.3	359
Inactive	3.1	494	12.6	1,059	9.5	1,553
Activity status of household head						
Employed	3.2	382	14.0	1,224	11.5	1,605
Unemployed	1.4	55	12.0	199	9.7	254
Inactive	3.8	216	14.3	634	11.6	850
Material deprivation						
Three or more	3.2	545	15.1	1,736	12.2	2,280
Two	1.6	63	7.1	203	5.8	266
None or one	(5.6)	45	8.5	117	7.7	162
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.3	164	20.1	485	16.1	649
Second	1.8	137	14.1	446	11.2	584
Middle	4.1	133	14.2	422	11.8	556
Fourth	4.0	119	11.1	380	9.4	499
Richest	1.4	99	7.3	322	5.9	421
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	3.4	434	16.3	1,354	13.2	1,788
Richest 40 percent	2.8	219	9.3	702	7.8	921

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

Table EQ.1.5R: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire by specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
	Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		
Total	77.9	65.0	48.5	46.2	85.9	29.2	75.1	58.6	24.8	32.2	80.5	11.0	1,774
Sex													
Male	76.5	62.9	46.8	44.2	86.6	26.5	75.0	56.2	23.0	29.8	79.0	11.0	677
Female	78.7	66.3	49.5	47.4	85.4	30.9	75.2	60.0	25.9	33.7	81.4	11.0	1,097
Area													
Urban	82.3	69.4	50.2	46.2	87.4	30.6	78.7	61.4	22.6	31.4	79.8	9.6	1,161
Other	69.3	56.8	45.3	46.2	82.9	26.5	68.3	53.2	29.0	33.6	81.8	13.6	613
Age													
15–29	77.6	65.8	51.2	45.4	86.1	29.8	77.1	55.7	32.4	38.8	83.0	14.9	369
30–39	76.7	68.5	48.0	50.7	87.0	31.6	72.7	63.2	26.8	32.0	80.8	14.3	355
40–49	82.8	67.6	48.1	44.9	90.2	28.2	78.2	60.1	24.1	31.3	82.4	9.2	352
50–59	78.9	66.5	49.5	46.4	85.9	30.6	75.6	60.4	20.9	30.8	81.0	10.3	337
60+	73.4	56.8	45.6	43.7	80.2	25.8	72.0	53.9	19.5	27.9	75.1	6.2	361
Education of respondent													
None	78.5	64.5	50.1	47.2	83.2	33.2	77.1	58.1	26.0	31.1	81.7	13.4	226
Primary	78.8	64.4	48.5	46.3	84.9	28.7	74.9	58.0	25.2	33.0	80.7	10.1	1,233
Secondary or higher	73.9	68.0	47.2	45.0	91.5	28.3	74.4	60.9	22.4	29.5	78.6	12.7	315
Activity status													
Employed	76.7	65.1	52.6	45.2	87.3	29.7	76.3	53.5	27.5	28.2	80.8	11.6	577
Unemployed	85.5	71.5	46.1	44.4	89.3	28.2	80.4	70.7	24.8	32.5	79.5	12.3	216
Inactive	76.8	63.5	46.6	47.2	84.2	29.1	73.3	58.9	23.2	34.5	80.4	10.3	980

Table EQ.1.5R: Attitudes toward children with disabilities

Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire by specific attitudes expressed toward children with disabilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with physical or sensory disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with physical and sensory disabilities on all five statements	Percentage of respondents who believe that children with intellectual disabilities:					Percentage of respondents who express positive attitudes toward children with intellectual disabilities on all five statements	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire	
	Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported		Are better off living in the family rather than in a specialized child-care institution	Do not have a negative impact on the everyday life of other children in the family	Are better off attending mainstream schools than special schools	Attending mainstream schools do not have a negative impact on the work of other students	Can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported			
Activity status of household head														
Employed	77.1	64.5	48.5	44.1	87.4	27.3	74.5	55.1	26.8	30.7	81.5	11.1	917	
Unemployed	78.9	67.0	47.6	47.5	85.7	28.6	73.7	65.8	24.3	32.6	79.2	12.2	156	
Inactive	78.6	65.2	48.6	48.7	83.9	31.7	76.2	61.5	22.3	34.0	79.4	10.6	701	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	77.8	63.8	47.9	46.1	85.3	28.9	74.7	58.1	24.4	32.2	80.1	10.7	1,484	
Two	80.0	70.3	52.8	49.5	87.2	31.4	80.1	63.6	30.6	35.4	85.3	15.8	157	
None or one	76.5	72.6	49.1	43.0	91.0	30.2	74.4	57.7	21.9	27.7	78.5	8.7	133	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	72.0	55.1	45.3	47.0	76.9	26.8	68.6	51.3	27.5	33.4	74.1	13.2	393	
Second	74.6	63.3	51.1	44.2	84.8	28.3	77.3	55.6	27.4	35.2	81.9	11.8	349	
Middle	80.7	65.5	49.9	46.5	88.4	30.9	73.5	60.0	25.8	33.6	85.4	10.4	359	
Fourth	82.7	72.0	48.9	45.9	89.2	29.4	79.8	62.2	22.3	31.3	82.5	9.3	331	
Richest	80.2	70.9	47.5	47.3	91.4	30.9	77.6	65.0	20.3	27.1	79.2	10.0	342	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	75.7	61.1	48.6	46.0	83.1	28.6	73.0	55.5	26.9	34.0	80.2	11.8	1,101	
Richest 40 percent	81.4	71.5	48.2	46.6	90.3	30.2	78.7	63.6	21.3	29.2	80.8	9.6	673	

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS, INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Social protection refers to the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change, and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁴²

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and include various social protection schemes. Examples in Serbia include: financial social assistance (FSA), child allowance (CA), one-off social assistance, allowance for care and assistance of another person, birth grants, other types of cash grants (such as telephone or electricity subsidies), material support for education, food and housing support for high school students in very difficult areas, health insurance cards for social protection-targeted persons, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1WR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have health insurance, and among those with insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborate the existence of health insurance for children under five and aged 5–17 separately. Similarly, Tables EQ.2.2R and EQ.2.3R present the results for children in Roma settlements.

The area of health insurance in Serbia is regulated by the *Law on Health Insurance*, the *Law on Health Care* and other by-laws. The *Law on Health Insurance* defines who can exercise the right to health insurance, as well as the scope and contents of the rights provided under the system of compulsory health insurance, all with the aim of providing social security to the citizens of Serbia.

The rights relating to health insurance are: the right of contributors to health care; the right of contributors to salary compensation if they are temporarily disabled and unable to work; and the right to compensation for travelling expenses related to exercising health insurance rights.

The funds to cover the exercise of health insurance rights are provided through contributions by contributors and other contributories, and are used, in case of a risk, for all contributors. This ensures that the principles of solidarity and mutuality are attained. The whole system of social insurance (and therefore the system of health insurance) lies upon these principles, in addition to the principle of compulsion.

The law also allows individuals to obtain voluntary health insurance (parallel, additional or private health insurance), which can provide wider coverage.

Source: *Institute for Social Insurance*¹⁴³

Tables EQ.2.4 and EQ.2.4R present the percentages of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last three months is further shown in Tables EQ.2.5 and EQ.2.5R, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or other school-related support provided to any household member aged 5–24. SDG indicator 1.3.1 – the

¹⁴² UNICEF, *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam: A methodological report*, UNICEF, New York, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgyMDc0MTk1MjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkl0QUwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁴³ Institute for Social Insurance. Accessed 26 July 2020. <http://www.zso.gov.rs/domaci-propisi-zdravstveno.htm>

proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems – is presented in this table.

Social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and create barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular, poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks, which can include an increased burden of health costs. The illness or death of household members can lead to labour constraints in the household and further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver, and it sometimes leads vulnerable children to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁴⁴ Tables EQ.2.6 and EQ.2.6R present the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last three months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Tables EQ.2.7 and EQ.2.7R present the percentages of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last three months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Tables EQ.2.8 and EQ.2.8R present the percentage of children and young people aged 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending education and received support for school tuition and other education-related support during the current academic year.

Tables EQ.2.9 and EQ.2.9R present the percentage of households that received financial social assistance and the percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months, by the main reason for not applying. The data were collected using several survey-specific questions added to the Social Transfers module of the Household Questionnaire.

Serbia's most important cash benefit programmes related to children are aimed at helping families to meet the basic needs of children (through the pro-poor cash benefits such as family social assistance and child allowance), supporting families with children with disabilities (through the disability allowance), and encouraging families to have more children (by providing birth grants).

Child allowance (CA) as one of the two largest cash benefit programmes covers approximately 340,000 children in Serbia. The *Law on Financial Support to Families with Children* ('Official Gazette of RS' nos.113/2017 and 50/2018) regulates the right to CA as a social policy measure. This right is exercised by one parent or guardian who directly takes care of the child, who is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, residing on the territory of the Republic of Serbia and is entitled to health care through the National Health Insurance Fund, for the first, second, third and fourth child by birth order in the family, since the date of submission of the request. CA is granted to a child under the age of 20 years, if he/she attends regular schooling (or in specific situations, till the age of 21 or 26). The right to increased CA (30 percent higher) is granted to single parents or guardians, while parents of a child with a disability are entitled to CA that is 50 percent higher. The administration of CA is entrusted to municipal services, while payments are made from the State budget.

Information about whether a child receives CA or not was collected for all children aged 0–18 through a survey-specific set of questions added to the Household Questionnaires, based on a module that was developed for the 2014 MICS surveys in Serbia. The findings related to the coverage of children with CA for at least 12 months as well as reasons for the household not submitting or not renewing an application for this benefit are presented

¹⁴⁴ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO, *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*, UNAIDS/WHO Press, Geneva, 2014.
http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

in Tables EQ.2.10 and EQ.2.10R.

The universal birth grant is aimed at increasing Serbia's birth rate. It provides a grant for every newborn, up to a maximum of four children per family. The amount of the grant increases with each additional sibling, particularly for the third and fourth child. The right to this allowance is limited to mothers with Serbian citizenship and foreign citizens with residency in Serbia, provided that the child was born in Serbia. The information regarding whether or not parents received a birth grant for a child was collected for all children under five through a survey-specific module that was added to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. Tables EQ.2.11 and EQ.2.11R present the percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households, according to the main reason for not applying.

The question on household income was added to the 2019 MICS in Serbia in order to obtain more information about household income in Serbia. The list of income sources includes the most frequent ones according to data from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). These are: income from salary, income from self-employment, income from property, pensions, social benefits and unemployment benefits. Findings obtained from this question are presented in tables EQ.2.12 and EQ.2.12R.

The 2019 MICS in Serbia also included questions on employment of household members that were primarily used for the calculation of the background variables on the employment status of the household head, women or mothers/caregivers. The latter were also used to calculate unemployment indicators for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS that are typically not available through other sources. Table EQ.2.13R presents the unemployment rate, employment rate, activity rate and inactivity rate of household members aged 15 years or above living in Roma settlements.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	96.9	3,740	99.7	2.8	0.1	3,625
Area						
Urban	97.4	2,349	99.7	3.9	0.1	2,289
Other	96.0	1,391	99.7	0.9	0.0	1,336
Region						
Belgrade	97.6	908	99.7	4.1	0.2	887
Vojvodina	96.5	1,125	100.0	4.2	0.0	1,086
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.8	941	99.2	1.2	0.0	902
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	765	99.8	1.1	0.0	751
Age						
15–19	97.9	384	100.0	2.4	0.0	375
20–24	94.5	443	99.6	0.9	0.1	419
25–29	93.5	436	99.5	1.5	0.1	408
30–34	96.7	555	99.8	4.1	0.0	537
35–39	98.6	631	100.0	2.0	0.0	622
40–44	98.6	596	99.8	2.7	0.1	588
45–49	97.3	695	99.2	4.7	0.1	676
Education						
Primary or none	91.7	299	99.8	0.2	0.0	274
Secondary	97.2	1,887	99.7	2.5	0.0	1,834
Higher	97.6	1,554	99.7	3.6	0.1	1,517
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.2	2,598	99.7	3.2	0.1	2,524
Never married/in union	96.4	1,140	99.7	1.8	0.0	1,099
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	97.0	3,248	99.7	2.8	0.1	3,150
Hungarian	99.7	112	100.0	6.1	0.0	112
Bosnian	98.5	106	98.4	2.5	0.0	104
Roma	91.8	85	100.0	0.0	0.0	78
Other/Does not want to declare	96.0	189	100.0	1.8	0.0	182
Activity status						
Employed	98.5	2,279	99.7	3.2	0.1	2,244
Unemployed	91.1	439	100.0	0.9	0.0	400
Inactive	96.0	1,022	99.5	2.6	0.1	981
Activity status of household head						
Employed	97.1	2,480	99.7	3.2	0.1	2,407
Unemployed	92.8	193	100.0	2.0	0.0	179
Inactive	97.3	1,067	99.6	1.9	0.0	1,039
Material deprivation						
Three or more	94.4	804	99.7	0.5	0.0	759
One or two	96.3	1,371	99.8	2.1	0.0	1,321
None	98.7	1,565	99.6	4.6	0.1	1,546
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.9	490	99.9	0.4	0.0	464
Second	95.2	686	99.7	1.7	0.0	653
Middle	96.6	804	99.7	1.1	0.0	776
Fourth	97.0	847	99.6	1.9	0.1	822
Richest	99.5	914	99.7	7.1	0.1	909

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children aged 5–17 years	Among children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	98.8	2,655	99.9	2.0	0.1	2,623
Area						
Urban	98.9	1,582	100.0	2.3	0.2	1,565
Other	98.6	1,073	99.7	1.7	0.1	1,059
Region						
Belgrade	99.8	579	100.0	3.4	0.6	578
Vojvodina	97.9	759	100.0	2.8	0.1	743
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.7	747	99.5	0.5	0.0	737
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	570	100.0	1.5	0.0	565
Age						
5–11	98.7	1,388	99.8	1.5	0.1	1,370
12–14	98.4	637	99.9	3.9	0.1	627
15–17	99.5	630	100.0	1.3	0.4	627
School attendance						
Attending ^A	99.1	2575	99.9	2.1	0.1	2,552
Not attending	88.8	80	100.0	0.0	0.0	71
Mother's education^B						
Primary or none	97.2	373	100.0	0.0	0.2	362
Secondary	98.6	1,461	99.8	1.9	0.1	1,441
Higher	99.8	813	99.9	3.2	0.3	811
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	100.0	131	100.0	0.2	0.0	131
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	2,525	99.9	2.1	0.2	2,493
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	98.8	2,221	99.9	1.7	0.1	2,194
Hungarian	98.9	100	100.0	4.9	0.0	98
Bosnian	100.0	124	99.6	1.0	0.0	124
Roma	96.3	99	100.0	0.0	0.0	95
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	112	100.0	8.6	0.5	112
Mother's activity status^B						
Employed	99.4	1,837	99.8	2.0	0.2	1,827
Unemployed	96.9	309	100.0	2.4	0.0	299
Inactive	97.7	501	100.0	1.8	0.2	489
Activity status of household head						
Employed	99.1	1,837	99.8	2.0	0.2	1,821
Unemployed	97.4	131	100.0	1.4	0.0	127
Inactive	98.2	688	99.9	2.2	0.1	675
Material deprivation						
Three or more	96.5	672	100.0	2.6	0.0	649
One or two	99.9	979	100.0	1.0	0.3	978
None	99.3	1,004	99.6	2.7	0.1	997
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.4	405	100.0	0.5	0.0	395
Second	98.8	480	100.0	2.1	0.0	474
Middle	98.6	552	100.0	0.7	0.1	545
Fourth	99.1	546	99.4	2.3	0.0	541
Richest	99.6	672	100.0	3.8	0.4	670

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b – Health insurance coverage (children aged 5–17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	98.6	1,838	99.9	1.0	0.0	1,813
Area						
Urban	99.2	1,075	99.9	1.5	0.0	1,067
Other	97.8	763	99.9	0.3	0.0	746
Region						
Belgrade	98.6	484	100.0	1.6	0.0	478
Vojvodina	98.7	492	100.0	1.2	0.0	486
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.2	471	99.9	0.4	0.0	463
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.9	390	99.9	0.8	0.0	386
Age						
0–11 months	98.7	342	100.0	0.4	0.0	337
12–23 months	99.8	365	100.0	0.7	0.0	365
24–35 months	96.8	384	100.0	1.1	0.0	372
36–47 months	98.9	380	99.9	0.9	0.0	376
48–59 months	99.0	367	99.8	1.9	0.0	363
Mother's education						
Primary or none	96.6	193	100.0	0.0	0.0	187
Secondary	98.3	812	100.0	1.0	0.0	798
Higher	99.4	833	99.9	1.2	0.0	828
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	18
Has no functional difficulty	98.2	1,113	99.9	1.3	0.0	1,093
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	99.0	1,554	100.0	1.0	0.0	1,538
Hungarian	(98.2)	39	(100.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	39
Bosnian	99.4	66	99.2	0.8	0.0	66
Roma	93.9	84	100.0	0.0	0.0	79
Other/Does not want to declare	97.0	94	100.0	1.7	0.0	91
Mother's activity status						
Employed	99.6	1,187	99.9	1.4	0.0	1,183
Unemployed	97.5	177	100.0	0.4	0.0	173
Inactive	96.5	474	100.0	0.4	0.0	457
Activity status of household head						
Employed	98.8	1,334	100.0	1.1	0.0	1,317
Unemployed	98.9	90	100.0	0.0	0.0	89
Inactive	98.1	414	99.9	0.9	0.0	407
Material deprivation						
Three or more	96.7	381	100.0	0.0	0.0	368
One or two	98.5	622	100.0	0.5	0.0	613
None	99.6	835	99.9	1.9	0.0	831
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.8	305	100.0	0.0	0.0	292
Second	98.4	279	100.0	0.0	0.0	275
Middle	98.3	310	100.0	0.5	0.0	304
Fourth	99.8	443	99.9	0.7	0.0	442
Richest	99.7	501	99.9	2.7	0.0	500

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c – Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Serbia, 2019			
	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	
Total	99.9	68.1	6,346
Sex of household head			
Male	99.9	65.0	4,304
Female	99.9	74.5	2,042
Area			
Urban	100.0	63.1	3,926
Other	99.8	76.3	2,420
Region			
Belgrade	99.9	60.8	1,535
Vojvodina	99.8	67.1	1,890
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	71.6	1,595
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	73.8	1,327
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	9
20–24	100.0	19.4	75
25–49	99.8	37.7	1,688
50+	99.9	80.2	4,574
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	75.4	64
With no orphans	99.9	68.0	6,282
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	99.9	67.0	5,547
Hungarian	99.1	71.6	263
Bosnian	100.0	86.6	111
Roma	100.0	79.2	83
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	74.4	344
Activity status of household head			
Employed	99.8	43.5	2,993
Unemployed	100.0	51.5	231
Inactive	100.0	92.9	3,122
Material deprivation			
Three or more	100.0	76.1	1,680
One or two	100.0	72.1	2,416
None	99.7	57.9	2,250
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	99.9	80.1	1,517
Second	100.0	76.2	1,229
Middle	99.8	69.1	1,240
Fourth	100.0	62.7	1,204
Richest	99.8	48.4	1,157

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

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia, 2019

	<u>Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:</u>									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	2.9	9.1	1.3	54.4	3.7	0.5	7.8	64.1	35.9	18,105
Sex of household head										
Male	2.8	9.6	1.1	51.8	3.7	0.5	8.1	61.9	38.1	13,654
Female	3.2	7.4	1.8	62.6	3.7	0.7	7.0	70.8	29.2	4,451
Area										
Urban	2.1	7.0	1.5	49.8	3.2	0.6	7.3	58.9	41.1	10,571
Other	4.0	12.0	1.0	60.9	4.5	0.5	8.6	71.4	28.6	7,534
Region										
Belgrade	0.5	4.4	0.9	50.9	3.2	1.7	4.7	57.1	42.9	4,109
Vojvodina	3.9	9.2	2.0	46.7	4.3	0.1	11.4	59.5	40.5	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.0	11.9	1.5	59.0	3.3	0.2	7.1	67.6	32.4	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.9	10.2	0.5	62.0	4.1	0.4	7.5	72.5	27.5	4,055
Education household head										
Primary or none	7.7	15.1	1.9	69.2	6.1	0.2	10.0	81.9	18.1	3,906
Secondary	2.1	9.4	1.1	53.9	3.4	0.5	7.1	63.5	36.5	9,371
Higher	0.6	3.5	1.2	43.6	2.5	0.9	7.5	50.9	49.1	4,828
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	1.8	6.8	1.2	55.4	3.6	0.6	6.7	63.3	36.7	15,811
Hungarian	5.0	10.6	0.6	44.0	3.5	0.0	11.4	58.7	41.3	597
Bosnian	9.2	56.0	1.9	51.1	1.6	0.0	14.7	82.5	17.5	458
Roma	39.9	54.4	7.1	16.8	4.2	0.0	31.8	75.4	24.6	326
Other/Does not want to declare	4.2	7.2	1.1	59.3	6.5	0.5	14.0	69.0	31.0	914

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Activity status of household head										
Employed	2.1	9.9	0.9	30.1	2.4	0.5	10.0	43.6	56.4	9,536
Unemployed	10.2	20.7	0.9	25.0	4.5	0.5	10.0	47.2	52.8	734
Inactive	3.2	6.9	1.8	86.9	5.3	0.6	5.0	90.7	9.3	7,836
Material deprivation										
Three or more	8.7	17.3	2.0	54.8	4.7	0.1	10.8	71.2	28.8	4,537
One or two	1.5	8.3	0.8	57.6	4.3	0.7	7.0	66.1	33.9	6,867
None	0.3	4.3	1.3	51.0	2.5	0.7	6.8	57.3	42.7	6,702
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	8.1	15.6	2.0	59.5	4.3	0.2	8.7	74.7	25.3	3,618
Second	3.5	13.9	0.7	61.4	4.2	0.1	8.8	71.6	28.4	3,626
Middle	1.8	7.2	1.2	54.8	4.3	1.0	7.4	63.4	36.6	3,621
Fourth	0.8	5.7	1.0	54.5	3.6	0.9	7.3	61.7	38.3	3,619
Richest	0.2	2.9	1.4	42.0	2.2	0.6	7.0	49.0	51.0	3,621

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 – Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:										Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Total	4.9	7.9	1.4	63.7	3.4	0.1	4.9	72.5	27.5	2,745	
Sex of household head											
Male	4.8	8.9	0.8	59.1	3.3	0.1	5.3	68.6	31.4	1,867	
Female	5.1	5.7	2.6	73.4	3.6	0.1	3.9	80.7	19.3	878	
Area											
Urban	4.7	6.8	1.8	63.9	2.8	0.1	3.8	71.7	28.3	944	
Other	5.0	8.5	1.2	63.6	3.7	0.1	5.4	72.9	27.1	1,801	
Region											
Belgrade	2.1	5.6	0.9	60.4	2.8	0.6	2.8	66.3	33.7	297	
Vojvodina	7.6	8.7	2.3	57.8	3.7	0.0	6.5	70.0	30.0	773	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.7	9.3	1.5	65.5	2.8	0.0	4.4	73.4	26.6	887	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.5	6.3	0.6	68.6	4.0	0.3	4.6	76.2	23.8	787	
Age of household head											
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
20–24	(3.4)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(22.1)	(77.9)	31	
25–29	10.9	23.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	29.6	70.4	44	
30–34	12.3	28.6	0.0	13.4	2.9	0.0	13.7	46.6	53.4	69	
35–39	11.5	30.1	3.9	20.3	0.4	0.0	12.4	46.3	53.7	79	
40–44	12.6	33.9	1.0	24.4	3.5	0.0	27.6	65.0	35.0	123	
45–49	7.1	12.2	0.8	31.9	3.1	0.0	9.4	50.1	49.9	151	
50–59	6.2	8.4	1.3	36.5	3.7	0.2	5.4	47.9	52.1	559	
60–69	3.6	3.9	1.0	75.4	2.5	0.2	2.7	79.9	20.1	812	
70+	2.3	2.5	2.0	94.3	4.7	0.1	1.1	95.3	4.7	870	

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:										Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Education of household head											
Primary or none	7.5	8.9	2.0	70.6	4.6	0.1	5.2	81.0	19.0	1,128	
Secondary	3.4	7.9	1.0	59.2	2.6	0.1	4.7	67.7	32.3	1,331	
Higher	1.1	3.8	0.7	57.1	2.1	0.3	4.2	61.1	38.9	287	
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	3.3	5.4	1.3	65.5	3.3	0.2	3.9	72.2	27.8	2,291	
Hungarian	8.4	8.8	0.8	55.9	3.7	0.0	4.1	68.4	31.6	141	
Bosnian	7.4	44.3	1.1	53.7	2.7	0.0	10.5	79.7	20.3	76	
Roma	40.3	46.6	6.0	21.9	3.7	0.0	26.1	76.0	24.0	76	
Other/Does not want to declare	6.2	6.5	1.4	68.4	4.7	0.0	6.5	74.9	25.1	162	
Activity status of household head											
Employed	4.9	11.1	1.5	35.9	2.4	0.2	8.0	49.8	50.2	1,060	
Unemployed	14.7	21.9	1.3	24.8	3.0	0.0	9.9	49.6	50.4	122	
Inactive	4.1	4.6	1.4	85.5	4.1	0.1	2.4	89.7	10.3	1,563	
Material deprivation											
Three or more	8.9	10.7	2.2	58.3	3.4	0.0	5.7	71.1	28.9	1,205	
One or two	2.2	6.1	0.8	69.8	4.0	0.3	4.1	76.1	23.9	1,161	
None	0.3	4.4	0.7	61.8	1.5	0.2	4.5	65.7	34.3	380	
Wealth quintile											
Poorest	6.7	7.7	1.8	64.5	3.3	0.2	4.3	74.4	25.6	1,517	
Second	2.7	8.2	0.9	62.6	3.5	0.1	5.6	70.1	29.9	1,229	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 – External economic support to the poorest households

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

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

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance –FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	5.2	21.7	1.3	33.7	3.1	0.7	16.9	54.9	45.1	3,037
Sex of household head										
Male	4.8	21.7	1.1	32.5	3.0	0.8	16.5	53.6	46.4	2,390
Female	6.8	21.8	2.2	37.8	3.4	0.4	18.4	59.8	40.2	647
Area										
Urban	3.9	17.3	1.2	25.9	2.3	0.6	14.5	45.4	54.6	1,798
Other	7.0	28.2	1.5	44.9	4.1	0.8	20.4	68.7	31.3	1,239
Region										
Belgrade	0.2	10.5	0.2	26.2	1.4	2.3	10.9	40.6	59.4	691
Vojvodina	7.9	23.6	2.6	26.9	4.6	0.2	26.1	55.0	45.0	858
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.2	26.9	1.3	41.8	2.5	0.2	13.2	59.9	40.1	838
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.8	24.6	0.9	39.9	3.6	0.3	15.9	63.3	36.7	651
Age of household head										
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20–24	(14.8)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(32.5)	(67.5)	21
25–29	12.0	46.4	2.4	5.7	2.0	0.8	15.4	53.1	46.9	83
30–34	6.7	25.9	0.0	7.9	0.9	0.5	13.1	38.1	61.9	266
35–39	4.8	22.1	1.8	13.7	1.1	1.1	15.0	39.1	60.9	541
40–44	4.7	22.5	1.3	13.9	2.8	1.4	20.8	40.8	59.2	578
45–49	3.8	12.0	0.1	21.0	1.7	0.0	17.2	42.2	57.8	369
50–59	6.9	22.4	1.0	34.2	4.3	0.3	19.9	57.4	42.6	440
60–69	2.5	21.3	1.7	75.8	5.3	0.7	18.5	84.8	15.2	481
70+	6.7	21.6	3.6	98.1	6.2	0.0	8.0	98.6	1.4	254

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance –FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head										
Primary or none	17.1	43.1	3.1	48.3	6.0	0.3	27.6	82.0	18.0	563
Secondary	3.4	21.7	1.1	35.9	3.0	0.8	15.3	56.5	43.5	1,617
Higher	0.8	7.8	0.7	19.9	1.2	0.6	12.9	34.0	66.0	858
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	2.5	16.3	0.9	34.3	2.6	0.8	14.3	51.5	48.5	2,552
Hungarian	10.0	26.6	1.2	21.5	2.5	0.0	31.7	58.4	41.6	101
Bosnian	16.9	83.7	3.0	41.6	1.1	0.0	19.8	90.3	9.7	132
Roma	44.0	67.9	7.9	10.1	2.7	0.0	41.6	78.4	21.6	118
Other/Does not want to declare	6.7	20.1	3.5	43.8	14.7	0.5	29.9	60.0	40.0	134
Activity status of household head										
Employed	3.3	19.3	1.0	20.0	2.1	0.8	17.0	43.3	56.7	2,114
Unemployed	18.3	43.4	1.7	14.9	4.0	0.6	21.8	58.5	41.5	145
Inactive	8.0	24.3	2.2	74.3	5.5	0.2	15.7	85.7	14.3	778
Material deprivation										
Three or more	17.6	44.9	3.3	31.7	3.7	0.4	27.1	70.9	29.1	738
One or two	2.2	20.1	0.4	35.8	4.0	0.6	16.7	55.8	44.2	1,086
None	0.3	9.1	1.0	32.9	1.8	1.0	10.9	44.3	55.7	1,213
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	19.4	52.1	3.7	32.1	2.1	0.0	29.9	77.4	22.6	466
Second	7.7	35.2	1.0	44.1	5.1	0.0	21.6	70.4	29.6	536
Middle	2.6	16.9	0.5	35.6	3.8	1.3	15.1	52.9	47.1	595
Fourth	1.2	12.1	1.0	38.5	3.4	1.0	12.2	52.3	47.7	662
Richest	0.3	6.2	1.0	21.8	1.3	0.8	11.3	34.4	65.6	779

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 – Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members aged 5–24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people aged 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019/2020 school year, Serbia, 2019

	Education-related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members aged 5–24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship or school tuition	Other school related support	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support ¹		
Total	4.1	10.7	14.2	85.8	2,800
Sex of household head					
Male	4.1	10.8	14.3	85.7	2,120
Female	4.2	10.4	14.0	86.0	681
Area					
Urban	5.0	8.4	12.8	87.2	1,759
Other	2.7	14.6	16.7	83.3	1,041
Region					
Belgrade	3.8	4.8	8.1	91.9	664
Vojvodina	5.5	18.4	22.7	77.3	786
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.7	8.5	10.9	89.1	752
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.6	9.9	14.1	85.9	599
Age					
5–9	2.0	15.4	16.5	83.5	717
10–14	0.3	14.8	15.1	84.9	883
15–19	4.2	7.0	10.4	89.6	759
20–24	15.1	1.1	15.4	84.6	442
School management					
Public	3.8	10.9	14.2	85.8	2,724
Non-public	15.1	1.8	15.1	84.9	75
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education of household head					
Primary or none	2.6	20.8	22.9	77.1	461
Secondary	2.7	10.1	12.4	87.6	1,495
Higher	7.5	6.3	12.8	87.2	844

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members aged 5–24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people aged 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2019/2020 school year, Serbia, 2019

	Education-related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members aged 5–24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship or school tuition	Other school related support	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school related support ¹		
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	3.9	8.8	12.0	88.0	2,401
Hungarian	2.1	20.0	22.1	77.9	83
Bosnian	4.0	10.0	13.9	86.1	121
Roma	3.2	51.7	53.5	46.5	65
Other/Does not want to declare	11.3	19.9	31.2	68.8	131
Activity status of household head					
Employed	4.3	11.6	15.2	84.8	1,877
Unemployed	2.0	13.1	15.1	84.9	140
Inactive	4.2	8.0	11.7	88.3	784
Material deprivation					
Three or more	5.0	18.9	22.8	77.2	664
One or two	2.7	9.9	12.2	87.8	1,053
None	5.0	6.4	10.9	89.1	1,084
Wealth quintile					
Poorest	2.3	22.8	24.3	75.7	367
Second	4.1	14.2	17.6	82.4	508
Middle	4.5	8.8	12.9	87.1	584
Fourth	4.3	8.4	12.3	87.7	601
Richest	4.6	5.6	9.6	90.4	740

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 – Support for school-related support

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

Table EQ.2.9: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA and percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months by main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA ^{1,A}	Number of households	Percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying									Total	Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing			
Total	94.3	3.1	6,346	65.6	3.7	1.8	0.3	23.1	4.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	5,626	
Area														
Urban	94.6	2.3	3,926	70.2	2.8	1.6	0.2	20.4	4.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	3,543	
Other	93.9	4.3	2,420	57.9	5.3	2.1	0.5	27.7	5.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,083	
Region														
Belgrade	92.6	1.0	1,535	72.5	2.6	2.4	0.1	19.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,377	
Vojvodina	94.2	4.4	1,890	74.3	3.3	1.8	0.3	13.4	6.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,639	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.4	3.1	1,595	59.0	4.8	0.9	0.2	30.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,449	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.8	3.5	1,327	53.5	4.3	2.1	0.6	31.9	6.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,162	
Education of household head														
Primary or none	91.0	7.4	1,423	49.2	9.7	2.1	0.4	28.8	9.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,131	
Secondary	95.8	2.6	3,088	65.1	2.6	1.9	0.4	24.5	4.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,800	
Higher	94.2	0.6	1,835	77.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	17.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,694	
Ethnicity of the household head														
Serbian	94.6	2.3	5,547	65.6	3.6	1.8	0.3	23.7	4.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	4,997	
Hungarian	89.1	5.6	263	67.4	3.9	3.4	0.0	14.6	9.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	210	
Bosnian	91.3	6.9	111	66.3	8.1	0.5	0.0	16.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	
Roma	92.2	43.1	83	(6.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(44.2)	(41.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24	
Other/Does not want to declare	93.9	3.6	344	68.6	3.7	1.5	0.0	20.0	6.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	306	

Table EQ.2.9: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA and percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months by main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA ^{1,A}	Number of households	Percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying									Total	Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing			
Activity status of household head														
Employed	95.1	2.5	2,993	69.5	2.1	1.6	0.3	21.4	4.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,706	
Unemployed	96.9	11.2	231	49.2	7.8	4.5	1.4	25.6	10.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	183	
Inactive	93.3	3.0	3,122	62.9	5.0	1.8	0.2	24.6	4.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,737	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	92.4	8.7	1,680	34.3	10.8	4.2	0.9	36.0	12.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,308	
One or two	94.1	1.7	2,416	63.7	2.8	1.8	0.2	27.2	3.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,181	
None	96.0	0.3	2,250	86.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	11.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,137	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	91.1	8.0	1,517	42.1	10.3	3.0	0.9	32.3	10.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,177	
Second	95.4	3.4	1,229	60.1	3.9	2.1	0.1	27.5	5.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,094	
Middle	96.1	1.6	1,240	69.2	1.9	2.3	0.3	22.6	2.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,151	
Fourth	95.1	1.0	1,204	75.9	1.3	0.9	0.1	18.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,116	
Richest	94.6	0.2	1,157	82.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	14.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,088	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S1 – Receipt of financial social assistance

^A Households receiving FSA are those that had applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.

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

Table EQ.2.10: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA), percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution of children by main reason for household non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal												Number of children aged 0–18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted by the household in the past 12 months
	Percentage of children for whom households received CA ^{1,A}	Percentage of children for whom households received CA, for at least 12 months ^{2,B}	Number of children aged 0–18 years	Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	30.8	23.7	3,223	28.5	1.5	3.9	0.6	47.3	16.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	2,121
Sex													
Male	31.5	24.7	1,742	26.5	1.6	4.4	0.9	48.3	17.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,129
Female	30.0	22.6	1,481	30.8	1.5	3.4	0.3	46.2	16.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	992
Area													
Urban	24.0	18.5	1,910	30.6	1.7	3.6	0.6	48.4	13.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	1,385
Other	40.7	31.3	1,313	24.5	1.3	4.5	0.7	45.2	22.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	736
Region													
Belgrade	17.8	11.3	738	31.4	2.9	5.0	0.1	52.5	6.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	576
Vojvodina	34.1	28.8	898	33.1	0.5	2.6	0.6	45.7	15.8	0.5	1.3	100.0	560
Sumadija and Western Serbia	35.4	25.0	895	21.8	1.2	3.4	0.2	48.2	25.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	559
Southern and Eastern Serbia	34.4	28.6	692	27.1	1.5	5.0	1.9	41.1	21.6	0.9	0.9	100.0	427
Age													
0–6	22.6	13.9	1,139	27.8	1.9	4.3	0.5	47.0	17.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	829
7–14	34.4	27.4	1,377	26.4	1.2	4.5	0.8	48.6	17.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	863
15–18	37.0	32.4	708	34.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	45.3	14.4	0.8	1.4	100.0	429
Mother's education^C													
Primary or none	64.0	48.9	394	11.3	3.5	4.6	0.0	50.0	23.7	2.4	4.5	100.0	122
Secondary	32.8	25.6	1,594	26.9	1.1	5.1	0.9	43.6	21.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,003
Higher	13.7	9.3	1,040	31.9	1.7	2.6	0.2	52.1	10.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	877

Table EQ.2.10: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA), percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution of children by main reason for household non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal												Number of children aged 0–18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted by the household in the past 12 months
	Percentage of children for whom households received CA ^{1,A}	Percentage of children for whom households received CA, for at least 12 months ^{2,B}	Number of children aged 0–18 years	Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
Father's education^C													
Primary or none	65.2	47.0	295	18.4	2.9	9.0	2.6	31.2	33.7	1.3	0.9	100.0	88
Secondary	32.3	25.0	1,584	24.0	0.5	3.7	0.5	48.2	22.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,017
Higher	10.7	8.1	781	38.1	2.2	2.9	0.2	49.2	6.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	678
Biological father not in the household	35.4	26.9	368	20.7	3.3	6.6	0.6	47.2	17.4	1.5	2.6	100.0	219
Ethnicity of the household head													
Serbian	26.0	20.5	2,715	28.6	1.5	3.7	0.6	48.3	16.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,916
Hungarian	32.1	22.5	101	34.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	40.7	15.1	2.2	1.7	100.0	66
Bosnian	82.4	52.7	141	(22.1)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(39.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Roma	71.2	58.7	122	(0.0)	(9.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(37.1)	(1.3)	(14.7)	100.0	27
Other/Does not want to declare	35.2	27.2	143	31.3	1.3	9.0	1.6	36.6	17.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	88
Mother's activity status^C													
Employed	22.6	17.6	2,070	30.2	1.4	2.7	0.5	49.1	15.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,547
Unemployed	44.6	37.6	331	14.0	1.4	11.2	0.9	47.5	24.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	170
Inactive	48.2	33.4	627	25.3	2.3	6.7	0.4	40.1	21.3	1.2	2.7	100.0	285
Activity status of household head													
Employed	27.9	21.8	2,228	30.3	1.5	3.7	0.6	46.9	15.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	1,539
Unemployed	48.6	41.1	157	11.8	4.1	7.0	3.3	50.5	23.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	72
Inactive	35.1	25.5	838	25.3	1.3	4.2	0.4	48.0	19.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	510

Table EQ.2.10: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA), percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution of children by main reason for household non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal												Number of children aged 0–18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted by the household in the past 12 months
	Percentage of children for whom households received CA ^{1,A}	Percentage of children for whom households received CA, for at least 12 months ^{2,B}	Number of children aged 0–18 years	Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
Material deprivation													
Three or more	51.9	40.0	798	10.1	2.0	7.9	1.9	48.7	25.7	1.8	1.9	100.0	343
One or two	32.1	24.7	1,156	20.9	1.9	5.1	0.4	49.5	21.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	750
None	16.3	12.5	1,269	40.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	45.3	11.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,028
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	57.5	43.2	499	14.0	2.7	7.0	1.9	35.8	32.7	1.9	4.0	100.0	189
Second	48.8	39.8	578	14.8	0.9	5.8	0.9	49.8	26.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	283
Middle	30.3	22.5	632	23.1	2.1	5.9	0.9	49.3	17.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	405
Fourth	20.4	14.9	699	29.4	2.5	2.5	0.6	47.4	17.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	537
Richest	10.9	8.9	814	40.2	0.4	2.2	0.0	48.2	8.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	707

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S2 – Children for whom households received child allowance

² MICS indicator EQ.S3 – Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months

^A Children for whom the household received CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.

^B Children for whom the household received CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, for whom the household receives CA and has been doing so for more than 12 months.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education, Father's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

Table EQ.2.11: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for non-application															Number of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted
	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom household received a birth grant ¹	Number of children under age 5	Does not meet the conditions:											Total	
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Child not immunized	Child does not attend preparatory pre-school programme or school	Other reason	There is still time/ Will apply	Other	Missing			
Total	100.0	87.3	1,838	37.4	13.8	14.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	14.3	8.6	11.2	0.0	100.0	162	
Sex																
Male	100.0	89.7	958	37.5	11.3	22.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	13.6	5.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	74	
Female	100.0	84.7	880	37.3	15.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	11.4	13.8	0.0	100.0	88	
Area																
Urban	100.0	89.4	1,075	56.7	6.9	5.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	13.8	9.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	70	
Other	100.0	84.3	763	22.7	19.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	8.1	15.4	0.0	100.0	92	
Region																
Belgrade	100.0	89.3	484	(35.7)	(10.2)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(13.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	36	
Vojvodina	100.0	87.4	492	(25.7)	(10.4)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(9.3)	(32.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	83.5	471	(44.7)	(15.8)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(5.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	57	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	89.3	390	(41.4)	(18.9)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(8.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Age																
0–11 months	100.0	81.8	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
0–5 months	100.0	62.0	149	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	
6–11 months	100.0	97.1	193	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
12–23 months	100.0	95.0	365	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
24–35 months	100.0	87.3	384	(33.9)	(17.2)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(5.6)	(12.7)	(0.0)	100.0	38	
36–47 months	100.0	86.1	380	(46.4)	(16.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.9)	(14.7)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
48–59 months	100.0	86.1	367	(51.7)	(15.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(3.2)	(11.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
Mother's education																
Primary or none	100.0	81.4	193	(15.8)	(13.7)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.8)	(8.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30	
Secondary	100.0	86.8	812	34.2	20.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	12.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	75	
Higher	100.0	89.2	833	53.2	5.5	7.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.5	3.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	56	
Father's education																
Primary or none	100.0	83.2	160	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
Secondary	100.0	90.6	929	35.9	25.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	8.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	65	
Higher	100.0	86.6	632	(65.1)	(5.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(13.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
Biological father not in the household	100.0	70.6	117	(15.3)	(6.2)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(0.0)	100.0	32	

Table EQ.2.11: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2019

	Percent distribution of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for non-application															Number of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted
	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom household received a birth grant ¹	Number of children under age 5	Does not meet the conditions:											Total	
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Child not immunized	Child does not attend preparatory pre-school programme or school	Other reason	There is still time/Will apply	Other	Missing			
Ethnicity of the Household head																
Serbian	100.0	88.9	1,554	42.4	18.0	15.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.3	7.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	108	
Hungarian	(100.0)	(92.1)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Bosnian	100.0	76.1	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	
Roma	100.0	81.4	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Other/Does not want to declare	100.0	72.3	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
Mother's activity status																
Employed	100.0	88.4	1,187	46.2	13.2	14.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.7	10.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	87	
Unemployed	100.0	85.8	177	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
Inactive	100.0	85.2	474	(20.6)	(18.2)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.7)	(5.4)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	53	
Activity status of household head																
Employed	100.0	86.8	1,334	41.1	13.8	10.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.7	7.4	13.0	0.0	100.0	122	
Unemployed	100.0	91.6	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	
Inactive	100.0	88.2	414	(22.3)	(14.1)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(14.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33	
Material deprivation																
Three or more	100.0	86.8	381	(14.4)	(19.4)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	40	
One or two	100.0	85.8	622	35.1	10.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.9	21.0	0.0	100.0	68	
None	100.0	88.7	835	57.6	13.2	9.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.5	8.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	54	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	100.0	82.5	305	(7.7)	(20.4)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46	
Second	100.0	85.8	279	(35.5)	(26.2)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Middle	100.0	91.6	310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	
Fourth	100.0	87.7	443	(58.4)	(9.9)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(3.9)	(19.2)	(0.0)	100.0	37	
Richest	100.0	88.2	501	(56.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(24.6)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	34	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S4 – Children for whom household received a birth grant

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

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

Table EQ.2.12: Source of household income

Percentage of household members by source of household income, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of income in the past year:										Number of household members
	Salary from job	Income from self-employment	Property income	Pension	Unemployment benefits	Social benefits	Other	No income	DK/Missing		
Total	71.8	19.4	5.3	53.7	0.7	10.3	2.6	0.4	0.1		18,105
Sex of household head											
Male	73.8	22.3	5.6	51.0	0.7	10.7	2.0	0.4	0.1		13,654
Female	65.7	10.2	4.2	61.9	0.5	8.9	4.3	0.5	0.2		4,451
Area											
Urban	73.6	15.1	2.6	49.5	0.4	8.8	2.5	0.5	0.2		10,571
Other	69.2	25.4	9.0	59.6	1.1	12.3	2.7	0.3	0.0		7,534
Region											
Belgrade	75.1	14.2	2.4	50.7	0.5	10.0	2.9	0.4	0.5		4,109
Vojvodina	73.2	20.8	9.1	45.4	0.9	13.7	3.7	0.3	0.0		5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	68.2	30.0	5.2	58.5	0.3	9.7	0.7	0.2	0.0		4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	70.9	9.9	3.4	61.2	0.9	7.0	2.9	0.9	0.1		4,055
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	73.3	18.7	4.8	54.9	0.6	8.4	2.4	0.4	0.2		15,811
Hungarian	63.5	19.2	13.6	43.9	0.5	11.0	2.8	0.7	0.0		597
Bosnian	54.8	44.8	6.6	47.9	0.3	36.2	0.7	0.0	0.0		458
Roma	66.3	12.2	0.0	16.8	0.5	57.4	5.7	4.8	0.0		326
Other/Does not want to declare	60.5	20.7	9.7	55.4	1.2	13.3	4.7	0.2	0.0		914
Activity status of household head											
Employed	87.0	27.7	5.4	29.1	0.6	10.6	2.7	0.0	0.1		9,536
Unemployed	64.3	6.3	4.9	24.6	1.8	23.5	5.2	3.8	0.0		734
Inactive	54.0	10.5	5.1	86.4	0.6	8.6	2.1	0.6	0.1		7,836
Material deprivation											
Three or more	61.1	14.6	4.0	54.4	0.6	17.8	2.6	1.3	0.0		4,537
One or two	71.5	18.8	5.5	56.6	1.0	9.0	2.2	0.2	0.3		6,867
None	79.3	23.2	5.8	50.2	0.4	6.5	2.9	0.0	0.1		6,702
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	51.2	17.5	7.6	58.9	1.0	17.3	2.8	1.1	0.0		3,618
Second	70.2	21.8	6.2	60.6	0.9	11.6	1.9	0.4	0.0		3,626
Middle	74.5	19.0	3.8	54.3	0.7	9.1	3.1	0.2	0.1		3,621
Fourth	79.1	17.8	3.8	53.5	0.6	7.1	3.4	0.3	0.0		3,619
Richest	83.9	20.8	4.9	41.2	0.0	6.3	1.6	0.2	0.5		3,621

Table EQ.2.1WR: Health insurance coverage

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	96.8	1,790	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,733
Area						
Urban	97.2	1,205	100.0	0.0	0.1	1,171
Other	95.9	585	99.8	0.2	0.0	561
Age						
15–19	95.1	329	100.0	0.0	0.2	313
20–24	96.6	324	100.0	0.0	0.0	313
25–29	96.4	290	100.0	0.0	0.0	279
30–34	98.2	209	99.4	0.6	0.0	205
35–39	97.9	216	100.0	0.0	0.0	211
40–44	97.8	216	100.0	0.0	0.0	211
45–49	96.6	206	100.0	0.0	0.0	199
Education						
None	94.1	214	100.0	0.0	0.0	201
Primary	97.1	1,232	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,196
Secondary or higher	97.4	344	100.0	0.0	0.2	335
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	96.8	1,507	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,459
Never married/in union	96.7	280	100.0	0.0	0.3	270
Missing	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Activity status						
Employed	96.5	441	99.7	0.3	0.0	425
Unemployed	99.0	281	100.0	0.0	0.0	278
Inactive	96.3	1,068	100.0	0.0	0.1	1,029
Activity status of household head						
Employed	97.0	1,033	100.0	0.0	0.1	1,002
Unemployed	98.4	186	100.0	0.0	0.0	183
Inactive	95.8	571	99.8	0.2	0.0	547
Material deprivation						
Three or more	96.5	1,469	100.0	0.0	0.1	1,418
Two	97.2	171	100.0	0.0	0.0	166
None or one	98.9	150	99.2	0.8	0.0	148
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.1	327	100.0	0.0	0.0	304
Second	95.9	357	100.0	0.0	0.2	342
Middle	98.5	357	100.0	0.0	0.0	352
Fourth	97.8	373	100.0	0.0	0.0	364
Richest	98.3	377	99.7	0.3	0.0	370
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	95.9	1,041	100.0	0.0	0.1	998
Richest 40 percent	98.0	749	99.8	0.2	0.0	734

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

Table EQ.2.2R: Health insurance coverage (children aged 5–17 years)

Percentage of children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children aged 5–17 years	Among children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children aged 5–17 years covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	97.4	2,056	100.0	0.0	0.0	2,003
Area						
Urban	97.6	1,399	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,365
Other	97.1	657	100.0	0.0	0.0	638
Age						
5–11	97.8	1,178	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,152
12–14	96.8	442	100.0	0.0	0.0	428
15–17	97.0	437	100.0	0.0	0.0	424
School attendance						
Attending ^A	98.6	1,545	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,523
Not attending	94.0	511	100.0	0.0	0.0	480
Mother's education^B						
None	96.9	368	100.0	0.0	0.0	356
Primary	97.7	1,426	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,393
Secondary or higher	96.1	231	100.0	0.0	0.0	221
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	97.0	286	100.0	0.0	0.0	278
Has no functional difficulty	97.5	1,770	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,725
Mother's activity status^B						
Employed	97.2	672	100.0	0.0	0.0	653
Unemployed	99.9	293	100.0	0.0	0.0	293
Inactive	96.8	1,059	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,025
Activity status of household head						
Employed	96.9	1,224	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,186
Unemployed	99.6	199	100.0	0.0	0.0	198
Inactive	97.7	634	100.0	0.0	0.0	619
Material deprivation						
Three or more	97.3	1,736	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,689
Two	98.2	203	100.0	0.0	0.0	199
None or one	98.0	117	100.0	0.0	0.0	115
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.4	485	100.0	0.0	0.0	458
Second	97.8	446	100.0	0.0	0.0	436
Middle	98.5	422	100.0	0.0	0.0	416
Fourth	97.5	380	100.0	0.0	0.0	370
Richest	100.0	322	100.0	0.0	0.0	322
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	96.8	1,354	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,310
Richest 40 percent	98.7	702	100.0	0.0	0.0	693

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b – Health insurance coverage (children aged 5–17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.2.3R: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	95.5	1,049	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,002
Area						
Urban	95.1	725	100.0	0.0	0.0	689
Other	96.5	324	100.0	0.0	0.0	313
Age						
0–11 months	90.8	209	100.0	0.0	0.0	190
12–23 months	97.2	187	100.0	0.0	0.0	182
24–35 months	97.7	233	100.0	0.0	0.0	228
36–47 months	96.4	208	100.0	0.0	0.0	201
48–59 months	95.3	212	100.0	0.0	0.0	202
Mother's education						
None	96.2	119	100.0	0.0	0.0	114
Primary	95.0	740	100.0	0.0	0.0	703
Secondary or higher	97.1	190	100.0	0.0	0.0	184
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	632	100.0	0.0	0.0	611
Mother's activity status						
Employed	96.4	134	100.0	0.0	0.0	129
Unemployed	99.5	87	100.0	0.0	0.0	87
Inactive	94.9	828	100.0	0.0	0.0	786
Activity status of household head						
Employed	95.0	630	100.0	0.0	0.0	598
Unemployed	94.3	80	100.0	0.0	0.0	75
Inactive	96.7	339	100.0	0.0	0.0	328
Material deprivation						
Three or more	94.8	882	100.0	0.0	0.0	835
Two	99.0	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	90
None or one	100.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	76
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.2	277	100.0	0.0	0.0	258
Second	93.3	230	100.0	0.0	0.0	215
Middle	96.6	204	100.0	0.0	0.0	197
Fourth	97.8	178	100.0	0.0	0.0	174
Richest	98.7	160	100.0	0.0	0.0	157
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	94.2	711	100.0	0.0	0.0	670
Richest 40 percent	98.2	338	100.0	0.0	0.0	332

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c – Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

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

Table EQ.2.4R: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Total	99.9	88.5	1,774
Sex of household head			
Male	99.9	86.9	1,369
Female	100.0	94.0	405
Area			
Urban	100.0	90.3	1,161
Other	99.7	85.1	613
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	1
20–24	100.0	88.4	69
25–49	100.0	89.4	833
50+	99.8	87.7	871
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	89.4	65
With no orphans	99.9	88.5	1,709
Activity status of household head			
Employed	100.0	83.4	917
Unemployed	100.0	94.2	156
Inactive	99.7	93.9	701
Material deprivation			
Three or more	99.9	90.1	1,484
Two	100.0	85.2	157
None or one	100.0	74.5	133
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	99.5	88.4	393
Second	100.0	92.3	349
Middle	100.0	90.0	359
Fourth	100.0	91.2	331
Richest	100.0	80.6	342
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	99.8	90.2	1,101
Richest 40 percent	100.0	85.8	673

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

Table EQ.2.5R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	49.9	60.9	5.6	15.2	5.2	0.4	36.1	83.6	16.4	8,244
Sex of household head										
Male	47.0	60.7	5.0	14.8	5.2	0.4	35.8	82.5	17.5	6,530
Female	61.1	61.8	8.0	16.4	5.1	0.7	37.0	88.0	12.0	1,714
Area										
Urban	50.7	63.3	5.7	16.7	5.9	0.4	36.4	85.1	14.9	5,497
Other	48.5	56.2	5.4	12.1	3.9	0.5	35.5	80.7	19.3	2,748
Education household head										
None	67.7	60.2	12.3	11.8	7.4	0.0	41.7	86.2	13.8	932
Primary	51.9	63.3	4.6	14.9	5.0	0.4	36.1	84.9	15.1	5,822
Secondary or higher	31.0	52.1	5.6	18.3	4.8	0.9	32.3	77.2	22.8	1,490
Activity status of household head										
Employed	45.5	62.3	4.0	8.8	4.2	0.4	38.7	79.7	20.3	4,567
Unemployed	64.1	74.5	6.0	4.9	2.3	0.0	44.2	86.6	13.4	707
Inactive	53.4	55.6	8.1	27.3	7.5	0.6	30.1	89.0	11.0	2,970
Material deprivation										
Three or more	54.0	62.5	5.6	12.8	5.5	0.3	38.7	85.2	14.8	6,842
Two	34.3	56.5	8.1	28.5	6.2	0.8	30.9	78.1	21.9	799
None or one	24.3	49.3	2.7	24.6	1.1	1.1	12.6	73.0	27.0	604
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	64.7	58.8	8.3	5.1	3.3	0.7	43.7	85.6	14.4	1,647
Second	59.3	67.7	5.6	9.6	5.8	0.7	37.2	88.1	11.9	1,650
Middle	54.1	65.0	5.8	13.0	5.5	0.0	41.3	85.8	14.2	1,648
Fourth	42.6	62.1	6.6	21.1	6.2	0.5	33.9	81.7	18.3	1,650
Richest	29.0	51.1	1.9	27.1	5.2	0.4	24.1	76.9	23.1	1,648
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	59.4	63.8	6.6	9.2	4.9	0.4	40.7	86.5	13.5	4,946
Richest 40 percent	35.8	56.6	4.2	24.1	5.7	0.4	29.0	79.3	20.7	3,298

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 – Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.2.6R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:										Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Total	60.3	49.0	7.7	9.0	4.4	0.5	29.9	83.7	16.3	742	
Sex of household head											
Male	58.7	49.4	5.5	7.8	4.5	0.4	29.9	82.1	17.9	555	
Female	64.9	47.7	14.1	12.4	3.9	0.8	29.7	88.3	11.7	187	
Area											
Urban	62.6	50.8	8.3	8.5	5.9	0.5	29.0	84.9	15.1	372	
Other	57.9	47.2	7.0	9.5	2.9	0.5	30.8	82.5	17.5	370	
Age of household head											
15–19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	
20–24	59.2	64.6	1.9	1.8	3.6	0.0	12.2	77.8	22.2	56	
25–29	65.1	80.7	3.7	2.2	4.0	1.0	39.7	85.4	14.6	78	
30–34	73.6	82.7	8.0	0.7	3.3	0.0	60.4	93.4	6.6	72	
35–39	64.6	67.4	4.9	1.2	2.5	0.9	48.8	82.7	17.3	90	
40–44	58.2	44.2	7.7	6.5	9.4	0.0	42.6	81.6	18.4	68	
45–49	62.5	43.1	9.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	36.7	82.6	17.4	72	
50–59	50.7	39.4	11.2	6.7	1.2	0.0	18.6	76.5	23.5	139	
60–69	57.3	22.1	11.2	26.6	9.4	2.0	11.9	87.7	12.3	121	
70+	(59.9)	(2.9)	(2.4)	(34.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(91.0)	(9.0)	46	
Education of household head											
None	66.3	41.0	14.3	7.7	7.6	0.0	32.1	80.2	19.8	126	
Primary	60.6	51.7	6.3	9.5	3.8	0.7	29.1	84.9	15.1	530	
Secondary or higher	49.2	43.6	6.0	8.1	3.2	0.0	31.4	81.6	18.4	86	

Table EQ.2.6R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Activity status of household head										
Employed	56.5	56.2	4.9	3.3	3.1	0.4	35.4	79.5	20.5	375
Unemployed	66.5	61.6	5.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	35.7	86.0	14.0	78
Inactive	63.5	36.2	11.7	18.4	6.8	0.8	21.1	88.5	11.5	289
Material deprivation										
Three or more	60.8	48.2	7.8	8.9	4.2	0.6	30.0	83.9	16.1	711
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	63.1	44.9	9.7	6.4	3.9	0.4	30.7	82.9	17.1	393
Second	57.0	53.5	5.4	11.9	4.9	0.7	29.0	84.6	15.4	349
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	60.3	49.0	7.7	9.0	4.4	0.5	29.9	83.7	16.3	742
Richest 40 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 – External economic support to the poorest households

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.7R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	57.0	75.1	5.9	9.8	5.0	0.5	48.5	89.0	11.0	3,208
Sex of household head										
Male	53.2	74.3	5.3	10.0	5.2	0.3	47.9	87.8	12.2	2,456
Female	69.4	77.4	7.9	9.3	4.2	1.1	50.5	92.8	7.2	752
Area										
Urban	56.8	76.8	6.5	10.9	5.5	0.4	48.6	89.3	10.7	2,186
Other	57.3	71.3	4.7	7.6	3.9	0.7	48.3	88.1	11.9	1,022
Age of household head										
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20–24	58.9	76.5	1.4	2.7	3.2	0.0	13.0	83.4	16.6	153
25–29	61.4	89.5	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	48.2	91.4	8.6	388
30–34	66.3	86.2	8.1	2.7	2.0	0.0	63.2	93.9	6.1	450
35–39	61.8	76.2	5.3	4.3	2.6	0.6	57.1	88.6	11.4	527
40–44	61.6	65.5	2.1	8.2	4.6	0.0	50.2	87.7	12.3	370
45–49	55.0	61.6	8.2	4.0	1.3	0.0	44.2	83.4	16.6	350
50–59	45.4	71.3	10.6	13.7	7.2	0.0	41.0	86.7	13.3	546
60–69	46.8	72.7	6.1	36.0	18.3	1.0	46.3	93.0	7.0	356
70+	64.9	69.2	2.2	33.7	4.7	0.0	53.6	88.5	11.5	64
Education of household head										
None	71.8	75.2	12.9	6.0	6.9	0.0	54.8	89.7	10.3	391
Primary	58.4	76.8	4.5	9.9	4.6	0.5	48.1	89.9	10.1	2,299
Secondary or higher	39.6	67.4	6.8	12.4	5.1	0.8	45.5	84.3	15.7	518

Table EQ.2.7R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Financial social assistance – FSA	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Any retirement pension	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any other external assistance programme	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Activity status of household head										
Employed	51.5	73.1	4.5	6.2	4.4	0.7	49.3	86.4	13.6	1,910
Unemployed	74.7	89.0	5.5	4.0	1.6	0.0	59.7	95.5	4.5	284
Inactive	62.5	74.9	8.7	18.3	7.1	0.4	43.9	91.9	8.1	1,014
Material deprivation										
Three or more	61.0	76.5	5.8	8.0	5.1	0.4	51.4	90.4	9.6	2,703
Two	41.7	68.6	8.9	21.8	7.2	0.0	42.9	83.2	16.8	304
None or one	26.4	65.3	3.4	17.1	0.5	2.2	17.4	78.5	21.5	201
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	69.0	72.2	6.4	2.8	2.4	1.1	56.2	89.4	10.6	781
Second	64.2	79.2	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.5	46.1	91.5	8.5	699
Middle	61.2	80.5	7.0	8.5	5.5	0.0	53.4	93.5	6.5	652
Fourth	48.0	75.1	7.0	13.0	6.6	0.8	46.6	84.4	15.6	568
Richest	33.3	66.8	1.8	23.7	5.0	0.0	35.7	84.1	15.9	508
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	65.1	77.0	6.6	5.7	4.6	0.6	52.0	91.3	8.7	2,132
Richest 40 percent	41.0	71.2	4.5	18.0	5.8	0.4	41.5	84.2	15.8	1,076

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 – Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

Table EQ.2.8R: Coverage of school support programmes: Members aged 5–24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people aged 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school-related support during the 2019/2020 school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5–24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship or school tuition	Other school-related support	Subsidy (kindergarten), scholarship, school tuition or other school-related support ¹	No school support	
Total	2.5	52.5	53.5	46.5	1,609
Sex of household head					
Male	2.3	51.3	52.7	47.3	1,224
Female	3.3	56.1	56.3	43.7	386
Area					
Urban	2.6	52.8	53.9	46.1	1,073
Other	2.5	51.7	52.8	47.2	537
Age					
5–9	2.3	54.7	55.3	44.7	690
10–14	1.3	57.9	58.2	41.8	693
15–19	6.6	29.8	33.9	66.1	212
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
School management					
Public	2.5	52.5	53.6	46.4	1,606
Non-public	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education of household head					
None	4.7	60.9	62.5	37.5	185
Primary	2.1	52.4	53.2	46.8	1,136
Secondary or higher	3.0	47.4	49.3	50.7	289
Activity status of household head					
Employed	2.3	53.3	54.6	45.4	963
Unemployed	1.0	60.0	60.5	39.5	154
Inactive	3.5	48.5	49.3	50.7	492
Material deprivation					
Three or more	2.9	55.8	57.0	43.0	1,340
Two	1.0	42.0	43.0	57.0	180
None or one	0.4	22.9	22.9	77.1	90
Wealth quintile					
Poorest	1.2	67.7	67.7	32.3	351
Second	2.6	54.3	55.1	44.9	325
Middle	3.7	53.5	54.3	45.7	341
Fourth	1.8	49.7	50.7	49.3	300
Richest	3.5	33.8	36.7	63.3	293
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	2.5	58.7	59.2	40.8	1,017
Richest 40 percent	2.6	41.8	43.8	56.2	593

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 – Support for school-related support

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

Table EQ.2.9R: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA and percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months by main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA ^{1,A}	Number of households	Percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying									Total	Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing			
Total	98.9	52.5	1,774	12.2	3.2	6.4	1.8	36.1	38.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	580	
Area														
Urban	99.0	52.9	1,161	10.0	2.5	7.3	1.3	40.0	35.9	2.7	0.2	100.0	375	
Other	98.8	51.6	613	16.3	4.4	4.8	2.7	28.8	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	205	
Education of household head														
None	97.5	66.0	208	(2.8)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(40.2)	(1.4)	(1.8)	100.0	42	
Primary	99.0	54.8	1,224	9.3	4.1	7.3	2.5	34.1	41.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	383	
Secondary or higher	99.5	35.9	341	22.2	1.9	4.1	0.7	38.1	31.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	154	
Activity status of household head														
Employed	98.8	48.9	917	13.6	3.7	7.5	1.8	38.6	33.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	318	
Unemployed	99.4	69.8	156	(0.0)	(7.2)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(59.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	25	
Inactive	98.9	53.3	701	11.7	2.1	4.2	2.1	34.9	42.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	237	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	99.2	57.1	1,484	5.7	3.6	7.5	2.5	33.5	45.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	414	
Two	98.5	34.0	157	9.6	3.2	7.5	0.0	52.1	26.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	82	
None or one	96.5	22.9	133	46.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	17.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	84	

Table EQ.2.9R: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA and percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months by main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA ^{1,A}	Number of households	Percent distribution of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months according to the main reason for not applying									Total	Number of households that have not applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	98.1	66.6	393	0.0	5.2	14.2	7.5	28.7	41.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	74	
Second	98.8	62.3	349	3.7	7.4	5.4	1.8	22.1	59.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	
Middle	99.7	57.5	359	10.0	3.6	8.1	0.9	30.2	45.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	109	
Fourth	98.6	43.3	331	7.8	0.8	5.7	1.1	43.8	35.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	129	
Richest	99.3	29.8	342	24.2	2.2	3.4	0.6	42.2	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	196	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	98.8	62.3	1,101	5.3	5.1	9.1	3.1	27.4	48.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	255	
Richest 40 percent	99.0	36.4	673	17.7	1.6	4.3	0.8	42.9	30.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	325	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S1 – Receipt of financial social assistance

^A Households receiving FSA are those that had applied or renewed an application for FSA during the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.

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

Table EQ.2.10R: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA), percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution of children by main reason for household non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children for whom households received CA ^{1,A}	Percentage of children for whom households received CA, for at least 12 months ^{2,B}	Number of children aged 0–18 years	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal									Total	Number of children aged 0–18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted by the household in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing			
Total	76.6	69.2	3,324	3.0	5.7	7.4	3.7	34.9	37.4	6.2	1.7	100.0	583	
Sex														
Male	78.0	70.5	1,668	2.7	5.4	8.0	3.6	32.3	40.9	4.6	2.4	100.0	273	
Female	75.3	68.0	1,656	3.3	5.9	6.9	3.7	37.3	34.2	7.5	1.2	100.0	310	
Area														
Urban	78.3	70.9	2,258	2.3	4.4	10.0	1.2	36.5	35.1	7.8	2.7	100.0	375	
Other	73.0	65.8	1,065	4.3	8.0	2.7	8.1	32.2	41.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	208	
Age														
0–6	72.9	58.2	1,454	2.2	6.9	10.9	4.1	29.8	36.0	9.2	0.9	100.0	261	
7–14	83.0	81.1	1,294	2.6	4.5	4.3	3.4	35.0	44.7	2.4	3.1	100.0	171	
15–18	71.8	70.5	576	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.2	43.7	31.2	5.2	1.8	100.0	150	
Mother's education^C														
None	72.9	66.3	510	4.5	3.3	8.9	0.0	33.4	38.0	6.6	5.4	100.0	104	
Primary	79.9	71.7	2,240	2.1	8.2	8.5	5.3	30.1	38.0	6.4	1.2	100.0	314	
Secondary or higher	72.7	66.0	423	2.5	0.0	4.0	3.5	39.9	47.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	95	
Father's education^C														
None	76.9	69.6	215	0.0	9.8	13.7	0.0	37.9	32.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	38	
Primary	79.9	72.2	2,039	3.4	7.3	7.4	3.1	31.2	39.0	7.2	1.3	100.0	299	
Secondary or higher	74.7	65.7	482	1.2	0.5	3.8	7.2	39.2	46.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	96	
Biological father not in the household	72.0	65.1	438	3.0	4.2	10.7	4.8	27.3	38.3	4.7	7.1	100.0	80	
Mother's activity status^C														
Employed	77.3	72.7	814	4.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	35.5	39.9	2.7	5.5	100.0	148	
Unemployed	82.9	80.0	385	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	41.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	
Inactive	77.0	67.1	1,974	2.2	7.8	9.1	4.7	29.4	38.1	8.3	0.4	100.0	305	

Table EQ.2.10R: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children aged 0–18 years for whom households received child allowance (CA), percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months and the percent distribution of children by main reason for household non-submission or renewal of an application for CA in the past 12 months, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of children for whom households received CA ^{1,A}	Percentage of children for whom households received CA, for at least 12 months ^{2,B}	Number of children aged 0–18 years	Percent distribution of children for whom an application for CA was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months according to the main reason for non-submission or renewal									Total	Number of children aged 0–18 years for whom an application for CA was not submitted by the household in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing			
Activity status of household head														
Employed	75.2	67.5	1,977	4.4	6.5	7.7	3.6	36.5	32.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	372	
Unemployed	84.2	78.2	294	(0.0)	(12.8)	(2.7)	(3.1)	(29.4)	(49.8)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	37	
Inactive	77.3	70.0	1,053	0.7	2.4	7.7	4.0	32.8	44.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	174	
Material deprivation														
Three or more	77.4	69.9	2,794	1.7	6.8	7.4	3.4	30.1	41.4	7.0	2.2	100.0	463	
Two	78.6	72.4	314	4.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	63.8	30.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	53	
None or one	64.0	56.4	216	11.3	2.2	12.6	8.3	45.6	14.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	67	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	68.8	58.9	809	0.0	8.3	7.1	6.3	30.2	37.4	6.8	3.9	100.0	183	
Second	79.0	72.5	718	3.0	8.3	9.2	3.8	21.4	46.3	6.5	1.6	100.0	118	
Middle	83.2	77.3	671	1.6	8.2	7.5	0.0	37.7	36.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	76	
Fourth	80.7	73.3	598	5.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	44.4	34.1	5.9	1.3	100.0	90	
Richest	72.4	66.0	529	7.1	1.6	4.7	4.8	46.9	31.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	117	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	76.5	68.9	2,198	1.2	8.3	7.8	4.2	28.9	40.0	7.1	2.4	100.0	376	
Richest 40 percent	76.8	69.9	1,126	6.3	0.9	6.6	2.7	45.9	32.6	4.5	0.6	100.0	206	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S2 – Children for whom households received child allowance

² MICS indicator EQ.S3 – Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months

^A Children for whom the household received CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.

^B Children for whom the household received CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, for whom the household receives CA and has been doing so for more than 12 months.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education, Father's education and Mother's activity status is not available for children aged 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

Table EQ.2.11R: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percent distribution of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for non-application															Number of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted	
	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom household received a birth grant ¹	Number of children under age 5	Does not meet the conditions:													Total
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Child not immunized	Child does not attend preparatory pre-school programme or school	Other reason	There is still time/Will apply	Other	Missing				
Total	100.0	69.9	1,049	2.3	15.0	17.8	3.7	0.8	3.6	33.3	6.9	15.5	1.1	100.0	191		
Sex																	
Male	100.0	72.1	524	2.4	17.7	17.1	6.3	2.0	1.1	27.0	5.9	20.5	0.0	100.0	82		
Female	100.0	67.7	525	2.1	13.0	18.3	1.7	0.0	5.5	38.0	7.5	11.8	2.0	100.0	109		
Area																	
Urban	100.0	69.9	725	3.1	12.9	16.6	2.9	1.1	4.9	31.5	7.3	18.1	1.5	100.0	140		
Other	100.0	69.8	324	0.0	20.8	21.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	38.1	5.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	52		
Age																	
0–11 months	100.0	62.3	209	(0.0)	(6.0)	(18.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(36.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	36		
0–5 months	100.0	48.8	110	(0.0)	(7.3)	(9.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.4)	(48.9)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	23		
6–11 months	100.0	77.3	99	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13		
12–23 months	100.0	74.7	187	(3.8)	(21.4)	(23.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30		
24–35 months	100.0	78.3	233	(5.8)	(11.6)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.8)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(2.7)	100.0	28		
36–47 months	100.0	69.0	208	(0.0)	(20.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47		
48–59 months	100.0	64.7	212	3.1	14.8	14.2	4.5	0.0	7.9	27.5	0.0	25.3	2.8	100.0	50		
Mother's education																	
None	100.0	58.0	119	(11.3)	(14.9)	(35.3)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.8)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30		
Primary	100.0	68.8	740	0.7	15.9	13.7	3.5	1.1	2.8	32.8	9.0	19.0	1.5	100.0	140		
Secondary or higher	100.0	81.4	190	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21		
Father's education																	
None	100.0	60.0	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16		
Primary	100.0	69.9	688	2.8	13.7	17.7	2.7	0.0	5.7	30.3	10.9	14.4	1.8	100.0	120		
Secondary or higher	100.0	81.8	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16		
Biological father not in the household	100.0	56.2	115	(0.0)	(20.2)	(18.4)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.0)	100.0	39		
Mother's activity status																	
Employed	100.0	69.8	134	(0.0)	(12.9)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(3.1)	100.0	24		
Unemployed	100.0	77.4	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13		
Inactive	100.0	69.1	828	2.8	13.9	18.5	4.6	1.0	3.9	31.3	8.5	14.6	0.9	100.0	154		

Table EQ.2.11R: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the percent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households according to the main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom household received a birth grant ¹	Number of children under age 5	Percent distribution of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted according to the main reason for non-application											Number of children under age 5 for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted	
				Does not meet the conditions:												
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Child not immunized	Child does not attend preparatory pre-school programme or school	Other reason	There is still time/Will apply	Other	Missing	Total		
Activity status of household head																
Employed	100.0	69.0	630	3.8	14.7	18.8	3.5	1.4	6.0	24.3	8.2	17.4	1.9	100.0	115	
Unemployed	100.0	70.2	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Inactive	100.0	71.5	339	0.0	12.1	16.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	48.5	4.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	63	
Material deprivation																
Three or more	100.0	68.2	882	0.6	14.3	18.5	3.4	0.9	4.0	35.4	6.8	14.7	1.3	100.0	172	
Two	100.0	83.0	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
None or one	100.0	73.2	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	100.0	59.6	277	0.0	16.4	23.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	35.6	4.6	14.8	0.0	100.0	68	
Second	100.0	65.0	230	4.6	13.0	15.7	4.3	0.0	1.8	34.3	8.9	17.3	0.0	100.0	50	
Middle	100.0	73.9	204	(0.0)	(23.7)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(17.1)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(4.5)	100.0	31	
Fourth	100.0	74.5	178	(3.4)	(7.9)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(45.2)	(6.5)	(16.3)	(2.5)	100.0	31	
Richest	100.0	84.5	160	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	100.0	65.5	711	1.6	16.8	21.0	3.9	0.0	2.6	31.3	7.2	14.7	0.9	100.0	149	
Richest 40 percent	100.0	79.2	338	(4.8)	(8.8)	(6.4)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(7.1)	(40.2)	(5.7)	(18.7)	(1.8)	100.0	42	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S4 – Children for whom household received a birth grant

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

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

Table EQ.2.12R: Source of household income

Percentage of household members by source of household income, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of income in the past year:									Number of household members
	Salary from job	Income from self-employment	Property income	Pension	Unemployment benefits	Social benefits	Other	No income	DK/Missing	
Total	60.7	23.6	0.4	13.6	0.5	73.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	8,244
Sex of household head										
Male	66.3	21.5	0.4	13.2	0.4	72.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	6,530
Female	39.6	31.6	0.4	15.1	0.6	76.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	1,714
Area										
Urban	58.3	27.3	0.2	15.1	0.5	74.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	5,497
Other	65.6	16.2	0.9	10.7	0.4	69.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	2,748
Activity status of household head										
Employed	71.1	28.0	0.3	7.3	0.6	71.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	4,567
Unemployed	52.4	16.3	1.4	2.8	0.7	85.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	707
Inactive	46.7	18.6	0.3	26.0	0.3	72.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	2,970
Material deprivation										
Three or more	59.2	21.5	0.2	11.0	0.4	76.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	6,842
Two	65.9	31.0	1.3	27.7	0.8	63.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	799
None or one	71.0	37.5	1.2	24.6	0.4	47.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	604
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	55.8	18.2	0.0	4.9	0.3	79.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,647
Second	58.1	22.1	0.4	8.2	0.0	83.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1,650
Middle	57.5	25.7	0.3	10.8	0.3	75.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	1,648
Fourth	65.5	21.6	0.0	18.0	1.0	71.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	1,650
Richest	66.7	30.5	1.3	26.3	0.8	54.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	1,648
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	57.1	22.0	0.2	8.0	0.2	79.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	4,946
Richest 40 percent	66.1	26.0	0.7	22.2	0.9	63.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	3,298

Table EQ.2.13R: Employment indicators

Unemployment rate, employment rate, activity rate and inactivity rate, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Unemployment rate ^{1,A}	Number of active household members	Employment rate ^B	Activity rate ^C	Inactivity rate ^D	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Total	23.5	2,866	39.9	52.2	47.8	5,496
Sex of household head						
Male	22.4	2,340	41.0	52.8	47.2	4,429
Female	28.6	526	35.2	49.3	50.7	1,068
Area						
Urban	24.4	1,898	39.7	52.4	47.6	3,619
Other	21.9	969	40.3	51.6	48.4	1,877
Age						
15–24	34.0	649	30.6	46.4	53.6	1,399
25–64	20.8	2,165	47.3	59.7	40.3	3,626
65+	7.2	53	10.4	11.2	88.8	472
Age (women)						
15–24	49.9	201	14.1	28.0	72.0	717
25–64	30.7	737	28.3	40.8	59.2	1,807
65+	(*)	16	5.8	6.5	93.5	243
Age (men)						
15–24	26.8	448	48.0	65.6	34.4	682
25–64	15.7	1,429	66.2	78.5	21.5	1,819
65+	(5.9)	37	15.1	16.1	83.9	229
Activity status of household head						
Employed	11.0	1,899	58.0	65.2	34.8	2,914
Unemployed	85.5	319	9.9	67.9	32.1	470
Inactive	29.8	648	21.5	30.7	69.3	2,112
Material deprivation						
Three or more	26.7	2,334	37.7	51.4	48.6	4,543
Two	10.6	287	48.8	54.6	45.4	525
None or one	8.7	245	52.3	57.3	42.7	428
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	20.0	470	38.6	48.2	51.8	974
Second	28.1	536	36.7	51.0	49.0	1,051
Middle	25.8	569	38.3	51.6	48.4	1,104
Fourth	24.6	610	39.7	52.6	47.4	1,160
Richest	19.5	681	45.4	56.4	43.6	1,208
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	24.9	1,575	37.8	50.3	49.7	3,129
Richest 40 percent	21.9	1,292	42.6	54.6	45.4	2,367

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S5 – Unemployment rate

^A The unemployment rate presents the percentage share of unemployed population in the total number of the active population (age 15 years or above), where the active population (labour force) includes all employed (age 15 years or above) and unemployed (age 15 to 74 years) of household members.

^B The employment rate presents the percentage share of the employed population in the total population of household members age 15 years or above.

^C The activity rate presents the percentage share of the active population in the population of household members age 15 years or above.

^D The inactivity rate is the proportion of household members outside the labour force (i.e. economically inactive persons) in the population aged 15 years or above.

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

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

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure respondents' experiences of discrimination and harassment in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1RW show the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	1.5	3.4	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	6.9	93.1	3,740
Area										
Urban	1.8	4.3	0.5	2.4	0.9	0.5	2.4	8.1	91.9	2,349
Other	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	4.8	95.2	1,391
Region										
Belgrade	2.1	5.2	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.4	3.0	9.2	90.8	908
Vojvodina	2.0	4.4	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.3	2.6	7.9	92.1	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.8	96.2	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.0	2.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	6.6	93.4	765
Age										
15–19	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.4	95.6	384
15–17	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	1.9	1.7	5.7	94.3	204
18–19	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	97.1	179
20–24	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	95.6	443
25–29	0.8	4.8	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	3.1	7.3	92.7	436
30–34	1.1	3.8	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.1	2.5	6.6	93.4	555
35–39	2.4	3.2	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.1	3.1	8.0	92.0	631
40–44	2.4	5.3	0.4	2.5	1.1	0.9	2.5	9.5	90.5	596
45–49	1.7	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	6.7	93.3	695
Education										
Primary or none	4.0	2.1	0.1	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.0	7.6	92.4	299
Secondary	1.4	2.0	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	5.0	95.0	1,887
Higher	1.3	5.4	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.2	3.3	9.1	90.9	1,554

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	1.2	3.4	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.2	6.5	93.5	3,248
Hungarian	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.0	7.2	92.8	112
Bosnian	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	91.9	106
Roma	11.0	1.7	0.0	7.3	8.6	0.0	2.7	15.2	84.8	85
Other/Does not want to declare	1.6	8.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	10.1	89.9	189
Activity status										
Employed	1.4	4.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	2.3	6.8	93.2	2,279
Unemployed	2.6	4.1	0.1	3.3	0.9	0.4	2.5	10.2	89.8	439
Inactive	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	5.7	94.3	1,022
Activity status of household head										
Employed	1.2	4.3	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	2.0	6.9	93.1	2,480
Unemployed	2.8	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.8	92.2	193
Inactive	2.1	1.9	0.3	2.3	0.7	1.1	2.0	6.8	93.2	1,067
Material deprivation										
Three or more	3.2	2.5	0.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.0	7.9	92.1	804
One or two	0.8	3.9	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	2.4	7.0	93.0	1,371
None	1.3	3.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	6.4	93.6	1,565
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.3	2.2	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.6	1.5	7.1	92.9	490
Second	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	2.2	6.0	94.0	686
Middle	1.4	4.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	6.5	93.5	804
Fourth	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	5.2	94.8	847
Richest	1.4	5.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.7	3.4	9.4	90.6	914

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.3.1WR: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	11.6	1.6	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.3	12.5	87.5	1,790
Area										
Urban	13.0	1.8	0.2	0.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	14.1	85.9	1,205
Other	8.6	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	9.2	90.8	585
Age										
15–19	9.8	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.4	10.6	89.4	329
15–17	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.7	11.2	88.8	194
18–19	9.6	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	90.4	136
20–24	11.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	88.5	324
25–29	13.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	15.1	84.9	290
30–34	8.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	9.9	90.1	209
35–39	16.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	3.2	1.8	1.0	17.8	82.2	216
40–44	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.6	14.1	85.9	216
45–49	8.9	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	8.9	91.1	206
Education										
None	9.9	1.4	0.5	1.1	2.8	1.5	0.5	10.9	89.1	214
Primary	11.6	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	12.2	87.8	1,232
Secondary or higher	12.6	1.3	0.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	0.6	14.5	85.5	344
Activity status										
Employed	11.0	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	12.1	87.9	441
Unemployed	16.8	3.4	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	17.7	82.3	281
Inactive	10.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.4	11.3	88.7	1,068
Activity status of household head										
Employed	9.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.3	10.9	89.1	1,033
Unemployed	21.9	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	22.6	77.4	186
Inactive	11.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.4	12.0	88.0	571

Table EQ.3.1WR: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Material deprivation										
Three or more	11.9	1.8	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.3	12.8	87.2	1,469
Two	12.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.0	14.8	85.2	171
None or one	6.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	7.1	92.9	150
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	12.5	2.6	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.7	13.8	86.2	327
Second	12.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	12.0	88.0	357
Middle	12.9	1.9	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	13.7	86.3	357
Fourth	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	13.6	86.4	373
Richest	8.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.2	9.5	90.5	377
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	12.5	2.3	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	13.1	86.9	1,041
Richest 40 percent	10.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	11.6	88.4	749

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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.¹⁴⁵

The 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy' (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E). They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1WR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years, and aged 15–24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, their position on the ladder, and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2WR, women's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹⁴⁵ OECD, *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia, 2019															
	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15–24 years	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women aged 15–49 years	
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total				0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing				Total
Total	0.5	9.3	90.3	100.0	8.3	95.6	827	1.5	14.6	83.8	0.1	100.0	8.0	91.8	3,740
Area															
Urban	0.8	10.3	89.0	100.0	8.2	95.9	501	1.6	14.5	83.7	0.1	100.0	7.9	92.0	2,349
Other	0.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	8.5	95.3	326	1.2	14.6	84.1	0.1	100.0	8.0	91.5	1,391
Region															
Belgrade	0.0	16.2	83.8	100.0	7.7	91.8	174	2.0	17.2	80.6	0.2	100.0	7.6	88.3	908
Vojvodina	1.4	8.3	90.4	100.0	8.4	94.4	276	1.9	15.2	82.9	0.0	100.0	7.9	90.7	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	8.7	99.5	221	0.4	9.5	90.1	0.0	100.0	8.4	96.6	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	8.4	96.7	156	1.6	16.8	81.4	0.2	100.0	7.8	91.5	765
Age															
15–19	0.6	8.2	91.2	100.0	8.5	94.7	384	0.6	8.2	91.2	0.0	100.0	8.5	94.7	384
15–17	1.1	6.5	92.3	100.0	8.6	96.1	204	1.1	6.5	92.3	0.0	100.0	8.6	96.1	204
18–19	0.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	8.4	93.1	179	0.0	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	93.1	179
20–24	0.3	10.2	89.5	100.0	8.2	96.5	443	0.3	10.2	89.5	0.0	100.0	8.2	96.5	443
25–29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	15.9	82.1	0.5	100.0	7.9	92.2	436
30–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	10.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	8.1	93.9	555
35–39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	17.1	81.9	0.0	100.0	7.8	92.9	631
40–44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	16.6	80.8	0.0	100.0	7.8	89.1	596
45–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	19.3	78.0	0.1	100.0	7.6	86.6	695
Education															
Primary or none	(0.0)	(9.8)	(90.2)	100.0	(8.5)	(91.0)	37	4.8	22.4	72.9	0.0	100.0	7.6	86.1	299
Secondary	0.9	10.0	89.1	100.0	8.4	94.7	423	1.6	15.0	83.3	0.1	100.0	8.0	92.0	1,887
Higher	0.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	8.3	97.2	366	0.8	12.6	86.6	0.1	100.0	8.0	92.6	1,554
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	0.0	14.4	85.6	100.0	8.1	92.1	123	1.8	14.9	83.4	0.0	100.0	7.9	91.3	2,598
Never married/in union	0.5	8.4	91.1	100.0	8.4	96.3	703	0.9	13.9	85.0	0.2	100.0	8.0	92.9	1,140
Missing	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia, 2019															
	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15–24 years	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women aged 15–49 years	
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total				0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing				Total
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	0.3	9.1	90.6	100.0	8.3	96.0	706	1.2	13.9	84.8	0.1	100.0	8.0	92.6	3,248
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24	5.3	15.6	79.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	82.5	112
Bosnian	(0.0)	(11.4)	(88.6)	100.0	(8.3)	(96.9)	32	0.0	12.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	94.8	106
Roma	(0.0)	(15.2)	(84.8)	100.0	(8.3)	(84.5)	28	7.2	32.3	60.5	0.0	100.0	7.1	84.5	85
Other/Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(6.8)	(93.2)	100.0	(8.5)	(99.3)	37	2.8	19.0	78.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	85.1	189
Activity status															
Employed	0.9	13.2	85.9	100.0	8.0	94.2	172	1.3	14.5	84.1	0.1	100.0	7.9	92.0	2,279
Unemployed	0.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	8.2	98.4	88	2.3	17.9	79.4	0.4	100.0	7.8	90.1	439
Inactive	0.4	7.3	92.3	100.0	8.5	95.7	566	1.6	13.2	85.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	91.9	1,022
Activity status of household head															
Employed	0.3	7.3	92.4	100.0	8.4	96.1	526	0.8	13.8	85.4	0.1	100.0	8.0	93.5	2,480
Unemployed	4.0	18.2	77.8	100.0	7.8	99.1	57	4.7	14.1	81.2	0.0	100.0	7.7	90.0	193
Inactive	0.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	8.3	93.9	244	2.5	16.5	80.8	0.2	100.0	7.8	88.1	1,067
Material deprivation															
Three or more	1.2	20.2	78.6	100.0	7.8	91.6	190	4.1	28.7	66.9	0.3	100.0	7.1	84.4	804
One or two	0.5	7.5	92.0	100.0	8.4	95.1	318	1.1	15.2	83.7	0.0	100.0	7.9	91.9	1,371
None	0.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	8.6	98.6	319	0.5	6.8	92.7	0.0	100.0	8.4	95.4	1,565
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	8.1	93.5	127	3.3	23.8	72.4	0.5	100.0	7.5	85.2	490
Second	0.9	8.4	90.7	100.0	8.4	95.5	172	2.0	16.0	81.8	0.1	100.0	7.9	92.2	686
Middle	0.0	10.2	89.8	100.0	8.4	95.1	175	1.1	15.2	83.8	0.0	100.0	7.9	92.0	804
Fourth	1.3	8.1	90.6	100.0	8.3	96.7	175	0.7	11.2	88.1	0.0	100.0	8.1	94.0	847
Richest	0.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	8.4	96.8	177	1.2	11.1	87.7	0.0	100.0	8.2	92.8	914

¹ MICS indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among women aged 15–24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among women aged 15–24

³ MICS indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among women aged 15–49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among women aged 15–49

na: not applicable

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	52.1	86.4	48.7	827	43.2	79.2	39.2	3,740
Area								
Urban	52.0	87.3	48.5	501	43.6	79.6	39.7	2,349
Other	52.2	85.0	48.8	326	42.7	78.4	38.3	1,391
Region								
Belgrade	56.6	81.0	50.8	174	46.5	76.3	41.6	908
Vojvodina	45.0	85.6	41.9	276	39.7	75.5	34.8	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	50.7	89.3	48.3	221	41.0	81.4	38.0	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	61.5	89.7	58.9	156	47.4	85.1	44.3	765
Age								
15–19	49.7	85.6	46.9	384	49.7	85.6	46.9	384
15–17	45.6	81.4	43.4	204	45.6	81.4	43.4	204
18–19	54.4	90.5	50.9	179	54.4	90.5	50.9	179
20–24	54.1	87.0	50.2	443	54.1	87.0	50.2	443
25–29	na	na	na	na	54.3	88.9	51.2	436
30–34	na	na	na	na	47.4	84.1	42.6	555
35–39	na	na	na	na	42.1	78.4	36.7	631
40–44	na	na	na	na	32.8	71.2	28.0	596
45–49	na	na	na	na	32.5	68.1	29.5	695
Education								
Primary or none	(34.5)	(89.0)	(34.5)	37	33.5	78.6	29.5	299
Secondary	48.7	84.7	45.2	423	39.7	76.9	35.7	1,887
Higher	57.7	88.0	54.1	366	49.4	82.0	45.4	1,554
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	48.9	91.0	47.5	123	41.6	76.7	37.3	2,598
Never married/in union	52.6	85.6	48.9	703	47.1	84.9	43.7	1,140
Missing	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	52.0	86.0	48.1	706	43.8	79.3	39.4	3,248
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	28.0	64.1	25.4	112
Bosnian	(50.7)	(96.9)	(50.7)	32	43.1	81.8	38.1	106
Roma	(32.9)	(92.8)	(32.9)	28	23.9	92.0	23.5	85
Other/Does not want to declare	(75.0)	(86.3)	(73.8)	37	52.2	78.1	50.7	189
Activity status								
Employed	61.9	88.0	56.6	172	44.0	77.5	39.4	2,279
Unemployed	50.3	85.5	42.2	88	36.7	84.4	32.6	439
Inactive	49.4	86.0	47.2	566	44.4	80.6	41.5	1,022
Activity status of household head								
Employed	49.9	85.1	46.5	526	44.7	79.0	40.4	2,480
Unemployed	58.0	79.2	48.1	57	41.9	83.9	38.5	193
Inactive	55.3	90.7	53.5	244	40.1	78.6	36.6	1,067
Material deprivation								
Three or more	42.7	87.6	40.0	190	32.4	79.5	30.0	804
One or two	56.2	89.2	53.1	318	44.6	81.8	41.2	1,371
None	53.5	82.8	49.3	319	47.6	76.6	42.2	1,565

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Serbia, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	40.5	80.7	37.2	127	34.2	78.1	30.5	490
Second	60.5	88.7	57.0	172	43.5	80.6	40.4	686
Middle	58.7	90.7	57.7	175	46.0	82.6	43.3	804
Fourth	44.7	87.0	42.4	175	42.4	78.1	38.5	847
Richest	52.9	83.4	46.0	177	46.3	76.5	39.9	914

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among women aged 15–24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among women aged 15–49

na: not applicable

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.4.1WR: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019																
	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15–24 years	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women aged 15–49 years	
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total				0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing					
Total	3.2	20.7	76.1	100.0	8.1	86.6	653	7.1	25.0	67.8	0.1	100.0	7.5	81.4	1,790	
Area																
Urban	3.6	20.3	76.1	100.0	8.1	86.2	436	6.6	26.6	66.7	0.1	100.0	7.5	81.0	1,205	
Other	2.4	21.4	76.2	100.0	8.2	87.5	217	8.0	21.8	70.1	0.2	100.0	7.6	82.1	585	
Age																
15–19	2.5	18.7	78.7	100.0	8.2	88.8	329	2.5	18.7	78.7	0.0	100.0	8.2	88.8	329	
15–17	1.6	18.3	80.1	100.0	8.4	87.8	194	1.6	18.3	80.1	0.0	100.0	8.4	87.8	194	
18–19	3.9	19.3	76.8	100.0	8.1	90.1	136	3.9	19.3	76.8	0.0	100.0	8.1	90.1	136	
20–24	3.9	22.7	73.4	100.0	8.0	84.4	324	3.9	22.7	73.4	0.0	100.0	8.0	84.4	324	
25–29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	22.0	69.6	0.3	100.0	7.5	84.0	290	
30–34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	25.4	67.0	0.6	100.0	7.4	81.7	209	
35–39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	28.4	57.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	76.3	216	
40–44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.4	30.5	60.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	76.9	216	
45–49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.0	33.5	58.6	0.0	100.0	7.0	70.8	206	
Education																
None	(1.2)	(30.8)	(68.0)	100.0	(8.0)	(81.9)	32	8.5	29.8	61.7	0.0	100.0	7.3	74.1	214	
Primary	4.1	19.9	76.0	100.0	8.1	85.7	437	7.8	24.2	67.9	0.1	100.0	7.5	81.9	1,232	
Secondary or higher	1.4	20.8	77.8	100.0	8.0	89.6	183	3.6	25.2	71.0	0.3	100.0	7.6	83.8	344	
Marital status																
Ever married/in union	4.2	21.8	74.0	100.0	8.0	86.7	407	7.9	25.9	66.1	0.1	100.0	7.4	80.9	1,507	
Never married/in union	1.6	18.8	79.6	100.0	8.3	86.4	246	2.4	20.2	77.4	0.0	100.0	8.2	84.6	280	
Missing	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3	
Activity status																
Employed	4.5	15.5	80.0	100.0	8.1	81.0	89	6.5	22.3	71.2	0.0	100.0	7.5	80.8	441	
Unemployed	4.9	22.6	72.6	100.0	7.9	87.1	93	7.5	32.9	59.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	81.2	281	
Inactive	2.6	21.3	76.0	100.0	8.2	87.6	470	7.2	24.1	68.5	0.2	100.0	7.6	81.6	1,068	

Table EQ.4.1WR: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019															
	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women aged 15–24 years	<u>Ladder step reported:</u>				Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women aged 15–49 years
	0–3	4–6	7–10	Total				0–3	4–6	7–10	Missing				
Activity status of household head															
Employed	4.0	18.5	77.5	100.0	8.2	88.6	374	5.7	24.5	69.7	0.1	100.0	7.7	84.2	1,033
Unemployed	1.5	25.2	73.3	100.0	8.0	83.1	68	9.1	34.1	56.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	75.9	186
Inactive	2.4	23.2	74.4	100.0	8.0	84.2	211	8.8	23.1	68.0	0.2	100.0	7.4	78.1	571
Material deprivation															
Three or more	3.8	21.2	75.0	100.0	8.0	85.8	549	8.3	26.3	65.3	0.1	100.0	7.4	79.1	1,469
Two	(0.0)	(19.3)	(80.7)	100.0	(8.5)	(88.0)	46	2.2	21.4	76.0	0.5	100.0	8.0	89.3	171
None or one	0.0	17.1	82.9	100.0	8.3	93.6	58	0.5	16.3	83.2	0.0	100.0	8.4	94.4	150
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.9	24.0	72.1	100.0	8.0	84.5	138	14.4	26.5	58.7	0.4	100.0	7.0	72.1	327
Second	6.1	25.1	68.8	100.0	7.6	83.0	139	11.8	25.1	63.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	77.6	357
Middle	2.4	19.2	78.4	100.0	8.4	88.3	131	4.4	25.4	70.2	0.0	100.0	7.8	84.6	357
Fourth	2.6	19.9	77.4	100.0	8.1	85.4	123	4.1	28.4	67.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	81.8	373
Richest	0.6	14.3	85.0	100.0	8.5	92.5	122	1.6	20.1	78.1	0.2	100.0	8.1	89.4	377
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	4.2	22.8	73.0	100.0	8.0	85.2	408	10.1	25.6	64.2	0.1	100.0	7.3	78.3	1,041
Richest 40 percent	1.6	17.1	81.2	100.0	8.3	88.9	245	2.9	24.2	72.8	0.1	100.0	7.8	85.7	749
¹ MICS indicator EQ.9a – Life satisfaction among women aged 15–24 ² MICS indicator EQ.10a – Happiness among women aged 15–24 ³ MICS indicator EQ.9b – Life satisfaction among women aged 15–49 ⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b – Happiness among women aged 15–49 na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases “–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator															

Table EQ.4.2WR: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women aged 15–24 and 15–49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–24 years	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who think that their life			Number of women aged 15–49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	44.2	86.6	41.4	653	38.4	82.9	35.8	1,790
Area								
Urban	43.1	88.4	41.1	436	38.7	84.7	36.8	1,205
Other	46.4	83.0	41.8	217	37.8	79.3	33.9	585
Age								
15–19	44.2	86.6	41.2	329	44.2	86.6	41.2	329
15–17	46.0	85.6	43.5	194	46.0	85.6	43.5	194
18–19	41.6	88.1	38.1	136	41.6	88.1	38.1	136
20–24	44.2	86.6	41.5	324	44.2	86.6	41.5	324
25–29	na	na	na	na	38.3	88.5	35.3	290
30–34	na	na	na	na	40.3	84.3	39.5	209
35–39	na	na	na	na	32.1	75.0	29.3	216
40–44	na	na	na	na	30.8	76.8	29.2	216
45–49	na	na	na	na	33.1	76.6	29.3	206
Education								
None	(35.1)	(85.9)	(35.1)	32	33.0	76.9	32.2	214
Primary	40.4	86.0	36.9	437	35.7	82.9	32.6	1,232
Secondary or higher	54.8	88.1	53.1	183	51.7	86.7	49.7	344
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	44.7	86.1	41.9	407	37.8	82.4	35.2	1,507
Never married/in union	43.3	87.4	40.5	246	42.1	86.3	39.6	280
Missing	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Activity status								
Employed	48.0	83.8	43.6	89	41.6	82.7	38.4	441
Unemployed	41.6	96.2	41.6	93	30.2	86.5	29.3	281
Inactive	44.0	85.2	40.9	470	39.3	82.1	36.5	1,068
Activity status of household head								
Employed	47.2	88.3	44.7	374	42.2	85.9	39.8	1,033
Unemployed	45.5	89.9	43.8	68	30.9	82.6	28.4	186
Inactive	38.4	82.6	34.7	211	34.0	77.5	31.2	571
Material deprivation								
Three or more	42.5	86.6	39.6	549	36.0	82.1	33.4	1,469
Two	(54.1)	(83.5)	(50.2)	46	45.9	85.1	42.3	171
None or one	52.5	88.9	50.9	58	53.7	88.2	52.3	150
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	42.9	81.9	37.0	138	35.8	78.9	31.2	327
Second	37.9	82.8	35.8	139	30.4	77.6	29.3	357
Middle	49.5	90.0	45.0	131	38.0	82.9	33.6	357
Fourth	41.3	87.6	41.3	123	39.5	86.8	38.0	373
Richest	50.0	91.6	48.9	122	47.7	87.5	46.0	377
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	43.3	84.8	39.1	408	34.7	79.8	31.4	1,041
Richest 40 percent	45.6	89.6	45.1	245	43.6	87.2	42.1	749

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a – Perception of a better life among women aged 15–24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b – Perception of a better life among women aged 15–49

na: not applicable

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

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

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this Appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

A.1 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE 2019 SERBIA MICS SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2019 Serbia MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates for most indicators, at the national level, for urban and other areas, and for the four regions of the country: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. Urban and other¹⁴⁶ areas in each of the four regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the 2019 Serbia MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Serbia Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA and a sample of households was selected, after the further stratification (2nd stage stratification), which was done into two strata: households with children under five years of age and households without children under five.

A.1.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the 2019 Serbia MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Serbia from the 2011 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and other strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of enumeration areas and households in the sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and other strata, Census 2011						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2011 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	39,711	20,017	19,694	2,487,886	1,533,920	953,966
Region						
Belgrade	7,382	5,872	1,510	606,433	507,076	99,357
Vojvodina	11,250	6,199	5,051	696,157	424,010	272,147
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11,513	4,243	7,270	662,769	324,200	338,569
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9,566	3,703	5,863	522,527	278,634	243,893

The overall sample size for the 2019 Serbia MICS was calculated as 8,000 households and 400 enumeration areas. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2014 Serbia MICS results along with a discussion of budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template. The following formula was used for the calculation:

¹⁴⁶ Official statistics in Serbia do not include a specific definition for rural settlements. Instead, an 'administrative-legal' criterion is applied that designates settlements as either 'Urban' or 'Other'. Urban settlements are recognized as such by an act of the local self-government, with all other settlements falling into the category of 'Other'.

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)],}$$

where:

- n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
- pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
- RR = the predicted response rate

An important factor influencing the calculation of the sample size using various indicators for children under five is the very low fertility rate, which increases the number of sample households considerably. A sample size of over 20,000 households is needed to provide a sufficient number of children under five (at least 2,400). Therefore, in order to reduce the number of households in the sample, but not to lose estimation reliability, the second stage stratification of the sample into categories with and without children aged 0–4 years was done and a higher sampling rate was used for households with children.

Using a hypothetical value for an indicator (r) of 0.12, and values of $deff=1.5$, $RME=0.12$, $pb=0.15$ (required proportion of children in sample for drawing reliable conclusions), $AveSize=2.9$ and $RR=0.85$, the required sample size was calculated as 8,200 households, with about 2,800 households with children under five (assuming one child per household) if the oversampling strategy of households with children under five would be applied.

Multiple exercises were carried out to determine the sample size using estimates from the 2014 Serbia MICS, including the following: ‘Overweight prevalence’ for children under five, with a 2014 Serbia MICS estimate of 14 percent and 15 percent RME for the country, the calculated sample size was 16,900 households; ‘Unmet need’ for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2014 MICS estimate of 14.9 percent and 15 percent RME for the country, the calculated sample size was 8,373 households; and ‘Contraceptive prevalence rate’ for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2014 Serbia MICS estimate of 58 percent and 5 percent RME per region, the calculated sample size was 7,908 households.

Regional level sample size estimates were also calculated for regions of Serbia using the indicators: ‘Overweight prevalence’ with calculated overall sample size of 96,687 households for Serbia and 15 percent RME per region; ‘Unmet need’ with a calculated overall sample size of 20,886 households for Serbia and 15 percent RME per region; ‘Contraceptive prevalence rate’ with an overall sample size of 8,000 households for Serbia and 7 percent to 15 percent RME per region.

Based on the review of the MICS5 results, the calculation of the required sample size for various indicators, the sufficient number of observations for the basic sub-populations, and considering also aspects related to quality control and availability of resources, it was calculated to have a minimum sample size of 1,900 households for

Sumadija and Western Serbia region and a maximum sample size of 2,140 households for the Belgrade region with a total sample size of 8000 households.

The final number of households in each category in the overall sample and per cluster was determined based on the number of households with children under five found in the listing for each enumeration area.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2019 Serbia MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 400 sample clusters needed to be selected.

Within each region, the sample EAs were allocated proportionately to the urban and other domains based on the number of households in each domain. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, 2019 Serbia MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	400	250	150	8,000	5,000	3,000
Region						
Belgrade	107	90	17	2,140	1,800	340
Vojvodina	99	60	39	1,980	1,200	780
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95	47	48	1,900	940	960
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99	53	46	1,980	1,060	920

A.1.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in EA from the 2011 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and other strata.

A.1.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2011 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample EAs prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected EAs and list all households in each EA.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for the listing operations. Regional Offices formed the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, an ortho-photo map and description of the selected EA from the Census 2011 were provided, together with corresponding Google Earth maps with the EA boundaries clearly identified. Using the ortho-photo map, description of the enumeration area and digital maps – with boundaries for EAs accessible via google maps, convenient for using GPS Google Earth maps – the listers' task was to draw a map of the cluster together with all structures within the cluster and to record on the listing forms all objects, dwellings, households with the full addresses and the names of the heads of the households, and to note the presence of children under five living in the household.

Five EAs with more than 300 households were considered to be too large for complete listing. In order to achieve good quality and reduce the required time for the listing process, only a randomly selected part (segment) of the EA was subject to listing after a segmentation process. The boundaries of the segments were defined in the field in accordance with the configuration of the field and existing address system, by dividing the EA into parts/segments of approximately equal sizes (based on the estimated number of dwellings). For five such large EAs, one segment was randomly selected, and within the boundaries of the segment, all occupied households were listed. During the listing operation in three EAs in the other type of settlement, fewer than 15 households were enumerated, and three adjacent clusters that were not originally selected in the sample, with almost the same number of households, were combined with the ones already selected. The listing process was performed during January and February 2019.

A.1.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each EA and sent to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection of 20 households in each cluster: households with children under five and households without children under five. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under five. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under five in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on children under five.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under five was 10. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 10 households with children under age five were listed, 10 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 10 households without children under age five were selected from the stratum of households without children. In sample clusters where 10 or fewer households with children under five were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under five to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

During the data collection, an additional 103 households (20 with children under five and 83 households without children under five) were included in the sample, where interviewers identified that two or more households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

A.1.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2019 Serbia MICS sample is not self-weighting, due to a disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata, the oversampling strategy of households with children under five and different response patterns among strata and individual data. In order to obtain representative results for Serbia, sample weights were calculated as follows.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for 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:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum.

The last stage probability of selection in each sample EA is different for households with and without children under five. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households (with and without children under five) in the sample EA.

Based on the stratified multi-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under five within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}} ,$$

where:

- $f_{hi(wc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
- n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h
- M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
- M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h
- p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$
- $m_{hi(wc)}$ = number of sample households with children under five selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
- $M'_{hi(wc)}$ = total number of households with children under five listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}} ,$$

where:

- $f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without children under five in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
- $m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without children under five selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
- $M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without children under five listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated, separately for households with and without children under five.

A final 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 in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and children under five) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and children under five) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

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 2019 Serbia MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-five questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and children under five were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children aged 5–17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children aged 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalized as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children aged 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for individual children aged 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for children aged 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programmes for the corresponding tables.

The 2019 Serbia MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women and under-five questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) household weights varied between 0.11 and 5.60 in the 400 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-fives and 5–17-year olds with these sample weights.

A.2 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE 2019 SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level and for urban and other areas.

Stratification for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was done according to the type of settlement (urban and other), and to the four regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia. In designing the sample for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Serbia Census of Population and Housing. It was formed by excluding all enumeration areas (EAs) with 19 or less Roma households. In this way, 43 percent of the Roma households were included. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the EAs defined for the census enumeration, which had at least 20 Roma households each. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of Roma households was selected at the second stage.

A.2.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and Roma households living in the 2011 Census enumeration areas which had at least 20 Roma households at the time of the 2011 Census was first examined by region, urban and other strata, shown in Table SD.1R.

Table SD.1R: Distribution of enumeration areas and households in the sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and other strata, Census 2011						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2011 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	372	237	135	15,538	11,125	4,413
Region						
Belgrade	78	63	15	3,156	2,684	472
Vojvodina	62	27	35	2,272	1,135	1,137
Sumadija and Western Serbia	61	26	35	2,178	1,038	1,140
Southern and Eastern Serbia	171	121	50	7,932	6,268	1,664

The overall sample size for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was calculated as 2,000 households and 100 EAs. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS results along with a discussion of budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template. The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

<i>deff</i> =	the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
<i>RME</i> =	the relative margin of error of <i>r</i> to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
<i>pb</i> =	the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, <i>r</i> , is based
<i>AveSize</i> =	the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
<i>RR</i> =	the predicted response rate

Multiple exercises were carried out to determine sample size using the estimates from 2014 MICS, including the following: ‘Stunting prevalence’ for children under five, with a 2014 MICS estimate of 19 percent and 20 percent RME for the Roma settlements in Serbia, the calculated sample size was 2,119 households; ‘Unmet need’ for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2014 MICS estimate of 14 percent and 15 percent RME for Roma settlements, the calculated sample size was 1,939 households; and ‘Marriage before age 18’ for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2014 MICS estimate of 57 percent and 5 percent RME, the calculated sample size was 1,978 households.

Sample size estimates were also calculated for urban and other domains of Serbia Roma Settlements using the various indicators, as follows: ‘Stunting prevalence’ with a calculated overall sample size of 3,954 households for the total level and 20 percent RME per domain; ‘Unmet need’ with calculated overall sample size of 1,946 households for the total level and 20 percent RME per domain; ‘Marriage before age 18’ with overall sample size of 2104 households for the total level and 7 percent RME per domain.

Based on the review of MICS5 results, the calculation of the required sample size for various indicators, the sufficient number of observations for the basic sub-populations, and considering also aspects related to quality control and availability of resources, it was calculated to have a minimum sample size of 1,360 households for the urban domain and 640 households for the other domain. Therefore, the total sample size for the Serbia Roma Settlements at the national level was 2,000 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 100 sample clusters needed to be selected.

The allocation of the sample to the strata was not proportional to the number of Roma households. In order to produce estimates with better precision for the other domain, the number of EAs for the urban domain was reduced by four and allocated to the other domain. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2R: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	100	68	32	2,000	1,360	640
Region						
Belgrade	20	16	4	400	320	80
Vojvodina	16	8	8	320	160	160
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14	6	8	280	120	160
Southern and Eastern Serbia	50	38	12	1,000	760	240

A.2.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of Roma households in each EA from the 2011 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2R) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and other strata.

A.2.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2011 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample EAs prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected EAs and list all households in each enumeration area.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for the listing operations. Regional Offices formed the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. For each team, an ortho-photo map and description of the selected EA from the Census 2011 were provided, together with corresponding Google Earth maps with the EA boundaries clearly identified. Using the ortho-photo map, description of the EA and digital maps – with boundaries of EAs accessible via google maps, convenient for using GPS Google Earth maps, the listers' task was to draw a map of the cluster together with all structures within the cluster and to record on the listing forms all objects, dwellings, households with the full addresses and the names of the heads of the households and to identify the current Roma households, together with the number of children under five living in the household. In 12 EAs fewer than 20 Roma households were listed. In one EA only non-Roma households were listed. The listing process was performed during January and February 2019.

A.2.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each EA. The Roma households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of Roma households in each EA) at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, where the selection of 20 Roma households in all EA with more than 20 Roma households listed, was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. In EAs with 20 and fewer Roma households, all of these households were included in the sample. One EA that did not have any Roma households listed was excluded from the sample. During the data collection, another 18 households were included in the sample, in the case where interviewers identified that two or more households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

A.2.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS sample is not self-weighting, due to a disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata and different response patterns among strata and individual data. In order to obtain representative results for the Serbia Roma Settlements, sample weights were calculated as follows.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for 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:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of Roma households in the 2011 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of Roma households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of Roma households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of Roma households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of Roma households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for Roma households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the Roma household and individual interviews. The adjustment for Roma household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample Roma households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed Roma households in stratum h out of the number of selected Roma households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and children under five) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and children under five) in the sample Roma households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

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 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1R in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-five questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and children under five were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children aged 5–17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children aged 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalized as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children aged 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for individual children aged 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for children aged 5–17 years is implemented in the tabulation programmes for the corresponding tables.

The 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS full (raw) weights for the Roma households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women and under-five questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) household weights varied between 0.36 and 3.07 in the 99 sample Roma EAs (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-fives and 5–17-year olds with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Survey Management Team

Miladin Kovacevic, PhD	MICS Project Director, Director, SORS
Snezana Lakcevic	Assistant Project Director, SORS
Nadezda Bogdanovic	Survey Coordinator, SORS
Dragana Djokovic-Papic	Fieldwork Coordinator, SORS
Jovanka Stojanovic	Fieldwork Coordinator, SORS
Ana Prodanovic	MICS Focal point, UNICEF Serbia Country Office (Aleksandra Jovic during the survey design phase)
Fahrudin Memic	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Serbia Country Office (Filip Mitrovic during pre-fieldwork phase)

UNICEF Country Office

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Severine Leonardi	Deputy Representative, UNICEF Serbia Country Office
Ana Prodanovic	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Serbia Country Office (Aleksandra Jovic during the survey design phase)
Fahrudin Memic	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Serbia Country Office (Filip Mitrovic during the pre-fieldwork phase)

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David Megill	Sampling Specialist
Glen Heller	Statistics and Monitoring Manager (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters
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Dusan Radovanovic	SORS
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Tatjana Zaric	SORS
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Valentina Rutovic
Vesna Jankovic
Violeta Mirkovic
Zorica Djukic
Zvezdana Radosavljevic

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 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 based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95 percent confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95 percent confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95 percent of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programmes developed in CPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results for the 2019 Serbia MICS are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and other areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.7). Results for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are presented for the national level (Table SE.1R), for urban and other areas (Tables SE.2R and SE.3R).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.813	0.902	18,105	6,346	0.997	0.999
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.028	0.007	0.258	0.743	0.862	443	390	0.014	0.042
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.623	0.014	0.022	2.095	1.448	2,272	2,672	0.596	0.650
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.300	0.015	0.050	2.163	1.471	1,615	1,990	0.270	0.331
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.966	0.010	0.010	1.854	1.362	331	660	0.946	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.624	0.790	331	660	0.997	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.318	0.026	0.083	2.100	1.449	331	660	0.265	0.370
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.966	0.017	0.017	3.316	1.821	365	384	0.933	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.926	0.012	0.013	0.843	0.918	365	384	0.901	0.950
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.918	0.012	0.014	0.791	0.890	365	384	0.894	0.943
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.886	0.015	0.017	0.891	0.944	365	384	0.855	0.916
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.911	0.013	0.014	0.741	0.861	365	384	0.886	0.936
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.654	0.027	0.041	1.209	1.099	365	384	0.601	0.708
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.872	0.016	0.018	0.946	0.973	384	412	0.840	0.904
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.872	0.016	0.018	0.946	0.973	384	412	0.840	0.904
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.658	0.021	0.032	0.834	0.913	384	412	0.616	0.701
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.795	0.019	0.024	0.893	0.945	384	412	0.757	0.833
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.524	0.012	0.023	3.788	1.946	18,105	6,346	0.500	0.548
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.077	0.014	0.183	1.853	1.361	331	660	0.049	0.106
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.236	0.030	0.129	0.476	0.690	149	94	0.176	0.297
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.010	0.004	0.425	2.417	1.555	1,251	1,268	0.002	0.019
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.054	0.008	0.144	1.410	1.187	1,175	1,190	0.039	0.070
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.026	0.006	0.238	1.784	1.336	1,162	1,178	0.014	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.109	0.011	0.103	1.525	1.235	1,162	1,178	0.087	0.132
Early child development index	TC.53	0.972	0.007	0.007	1.248	1.117	746	762	0.958	0.985
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.606	0.022	0.037	1.575	1.255	746	762	0.561	0.650
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.969	0.009	0.010	0.797	0.893	157	281	0.950	0.987
School readiness	LN.3	0.964	0.010	0.010	0.689	0.830	172	260	0.945	0.983
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.900	0.010	0.011	0.287	0.536	185	265	0.880	0.920

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.986	0.008	0.008	8.377	2.894	1,401	1,724	0.969	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.004	0.002	0.477	1.467	1.211	1,401	1,724	0.000	0.007
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.866	0.930	18,105	20,517	0.990	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.972	0.017	0.018	9.771	3.126	671	921	0.938	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.006	0.003	0.613	1.985	1.409	671	921	0.000	0.013
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.828	0.910	18,105	20,517	0.996	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.986	0.005	0.005	1.288	1.135	731	803	0.977	0.996
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.002	0.001	0.619	0.587	0.766	731	803	0.000	0.004
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.866	0.930	18,105	20,517	0.990	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.941	0.010	0.011	1.188	1.090	696	634	0.920	0.961
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.038	0.008	0.221	1.228	1.108	696	634	0.021	0.055
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.977	0.007	0.008	1.577	1.256	18,105	20,517	0.962	0.992
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.763	0.873	1,838	1,838	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.445	0.015	0.034	2.812	1.677	3,522	2,973	0.415	0.476
Child labour	PR.3	0.095	0.010	0.100	1.834	1.354	2,655	1,734	0.076	0.114
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.012	0.005	0.454	0.981	0.990	443	390	0.001	0.023
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.055	0.008	0.149	0.500	0.707	443	390	0.039	0.071
Safety	PR.14	0.875	0.007	0.008	1.686	1.298	3,740	3,740	0.861	0.889
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.991	0.002	0.002	2.727	1.651	18,105	6,346	0.988	0.995
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.986	0.002	0.002	2.670	1.634	18,105	6,346	0.982	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.984	0.002	0.002	2.473	1.572	18,105	6,346	0.979	0.989
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.152	0.009	0.062	4.321	2.079	18,105	6,346	0.133	0.171
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.039	0.006	0.145	2.493	1.579	3,786	2,908	0.028	0.051
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.641	0.009	0.014	2.128	1.459	18,105	6,346	0.623	0.659
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.069	0.005	0.079	1.710	1.308	3,740	3,740	0.058	0.080
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.3	0.052	0.006	0.930	0.964	827	686	8.2	8.4

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.
^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.
^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.
na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	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	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.781	0.884	10,571	3,785	0.998	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.013	0.004	0.319	0.286	0.535	293	223	0.005	0.021
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.625	0.019	0.031	2.476	1.573	1,347	1,579	0.587	0.663
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.338	0.022	0.064	2.475	1.573	973	1,194	0.295	0.381
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.977	0.011	0.011	2.264	1.505	197	409	0.955	0.999
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	197	409	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.364	0.037	0.103	2.471	1.572	197	409	0.289	0.439
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.957	0.028	0.029	4.487	2.118	213	235	0.901	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.951	0.014	0.014	0.954	0.977	213	235	0.924	0.979
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.939	0.014	0.015	0.812	0.901	213	235	0.911	0.967
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.884	0.019	0.022	0.864	0.930	213	235	0.846	0.923
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.935	0.015	0.016	0.844	0.919	213	235	0.905	0.964
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.673	0.028	0.042	0.855	0.925	213	235	0.616	0.729
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.841	0.026	0.031	1.289	1.135	220	252	0.789	0.893
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.841	0.026	0.031	1.289	1.135	220	252	0.789	0.893
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.621	0.031	0.050	1.026	1.013	220	252	0.559	0.683
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.742	0.028	0.038	1.058	1.028	220	252	0.685	0.799
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.694	0.018	0.026	5.787	2.406	10,571	3,785	0.658	0.730
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.060	0.009	0.151	0.588	0.767	197	409	0.042	0.078
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.311	0.047	0.152	0.613	0.783	94	60	0.216	0.405
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.016	0.008	0.514	3.055	1.748	640	696	0.000	0.033
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.059	0.013	0.218	1.942	1.394	601	652	0.033	0.085
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.043	0.011	0.260	1.978	1.406	598	648	0.021	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.126	0.015	0.122	1.397	1.182	598	648	0.096	0.157
Early child development index	TC.53	0.984	0.008	0.008	1.707	1.307	444	458	0.968	0.999
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.705	0.026	0.037	1.509	1.228	444	458	0.653	0.758
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.980	0.016	0.016	2.187	1.479	88	168	0.948	1.000
School readiness	LN.3	0.973	0.014	0.015	1.342	1.158	109	167	0.944	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.869	0.015	0.018	0.362	0.602	121	172	0.838	0.900

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Coefficient of variation				Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
			Standard error (<i>se</i>)	of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Lower bound r - 2se				Upper bound r + 2se	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.980	0.013	0.014	9.413	3.068	850	1,029	0.953	1.000	
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.005	0.003	0.534	1.582	1.258	850	1,029	0.000	0.011	
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.287	0.536	10,571	11,721	0.998	1.000	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.963	0.026	0.027	10.765	3.281	430	575	0.912	1.000	
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.008	0.005	0.668	2.080	1.442	430	575	0.000	0.019	
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.807	0.898	10,571	11,721	0.992	1.000	
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.986	0.006	0.006	1.301	1.141	419	454	0.973	0.999	
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.003	0.002	0.741	0.645	0.803	419	454	0.000	0.006	
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.287	0.536	10,571	11,721	0.998	1.000	
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.966	0.008	0.008	0.658	0.811	399	348	0.950	0.981	
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.013	0.003	0.239	0.251	0.501	399	348	0.007	0.018	
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.987	0.006	0.006	1.239	1.113	10,571	11,721	0.974	0.999	
Protected from violence and exploitation											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.709	0.842	1,075	1,117	0.998	1.000	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.468	0.020	0.043	2.927	1.711	2,115	1,808	0.428	0.508	
Child labour	PR.3	0.058	0.010	0.174	1.934	1.391	1,582	1,034	0.038	0.079	
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.001	0.001	1.018	0.288	0.537	293	223	0.000	0.004	
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.027	0.005	0.184	0.206	0.454	293	223	0.017	0.036	
Safety	PR.14	0.868	0.009	0.010	1.617	1.271	2,349	2,259	0.850	0.886	
Live in a safe and clean environment											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.992	0.003	0.003	3.417	1.849	10,571	3,785	0.987	0.998	
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.996	0.002	0.002	3.451	1.858	10,571	3,785	0.993	1.000	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.994	0.002	0.002	3.173	1.781	10,571	3,785	0.990	0.999	
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.063	0.010	0.165	6.909	2.628	10,571	3,785	0.042	0.083	
Equitable chance in life											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.039	0.008	0.201	2.895	1.702	2,246	1,744	0.024	0.055	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.589	0.012	0.021	2.306	1.519	10,571	3,785	0.565	0.613	
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.081	0.008	0.095	1.802	1.342	2,349	2,259	0.066	0.097	
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.2	0.062	0.008	0.680	0.825	501	370	8.1	8.3	

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.815	0.903	7,534	2,561	0.995	0.999
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.058	0.020	0.340	1.180	1.086	151	167	0.019	0.097
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.620	0.018	0.029	1.541	1.241	925	1,093	0.583	0.656
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.243	0.019	0.077	1.500	1.225	642	796	0.206	0.281
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.949	0.017	0.018	1.525	1.235	135	251	0.915	0.983
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.586	0.765	135	251	0.993	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.250	0.031	0.124	1.285	1.134	135	251	0.188	0.312
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.979	0.007	0.007	0.386	0.621	153	149	0.965	0.994
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.890	0.022	0.025	0.732	0.855	153	149	0.846	0.934
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.890	0.022	0.025	0.732	0.855	153	149	0.846	0.934
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.888	0.025	0.028	0.914	0.956	153	149	0.838	0.937
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.879	0.021	0.024	0.621	0.788	153	149	0.837	0.921
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.629	0.049	0.078	1.510	1.229	153	149	0.532	0.727
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.914	0.013	0.015	0.370	0.608	165	160	0.887	0.941
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.914	0.013	0.015	0.370	0.608	165	160	0.887	0.941
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.709	0.029	0.040	0.635	0.797	165	160	0.652	0.766
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.866	0.024	0.028	0.799	0.894	165	160	0.818	0.914
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.285	0.015	0.053	2.861	1.691	7,534	2,561	0.255	0.315
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.103	0.032	0.309	2.754	1.659	135	251	0.039	0.167
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.108)	(0.005)	(0.050)	(0.010)	(0.099)	54	34	(0.097)	(0.118)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.004	0.002	0.522	0.673	0.820	611	572	0.000	0.009
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.049	0.009	0.174	0.834	0.913	574	538	0.032	0.066
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.008	0.004	0.486	1.002	1.001	564	530	0.000	0.016
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.091	0.016	0.177	1.677	1.295	564	530	0.059	0.124
Early child development index	TC.53	0.954	0.012	0.013	0.983	0.991	302	304	0.930	0.978
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.459	0.040	0.087	1.965	1.402	302	304	0.379	0.539
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.954	0.006	0.006	0.083	0.289	69	113	0.943	0.966
School readiness	LN.3	0.948	0.008	0.009	0.129	0.360	63	93	0.931	0.964
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.958	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.074	64	93	0.955	0.962

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Other

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.994	0.004	0.004	2.320	1.523	552	695	0.985	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.001	0.001	0.712	0.427	0.654	552	695	0.000	0.003
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.989	0.007	0.007	0.965	0.982	7,534	8,796	0.976	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.987	0.010	0.010	2.792	1.671	241	346	0.967	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.002	0.001	0.994	0.512	0.716	241	346	0.000	0.004
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	7,534	8,796	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.987	0.007	0.007	1.261	1.123	311	349	0.973	1.000
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.001	0.001	0.995	0.341	0.584	311	349	0.000	0.003
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.989	0.007	0.007	0.965	0.982	7,534	8,796	0.976	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.908	0.022	0.024	1.599	1.264	297	286	0.864	0.951
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.072	0.019	0.267	1.591	1.261	297	286	0.034	0.111
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.960	0.017	0.018	1.855	1.362	7,534	8,796	0.925	0.995
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.777	0.882	763	721	0.997	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.412	0.023	0.056	2.573	1.604	1,407	1,165	0.366	0.458
Child labour	PR.3	0.149	0.018	0.119	1.737	1.318	1,073	700	0.114	0.185
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.033	0.016	0.476	1.293	1.137	151	167	0.002	0.065
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.110	0.023	0.204	0.858	0.926	151	167	0.065	0.155
Safety	PR.14	0.886	0.011	0.012	1.776	1.333	1,391	1,481	0.864	0.908
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.003	0.003	2.028	1.424	7,534	2,561	0.984	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.972	0.005	0.005	2.494	1.579	7,534	2,561	0.962	0.982
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.970	0.005	0.005	2.277	1.509	7,534	2,561	0.960	0.980
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.277	0.017	0.060	3.581	1.892	7,534	2,561	0.244	0.311
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.039	0.008	0.201	1.914	1.384	1,540	1,164	0.023	0.055
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.714	0.012	0.017	1.807	1.344	7,534	2,561	0.690	0.738
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.048	0.006	0.129	1.244	1.115	1,391	1,481	0.036	0.061
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.5	0.089	0.010	1.399	1.183	326	316	8.4	8.7

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.911	0.955	4,109	1,501	0.997	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.007	0.003	0.458	0.109	0.330	114	79	0.001	0.013
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.548	0.033	0.060	2.730	1.652	522	616	0.482	0.615
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.388	0.037	0.095	2.502	1.582	351	439	0.314	0.462
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.968	0.019	0.020	2.100	1.449	90	182	0.930	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	90	182	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.254	0.047	0.186	2.147	1.465	90	182	0.160	0.349
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.903	0.056	0.062	3.605	1.899	100	102	0.792	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.911	0.030	0.033	1.135	1.065	100	102	0.851	0.971
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.885	0.032	0.036	0.985	0.992	100	102	0.822	0.948
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.847	0.037	0.044	1.061	1.030	100	102	0.773	0.921
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.885	0.032	0.036	0.985	0.992	100	102	0.822	0.948
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.590	0.052	0.088	1.136	1.066	100	102	0.486	0.695
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.789	0.044	0.056	1.352	1.163	102	116	0.701	0.878
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.789	0.044	0.056	1.352	1.163	102	116	0.701	0.878
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.500	0.052	0.104	1.250	1.118	102	116	0.396	0.604
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.659	0.051	0.077	1.321	1.149	102	116	0.557	0.761
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.771	0.024	0.032	5.029	2.243	4,109	1,501	0.722	0.819
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.097	0.029	0.298	1.735	1.317	90	182	0.039	0.156
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.204)	(0.072)	(0.353)	(0.896)	(0.946)	44	29	(0.060)	(0.349)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.008	0.005	0.590	0.685	0.828	233	234	0.000	0.018
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.048	0.009	0.187	0.390	0.625	222	221	0.030	0.066
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.003	0.003	1.016	0.650	0.806	222	221	0.000	0.009
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.078	0.020	0.259	1.241	1.114	222	221	0.038	0.118
Early child development index	TC.53	0.973	0.017	0.017	2.002	1.415	198	186	0.939	1.000
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.775	0.041	0.053	1.790	1.338	198	186	0.693	0.858
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.944	0.039	0.041	2.297	1.516	35	80	0.866	1.000
School readiness	LN.3	0.929	0.038	0.041	1.377	1.174	42	63	0.853	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.281	0.530	39	62	0.986	1.000

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.224	0.473	304	392	0.998	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.001	0.001	0.985	0.224	0.473	304	392	0.000	0.002
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,109	4,646	1.000	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.272	0.521	153	228	0.996	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.001	0.001	1.010	0.272	0.521	153	228	0.000	0.004
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,109	4,646	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.990	0.009	0.009	1.327	1.152	151	164	0.972	1.000
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	151	164	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,109	4,646	1.000	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.951	0.022	0.024	1.282	1.132	139	121	0.906	0.995
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.002	0.000	0.070	0.001	0.034	139	121	0.002	0.002
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.956	0.021	0.022	1.649	1.284	4,109	4,646	0.915	0.998
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.715	0.845	484	482	0.996	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.493	0.035	0.072	3.703	1.924	875	744	0.423	0.564
Child labour	PR.3	0.065	0.020	0.305	2.563	1.601	579	394	0.026	0.105
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	114	79	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.014	0.005	0.338	0.130	0.361	114	79	0.005	0.024
Safety	PR.14	0.797	0.019	0.024	1.885	1.373	908	860	0.759	0.834
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.005	0.006	7.769	2.787	4,109	1,501	0.983	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.997	0.003	0.003	3.417	1.849	4,109	1,501	0.991	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.995	0.003	0.003	3.623	1.903	4,109	1,501	0.988	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.172	0.027	0.158	7.777	2.789	4,109	1,501	0.118	0.226
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.024	0.007	0.297	1.522	1.234	879	696	0.010	0.039
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.571	0.017	0.030	1.749	1.322	4,109	1,501	0.538	0.605
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.092	0.015	0.167	2.426	1.557	908	860	0.061	0.122
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	7.7	0.094	0.012	0.576	0.759	174	118	7.6	7.9

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.994	0.002	0.002	0.787	0.887	5,016	1,644	0.991	0.998
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.037	0.021	0.552	1.195	1.093	136	102	0.000	0.079
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.626	0.027	0.043	1.985	1.409	643	645	0.573	0.680
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.260	0.030	0.115	2.240	1.497	461	485	0.201	0.320
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.960	0.021	0.022	1.804	1.343	97	158	0.918	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	97	158	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.367	0.062	0.169	2.609	1.615	97	158	0.242	0.491
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.994	0.006	0.006	0.582	0.763	101	95	0.982	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.977	0.007	0.007	0.191	0.437	101	95	0.963	0.990
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.977	0.007	0.007	0.191	0.437	101	95	0.963	0.990
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.920	0.016	0.018	0.334	0.578	101	95	0.888	0.952
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.969	0.010	0.010	0.308	0.555	101	95	0.949	0.989
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.698	0.066	0.095	1.957	1.399	101	95	0.566	0.831
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.929	0.019	0.020	0.445	0.667	91	86	0.892	0.966
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.929	0.019	0.020	0.445	0.667	91	86	0.892	0.966
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.796	0.037	0.046	0.713	0.845	91	86	0.723	0.870
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.855	0.030	0.035	0.630	0.794	91	86	0.795	0.916
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.623	0.025	0.039	4.210	2.052	5,016	1,644	0.574	0.672
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.061	0.026	0.421	1.812	1.346	97	158	0.010	0.113
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.346)	(0.049)	(0.143)	(0.269)	(0.519)	55	26	(0.247)	(0.444)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.017	0.015	0.866	3.542	1.882	319	277	0.000	0.046
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.040	0.016	0.414	1.910	1.382	313	271	0.007	0.072
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.015	0.012	0.799	2.683	1.638	311	269	0.000	0.040
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.114	0.019	0.163	0.922	0.960	311	269	0.077	0.152
Early child development index	TC.53	0.938	0.018	0.019	0.906	0.952	185	162	0.902	0.974
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.599	0.049	0.083	1.636	1.279	185	162	0.500	0.697
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.952	0.006	0.006	0.045	0.212	44	57	0.940	0.964
School readiness	LN.3	0.955	0.003	0.004	0.014	0.118	46	55	0.948	0.961
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.768	0.019	0.025	0.122	0.349	61	61	0.730	0.806

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.964	0.029	0.030	9.399	3.066	390	400	0.907	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.004	0.004	0.989	1.658	1.287	390	400	0.000	0.013
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.990	0.008	0.008	0.982	0.991	5,016	4,796	0.974	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.921	0.059	0.064	9.527	3.087	178	197	0.803	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.009	0.009	0.993	1.808	1.345	178	197	0.000	0.028
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	5,016	4,796	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.984	0.010	0.010	1.310	1.144	212	203	0.963	1.000
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	212	203	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.990	0.008	0.008	0.982	0.991	5,016	4,796	0.974	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.936	0.019	0.020	0.991	0.996	211	166	0.898	0.974
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.045	0.016	0.355	0.975	0.988	211	166	0.013	0.077
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.986	0.011	0.011	1.270	1.127	5,016	4,796	0.964	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	492	413	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.614	0.027	0.044	2.006	1.416	916	664	0.560	0.668
Child labour	PR.3	0.079	0.019	0.240	2.073	1.440	759	419	0.041	0.117
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.023	0.017	0.760	1.346	1.160	136	102	0.000	0.057
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.049	0.021	0.431	0.964	0.982	136	102	0.007	0.091
Safety	PR.14	0.885	0.013	0.014	1.555	1.247	1,125	965	0.860	0.911
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.003	0.003	1.590	1.261	5,016	1,644	0.988	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.485	1.219	5,016	1,644	0.996	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.860	1.364	5,016	1,644	0.992	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.192	0.015	0.078	2.369	1.539	5,016	1,644	0.162	0.222
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.064	0.016	0.254	2.941	1.715	1,035	667	0.031	0.097
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.595	0.018	0.030	2.190	1.480	5,016	1,644	0.559	0.631
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.079	0.009	0.120	1.191	1.091	1,125	965	0.060	0.098
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.4	0.093	0.011	0.738	0.859	276	201	8.2	8.5

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,925	1,597	0.999	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health											
	Early childbearing	TM.2	0.028	0.011	0.397	0.461	0.679	109	104	0.006	0.050
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.628	0.025	0.040	1.913	1.383	594	716	0.578	0.678
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.306	0.024	0.078	1.396	1.181	420	520	0.258	0.354
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.972	0.011	0.011	0.652	0.807	78	153	0.950	0.993
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	78	153	1.000	1.000
	Caesarean section	TM.10	0.345	0.039	0.114	1.037	1.018	78	153	0.266	0.423
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development											
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	88	86	1.000	1.000
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.961	0.011	0.012	0.275	0.524	88	86	0.938	0.983
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.961	0.011	0.012	0.275	0.524	88	86	0.938	0.983
	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.956	0.011	0.012	0.250	0.500	88	86	0.934	0.978
	Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.951	0.015	0.016	0.407	0.638	88	86	0.921	0.981
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.763	0.032	0.042	0.488	0.699	88	86	0.698	0.827
	Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.920	0.027	0.030	1.078	1.038	115	108	0.866	0.975
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.920	0.027	0.030	1.078	1.038	115	108	0.866	0.975
	Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.767	0.028	0.037	0.484	0.695	115	108	0.711	0.824
	Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.909	0.027	0.030	0.939	0.969	115	108	0.855	0.963
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.400	0.025	0.063	4.265	2.065	4,925	1,597	0.349	0.450
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.091	0.034	0.374	2.124	1.458	78	153	0.023	0.159
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	20	(*)	(*)
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	418	406	0.000	0.000
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.054	0.012	0.224	1.117	1.057	398	391	0.030	0.078
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.023	0.007	0.291	0.748	0.865	388	384	0.009	0.036
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.146	0.026	0.177	2.051	1.432	388	384	0.094	0.197
	Early child development index	TC.53	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.549	0.741	188	194	0.991	1.000
Learn											
	Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.557	0.044	0.079	1.510	1.229	188	194	0.470	0.645
	Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.988	0.004	0.004	0.109	0.330	43	73	0.979	0.996
	School readiness	LN.3	0.987	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.045	46	71	0.986	0.989
	Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.995	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.027	44	69	0.994	0.995

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Coefficient				Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
			Standard error (<i>se</i>)	of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Lower bound r - 2se				Upper bound r + 2se	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.393	0.627	406	482	0.995	1.000	
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.002	0.001	0.708	0.424	0.651	406	482	0.000	0.004	
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,925	5,504	1.000	1.000	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.413	0.643	195	262	0.993	1.000	
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.002	0.002	0.993	0.477	0.690	195	262	0.000	0.006	
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,925	5,504	1.000	1.000	
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.984	0.008	0.008	0.960	0.980	211	220	0.968	1.000	
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.002	0.002	0.983	0.353	0.594	211	220	0.000	0.005	
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,925	5,504	1.000	1.000	
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.956	0.018	0.019	1.367	1.169	196	182	0.921	0.992	
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.037	0.017	0.450	1.400	1.183	196	182	0.004	0.070	
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.992	0.006	0.006	0.705	0.839	4,925	5,504	0.980	1.000	
Protected from violence and exploitation											
Birth registration	PR.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.801	0.895	471	455	0.995	1.000	
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.330	0.025	0.077	2.245	1.498	962	769	0.279	0.381	
Child labour	PR.3	0.147	0.020	0.139	1.560	1.249	747	469	0.106	0.188	
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.005	0.005	1.010	0.567	0.753	109	104	0.000	0.016	
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.085	0.016	0.188	0.336	0.580	109	104	0.053	0.117	
Safety	PR.14	0.924	0.010	0.011	1.449	1.204	941	1,001	0.904	0.944	
Live in a safe and clean environment											
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.994	0.003	0.003	2.674	1.635	4,925	1,597	0.987	1.000	
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.974	0.006	0.006	2.150	1.466	4,925	1,597	0.962	0.986	
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.973	0.006	0.006	2.119	1.456	4,925	1,597	0.962	0.985	
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.094	0.015	0.155	3.999	2.000	4,925	1,597	0.065	0.124	
Equitable chance in life											
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.023	0.010	0.425	3.249	1.803	1,051	771	0.003	0.042	
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.676	0.018	0.026	2.307	1.519	4,925	1,597	0.641	0.712	
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.038	0.007	0.186	1.373	1.172	941	1,001	0.024	0.052	
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.7	0.094	0.011	1.271	1.127	221	201	8.5	8.9	

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,055	1,604	0.999	1.000
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health											
	Early childbearing	TM.2	0.042	0.012	0.273	0.342	0.585	85	105	0.019	0.065
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.689	0.022	0.032	1.554	1.246	513	695	0.645	0.733
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.262	0.027	0.105	2.122	1.457	384	546	0.207	0.317
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.964	0.024	0.024	2.643	1.626	66	167	0.917	1.000
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.802	0.895	66	167	0.986	1.000
	Caesarean section	TM.10	0.300	0.046	0.153	1.664	1.290	66	167	0.208	0.392
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development											
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.974	0.012	0.012	0.564	0.751	76	101	0.950	0.998
	Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.836	0.041	0.049	1.222	1.105	76	101	0.754	0.918
	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.836	0.041	0.049	1.222	1.105	76	101	0.754	0.918
	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.810	0.051	0.063	1.670	1.292	76	101	0.709	0.912
	Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.825	0.039	0.047	1.044	1.022	76	101	0.747	0.902
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.555	0.056	0.101	1.273	1.128	76	101	0.443	0.667
	Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.844	0.027	0.032	0.579	0.761	77	102	0.790	0.899
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.844	0.027	0.032	0.579	0.761	77	102	0.790	0.899
	Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.543	0.039	0.071	0.605	0.778	77	102	0.466	0.620
	Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.735	0.035	0.047	0.620	0.788	77	102	0.665	0.804
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.302	0.021	0.070	3.360	1.833	4,055	1,604	0.260	0.345
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.058	0.020	0.351	1.264	1.124	66	167	0.017	0.099
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	19	(*)	(*)
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.021	0.010	0.489	1.760	1.327	281	351	0.000	0.041
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.079	0.022	0.283	2.098	1.448	243	307	0.034	0.124
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.067	0.023	0.343	2.559	1.600	242	304	0.021	0.113
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.074	0.017	0.235	1.326	1.152	242	304	0.039	0.108
	Early child development index	TC.53	0.978	0.009	0.009	0.849	0.921	174	220	0.960	0.996
Learn											
	Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.472	0.043	0.092	1.656	1.287	174	220	0.385	0.558
	Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.991	0.009	0.009	0.662	0.814	36	71	0.973	1.000
	School readiness	LN.3	0.985	0.011	0.011	0.583	0.763	38	71	0.963	1.000
	Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.902	0.037	0.041	1.120	1.058	41	73	0.828	0.976

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.983	0.010	0.010	2.586	1.608	302	450	0.964	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.009	0.006	0.663	1.772	1.331	302	450	0.000	0.021
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.992	0.005	0.005	0.436	0.660	4,055	5,571	0.982	1.000
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.972	0.019	0.020	3.214	1.793	145	234	0.933	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.011	0.011	0.988	2.606	1.614	145	234	0.000	0.034
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.994	0.006	0.006	0.982	0.991	4,055	5,571	0.982	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.989	0.009	0.009	1.681	1.296	157	216	0.970	1.000
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.007	0.005	0.745	0.797	0.893	157	216	0.000	0.017
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.992	0.005	0.005	0.436	0.660	4,055	5,571	0.982	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.919	0.024	0.026	1.225	1.107	150	165	0.872	0.966
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.064	0.023	0.369	1.520	1.233	150	165	0.017	0.111
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.973	0.019	0.020	2.226	1.492	4,055	5,571	0.935	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	390	488	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.335	0.026	0.077	2.365	1.538	768	796	0.283	0.386
Child labour	PR.3	0.077	0.015	0.193	1.418	1.191	570	452	0.048	0.107
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.020	0.005	0.229	0.113	0.336	85	105	0.011	0.030
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.081	0.018	0.227	0.472	0.687	85	105	0.044	0.118
Safety	PR.14	0.892	0.012	0.014	1.458	1.207	765	914	0.867	0.917
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.711	1.308	4,055	1,604	0.976	0.992
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.976	0.007	0.007	3.578	1.892	4,055	1,604	0.962	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.972	0.007	0.007	2.976	1.725	4,055	1,604	0.958	0.986
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.152	0.018	0.121	4.226	2.056	4,055	1,604	0.115	0.189
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.045	0.008	0.169	1.050	1.025	821	774	0.030	0.061
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.725	0.014	0.020	1.634	1.278	4,055	1,604	0.697	0.754
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.066	0.009	0.139	1.242	1.114	765	914	0.048	0.084
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.4	0.113	0.013	1.154	1.074	156	166	8.2	8.6

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient t of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.983	0.004	0.004	1.303	1.141	8,244	1,774	0.976	0.990
Survive										
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	8	11.424	1.435	na	na	na	na	0	31
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	9	12.817	1.432	na	na	na	na	0	35
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.380	0.026	0.069	0.957	0.978	324	333	0.327	0.432
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.598	0.016	0.027	1.474	1.214	1,308	1,313	0.565	0.631
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.091	0.011	0.117	1.324	1.150	963	964	0.069	0.112
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.827	0.022	0.026	1.272	1.128	379	383	0.783	0.871
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.992	0.004	0.004	0.629	0.793	379	383	0.985	0.999
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.184	0.020	0.108	1.002	1.001	379	383	0.145	0.224
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.935	0.017	0.018	0.883	0.940	187	191	0.901	0.968
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.743	0.031	0.041	0.927	0.963	187	191	0.682	0.804
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.733	0.031	0.042	0.927	0.963	187	191	0.672	0.795
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.699	0.039	0.055	1.346	1.160	187	191	0.622	0.776
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.734	0.029	0.040	0.845	0.919	187	191	0.676	0.793
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.470	0.034	0.072	0.872	0.934	187	191	0.402	0.538
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.765	0.031	0.040	1.207	1.099	233	229	0.703	0.826
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.765	0.031	0.040	1.207	1.099	233	229	0.703	0.826
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.452	0.031	0.068	0.867	0.931	233	229	0.390	0.513
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.632	0.037	0.059	1.368	1.170	233	229	0.557	0.706
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.124	0.022	0.178	7.967	2.823	8,244	1,774	0.080	0.168
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.119	0.018	0.151	1.186	1.089	379	383	0.083	0.156
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.083	0.034	0.408	1.710	1.308	110	114	0.015	0.151
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.065	0.009	0.136	1.279	1.131	982	984	0.048	0.083
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.169	0.018	0.106	2.116	1.455	917	925	0.133	0.204
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.005	0.195	1.010	1.005	915	921	0.017	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.011	0.159	1.707	1.307	915	921	0.047	0.090
Early child development index	TC.53	0.892	0.013	0.014	0.689	0.830	420	418	0.867	0.918
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.074	0.012	0.163	0.894	0.945	420	418	0.050	0.099
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.760	0.026	0.035	0.774	0.880	193	202	0.707	0.813
School readiness	LN.3	0.808	0.030	0.037	0.923	0.961	157	164	0.748	0.867

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.854	0.026	0.030	0.905	0.951	158	168	0.802	0.906
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.923	0.011	0.012	2.136	1.462	1,295	1,342	0.902	0.945
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.073	0.010	0.141	2.104	1.450	1,295	1,342	0.053	0.094
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.637	0.032	0.051	1.892	1.375	8,244	8,329	0.572	0.701
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.930	0.011	0.012	1.291	1.136	693	713	0.909	0.952
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.063	0.010	0.156	1.174	1.084	693	713	0.044	0.083
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.889	0.017	0.019	1.341	1.158	8,244	8,329	0.856	0.922
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.796	0.021	0.026	1.638	1.280	602	629	0.755	0.838
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.085	0.015	0.178	1.849	1.360	602	629	0.054	0.115
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.637	0.032	0.051	1.892	1.375	8,244	8,329	0.572	0.701
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.284	0.032	0.113	2.940	1.715	588	579	0.219	0.348
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.571	0.029	0.051	2.031	1.425	588	579	0.512	0.629
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.610	0.050	0.082	1.348	1.161	8,244	8,329	0.510	0.711
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.985	0.005	0.005	1.532	1.238	1,049	1,049	0.975	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.673	0.019	0.028	2.590	1.609	2,459	1,588	0.635	0.711
Child labour	PR.3	0.054	0.011	0.212	2.486	1.577	2,056	981	0.031	0.076
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.159	0.015	0.094	0.553	0.743	324	333	0.129	0.189
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.558	0.033	0.059	1.472	1.213	324	333	0.491	0.624
Safety	PR.14	0.710	0.016	0.023	2.338	1.529	1,790	1,790	0.677	0.742
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.982	0.004	0.004	1.857	1.363	8,244	1,774	0.973	0.990
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.930	0.010	0.011	2.754	1.660	8,244	1,774	0.910	0.950
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.864	0.014	0.017	3.123	1.767	8,244	1,774	0.835	0.893
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.187	0.020	0.108	4.755	2.181	8,244	1,774	0.147	0.228
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.012	0.110	2.517	1.587	2,709	1,628	0.088	0.138
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.836	0.011	0.014	1.658	1.287	8,244	1,774	0.814	0.859
Unemployment rate	EQ.S5	0.235	0.013	0.057	2.826	1.681	5,496	5,512	0.209	0.262
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.125	0.010	0.079	1.575	1.255	1,790	1,790	0.105	0.144
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.1	0.101	0.012	1.353	1.163	653	656	7.9	8.3

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.

^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.

^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.

na: not applicable

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.005	0.005	2.333	1.527	5,497	1,178	0.978	0.998
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.374	0.023	0.062	0.520	0.721	223	228	0.327	0.420
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.580	0.017	0.028	0.988	0.994	875	884	0.547	0.613
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.104	0.012	0.113	0.934	0.966	633	637	0.080	0.127
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.849	0.024	0.028	1.158	1.076	256	259	0.801	0.897
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.191	0.437	256	259	0.989	0.998
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.188	0.023	0.121	0.881	0.939	256	259	0.143	0.234
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.928	0.024	0.025	1.113	1.055	129	135	0.881	0.975
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.734	0.038	0.052	0.999	0.999	129	135	0.658	0.811
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.728	0.038	0.052	0.981	0.991	129	135	0.652	0.804
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.704	0.046	0.065	1.366	1.169	129	135	0.612	0.797
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.722	0.038	0.053	0.965	0.982	129	135	0.646	0.798
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.445	0.048	0.108	1.255	1.120	129	135	0.349	0.541
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.696	0.035	0.050	0.926	0.962	159	160	0.626	0.766
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.696	0.035	0.050	0.926	0.962	159	160	0.626	0.766
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.420	0.031	0.074	0.637	0.798	159	160	0.358	0.483
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.558	0.035	0.063	0.806	0.898	159	160	0.487	0.628
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.166	0.031	0.190	8.403	2.899	5,497	1,178	0.103	0.229
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.112	0.018	0.158	0.808	0.899	256	259	0.077	0.147
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.116	0.034	0.289	0.856	0.925	75	79	0.049	0.183
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.068	0.010	0.154	1.190	1.091	676	688	0.047	0.089
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.177	0.019	0.108	1.635	1.279	638	656	0.139	0.215
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.007	0.216	0.964	0.982	634	651	0.018	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.074	0.013	0.179	1.671	1.293	634	651	0.048	0.101
Early child development index	TC.53	0.885	0.013	0.014	0.477	0.690	296	299	0.859	0.910
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.081	0.014	0.178	0.833	0.913	296	299	0.052	0.110
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.746	0.030	0.040	0.679	0.824	142	147	0.686	0.805
School readiness	LN.3	0.784	0.041	0.052	1.132	1.064	107	116	0.702	0.865

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.863	0.025	0.029	0.621	0.788	105	117	0.812	0.913
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.915	0.013	0.015	2.104	1.451	868	927	0.888	0.941
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.082	0.013	0.161	2.138	1.462	868	927	0.056	0.109
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.654	0.035	0.053	1.501	1.225	5,497	5,654	0.585	0.723
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.929	0.011	0.012	0.969	0.984	466	493	0.907	0.952
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.065	0.011	0.172	1.018	1.009	466	493	0.043	0.088
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.870	0.022	0.025	1.382	1.175	5,497	5,654	0.827	0.913
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.796	0.021	0.026	1.638	1.280	602	629	0.755	0.838
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.102	0.020	0.200	1.966	1.402	402	434	0.061	0.143
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.654	0.035	0.053	1.501	1.225	5,497	5,654	0.585	0.723
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.269	0.032	0.120	2.099	1.449	392	396	0.205	0.334
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.572	0.034	0.060	1.884	1.373	392	396	0.503	0.640
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.603	0.060	0.100	1.241	1.114	5,497	5,654	0.482	0.724
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.007	0.007	1.541	1.241	725	734	0.966	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.678	0.018	0.027	1.638	1.280	1,681	1,106	0.642	0.714
Child labour	PR.3	0.049	0.011	0.219	1.636	1.279	1,399	663	0.027	0.070
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.158	0.015	0.094	0.377	0.614	223	228	0.128	0.188
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.553	0.039	0.071	1.401	1.184	223	228	0.475	0.631
Safety	PR.14	0.671	0.020	0.029	2.131	1.460	1,205	1,214	0.632	0.710
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.992	0.002	0.002	0.613	0.783	5,497	1,178	0.987	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.941	0.012	0.013	2.950	1.718	5,497	1,178	0.917	0.964
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.875	0.016	0.018	2.747	1.657	5,497	1,178	0.843	0.907
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.137	0.017	0.124	2.866	1.693	5,497	1,178	0.103	0.171
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.119	0.014	0.119	2.126	1.458	1,854	1,122	0.091	0.147
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.851	0.012	0.014	1.268	1.126	5,497	1,178	0.828	0.874
Unemployment rate	EQ.S5	0.244	0.014	0.056	1.919	1.385	3,619	3,688	0.217	0.271
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.141	0.012	0.084	1.396	1.181	1,205	1,214	0.117	0.164
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.1	0.120	0.015	1.266	1.125	436	438	7.8	8.3

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.
^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.
^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.
na: not applicable

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.972	0.005	0.005	0.513	0.716	2,748	596	0.962	0.982
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.392	0.058	0.148	1.478	1.216	101	105	0.276	0.509
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.635	0.033	0.051	1.972	1.404	433	429	0.570	0.700
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.066	0.016	0.241	1.338	1.157	330	327	0.034	0.098
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.782	0.035	0.045	0.876	0.936	123	124	0.713	0.852
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.990	0.010	0.010	1.184	1.088	123	124	0.970	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.175	0.038	0.219	1.258	1.122	123	124	0.098	0.252
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.949	0.015	0.015	0.244	0.494	58	56	0.920	0.978
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.763	0.047	0.062	0.677	0.823	58	56	0.669	0.857
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.746	0.049	0.066	0.705	0.840	58	56	0.647	0.844
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.686	0.072	0.104	1.314	1.146	58	56	0.543	0.830
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.762	0.039	0.051	0.463	0.681	58	56	0.684	0.841
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.525	0.020	0.037	0.084	0.290	58	56	0.486	0.564
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.912	0.040	0.044	1.366	1.169	74	69	0.831	0.992
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.912	0.040	0.044	1.366	1.169	74	69	0.831	0.992
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV)	TC.11b	0.519	0.067	0.130	1.238	1.113	74	69	0.385	0.654
Full immunization coverage (all antigens, excluding PCV and revaccines)	-	0.790	0.068	0.087	1.920	1.385	74	69	0.653	0.927
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.040	0.015	0.371	3.392	1.842	2,748	596	0.010	0.069
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.135	0.038	0.281	1.516	1.231	123	124	0.059	0.211
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.014)	(0.001)	(0.075)	(0.003)	(0.052)	35	35	(0.012)	(0.016)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.060	0.013	0.222	0.924	0.961	306	296	0.033	0.086
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.150	0.026	0.173	1.415	1.190	279	269	0.098	0.202
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.009	0.402	0.961	0.980	281	270	0.004	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.056	0.019	0.342	1.870	1.368	281	270	0.018	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	0.910	0.029	0.032	1.255	1.120	124	119	0.852	0.969
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.059	0.017	0.295	0.640	0.800	124	119	0.024	0.093
Participation rate in organized learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.799	0.046	0.058	0.724	0.851	52	55	0.707	0.892
School readiness	LN.3	(0.859)	(0.030)	(0.034)	(0.340)	(0.583)	50	48	(0.800)	(0.918)

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.837	0.058	0.069	1.235	1.112	52	51	0.721	0.953
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) – national education system	LN.S5a	0.941	0.018	0.019	2.399	1.549	427	415	0.905	0.977
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age – national education system	LN.S6a	0.055	0.017	0.306	2.263	1.504	427	415	0.022	0.089
Completion rate (Primary) – national education system	LN.S8a	0.603	0.050	0.084	1.474	1.214	2,748	2,675	0.503	0.704
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.933	0.023	0.025	1.916	1.384	227	220	0.886	0.979
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.060	0.020	0.331	1.523	1.234	227	220	0.020	0.099
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.929	0.024	0.025	1.266	1.125	2,748	2,675	0.882	0.977
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.883	0.040	0.045	2.945	1.716	200	195	0.804	0.962
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.050	0.021	0.409	1.725	1.313	200	195	0.009	0.092
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.603	0.050	0.084	1.474	1.214	2,748	2,675	0.503	0.704
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^A	LN.5c	0.312	0.057	0.182	2.738	1.655	196	183	0.199	0.426
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age ^B	LN.6c	0.568	0.048	0.084	1.711	1.308	196	183	0.472	0.664
Completion rate (Upper secondary) ^C	LN.8c	0.623	0.081	0.130	1.270	1.127	2,748	2,675	0.461	0.786
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.793	0.891	324	315	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.662	0.033	0.049	2.277	1.509	779	482	0.597	0.727
Child labour	PR.3	0.063	0.023	0.364	2.848	1.687	657	318	0.017	0.110
Child marriage (before age 15, women aged 20–24)	PR.4a	0.161	0.034	0.213	0.905	0.951	101	105	0.093	0.230
Child marriage (before age 18, women aged 20–24)	PR.4b	0.568	0.057	0.100	1.378	1.174	101	105	0.454	0.682
Safety	PR.14	0.789	0.021	0.026	1.474	1.214	585	576	0.748	0.831
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.962	0.012	0.013	2.439	1.562	2,748	596	0.937	0.986
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.909	0.019	0.021	2.619	1.618	2,748	596	0.870	0.947
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.842	0.029	0.034	3.782	1.945	2,748	596	0.784	0.900
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.288	0.035	0.120	3.502	1.871	2,748	596	0.219	0.358
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.102	0.024	0.238	3.250	1.803	855	506	0.053	0.150
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.807	0.025	0.030	2.306	1.519	2,748	596	0.758	0.856
Unemployment rate	EQ.S5	0.219	0.027	0.124	4.088	2.022	1,877	1,824	0.165	0.274
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.092	0.014	0.153	1.363	1.167	585	576	0.064	0.121
Overall life satisfaction index (women aged 15–24; scale of 0–10)	EQ.9a	8.2	0.169	0.021	1.261	1.123	217	218	7.8	8.5
^A Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5b “Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)” for the national education system.										
^B Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6b “Out-of-school rate for youth of secondary school age” for the national education system.										
^C Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8b “Completion rate (Secondary)” for the national education system.										
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases; 125–249 cases for mortality estimates.										

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE 2019 SERBIA MICS

D.1.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population ^A , by sex, Serbia, 2019									
Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	77	0.9	74	0.8	45	116	1.3	120	1.3
1	89	1.0	72	0.8	46	118	1.3	121	1.3
2	84	0.9	82	0.9	47	109	1.2	119	1.3
3	90	1.0	72	0.8	48	136	1.5	132	1.4
4	78	0.9	79	0.9	49	109	1.2	153	1.7
5	97	1.1	72	0.8	50	110	1.2	114	1.2
6	94	1.1	81	0.9	51	121	1.4	138	1.5
7	86	1.0	83	0.9	52	119	1.3	127	1.4
8	92	1.0	83	0.9	53	120	1.3	150	1.6
9	83	0.9	66	0.7	54	148	1.7	129	1.4
10	82	0.9	79	0.9	55	101	1.1	125	1.4
11	113	1.3	76	0.8	56	132	1.5	125	1.4
12	99	1.1	72	0.8	57	163	1.8	109	1.2
13	91	1.0	85	0.9	58	128	1.4	141	1.5
14	102	1.1	86	0.9	59	124	1.4	170	1.8
15	92	1.0	71	0.8	60	104	1.2	143	1.6
16	100	1.1	84	0.9	61	126	1.4	131	1.4
17	97	1.1	77	0.8	62	134	1.5	144	1.6
18	97	1.1	89	1.0	63	142	1.6	116	1.3
19	97	1.1	98	1.1	64	152	1.7	192	2.1
20	99	1.1	82	0.9	65	146	1.6	150	1.6
21	108	1.2	91	1.0	66	156	1.8	168	1.8
22	76	0.8	82	0.9	67	122	1.4	171	1.9
23	105	1.2	91	1.0	68	126	1.4	151	1.6
24	129	1.4	106	1.2	69	117	1.3	151	1.6
25	105	1.2	91	1.0	70	133	1.5	141	1.5
26	111	1.2	98	1.1	71	95	1.1	121	1.3
27	102	1.1	93	1.0	72	103	1.2	117	1.3
28	109	1.2	91	1.0	73	61	0.7	101	1.1
29	82	0.9	70	0.8	74	67	0.7	102	1.1
30	104	1.2	132	1.4	75	71	0.8	81	0.9
31	110	1.2	116	1.3	76	51	0.6	82	0.9
32	99	1.1	81	0.9	77	63	0.7	104	1.1
33	111	1.2	103	1.1	78	73	0.8	92	1.0
34	111	1.2	96	1.0	79	68	0.8	95	1.0
35	111	1.2	129	1.4	80	52	0.6	88	1.0
36	128	1.4	119	1.3	81	60	0.7	87	0.9
37	113	1.3	113	1.2	82	33	0.4	49	0.5
38	129	1.5	110	1.2	83	40	0.4	54	0.6
39	111	1.2	114	1.2	84	31	0.3	57	0.6
40	129	1.4	126	1.4	85+	122	1.4	197	2.1
41	124	1.4	103	1.1					
42	132	1.5	106	1.2	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	109	1.2	112	1.2					
44	112	1.3	112	1.2	Total	8,899	100.0	9,206	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women aged 10–54 years, interviewed women aged 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Serbia, 2019

	<u>Household population of women aged 10–54 years</u>	<u>Interviewed women aged 15–49 years</u>		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	398	na	na	na
15–19	419	329	10.3	78.5
20–24	453	376	11.8	83.1
25–29	443	371	11.7	83.8
30–34	528	474	14.9	89.9
35–39	584	538	16.9	92.1
40–44	559	509	16.0	91.0
45–49	645	587	18.4	91.0
50–54	658	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	3,632	3,185	100.0	87.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0.95	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	1.02	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children aged 0–7 years, children aged 0–4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia, 2019

	<u>Household population of children 0–7 years</u>	<u>Under-5s with completed interviews</u>		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	150	141	18.8	93.8
1	161	149	19.9	92.7
2	166	155	20.6	93.4
3	162	156	20.8	96.2
4	156	149	19.9	95.4
5	168	na	na	na
6	175	na	na	na
7	169	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	795	750	100.0	94.3
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.03	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.08	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children aged 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children aged 5–17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia, 2019

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	407	na	na	na	na
4	382	na	na	na	na
5	337	8.2	116	8.2	96.1
6	265	8.3	114	8.1	93.4
7	248	7.8	110	7.8	95.7
8	223	7.3	105	7.4	98.0
9	213	5.7	84	6.0	99.8
10	199	6.2	86	6.1	94.3
11	226	7.8	111	7.9	96.8
12	189	6.6	92	6.6	94.5
13	176	7.7	108	7.7	95.5
14	182	8.6	120	8.5	94.5
15	157	6.9	98	7.0	97.6
16	156	9.6	133	9.4	94.0
17	159	9.3	131	9.3	96.2
18	159	na	na	na	na
19	154	na	na	na	na
20	149	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	2,730	100.0	1,409	100.0	95.8
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.13	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.07	1.06	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.86	0.80	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.00	na	na	na	na

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

na: not applicable

D.1.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia, 2019							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,105
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,571
Other	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,534
Region							
Belgrade	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,109
Vojvodina	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,016
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,055
Age							
0–4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	795
5–14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,720
15–24	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,872
25–49	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,589
50–64	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,979
65–84	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,829
85+	97.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	319

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2019							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,740
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,349
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,391
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	908
Vojvodina	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	765
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
20–24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	555
35–39	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	631
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	596
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	695

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women aged 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Serbia, 2019												
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth											Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,315	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,673	
Area												
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,373	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	937	
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	736	
Region												
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	508	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	374	
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	612	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	530	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371	

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2019								
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other			
Total		99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,838
Area								
Urban		99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,075
Other		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	763
Region								
Belgrade		99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	484
Vojvodina		99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	471
Southern and Eastern Serbia		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	390
Age								
0		99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
1		99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	365
2		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
3		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380
4		99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	367

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children aged 5–17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children aged 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia, 2019							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children aged 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,734
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,053
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	681
Region							
Belgrade	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	386
Vojvodina	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	469
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	387
Age							
5–9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	652
10–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	444

D.1.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Serbia, 2019		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	2.8	2,600
Only month missing	2.0	2,600
Both month and year missing	0.7	2,600
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.2	2,600
Ever had sex (age 15–49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.1	3,286
Time since last intercourse missing	9.3	3,286
Ever had sex (age 15–24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	8.6	415
Time since last intercourse missing	12.6	415

^A Includes “Don't know” responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia, 2019								
	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	68.0	31.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	32.0	1,838
Age (in months)								
0–5	59.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	149
6–11	72.9	26.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	27.1	193
12–23	68.0	31.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	32.0	365
24–35	66.2	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	33.8	384
36–47	70.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.2	380
48–59	67.9	31.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	32.1	367

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia, 2019								
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	63.9	35.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	36.1	1,838
Age (in months)								
0–5	57.3	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.7	149
6–11	68.1	30.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	31.9	193
12–23	61.6	37.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	38.4	365
24–35	60.7	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.3	384
36–47	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.2	380
48–59	66.1	33.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	33.9	367

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia, 2019								
	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	63.2	0.2	4.2	31.7	0.7	100.0	36.8	1,838
Age (in months)								
0–5	56.9	0.0	2.4	40.3	0.4	100.0	43.1	149
6–11	67.8	0.0	3.5	27.1	1.6	100.0	32.2	193
12–23	61.4	0.0	6.2	32.0	0.5	100.0	38.6	365
24–35	59.9	0.5	6.2	33.1	0.3	100.0	40.1	384
36–47	67.1	0.5	3.5	28.7	0.2	100.0	32.9	380
48–59	64.8	0.0	1.8	32.1	1.3	100.0	35.2	367

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Serbia, 2019

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,251	100.0	1,255	100.0
Digit				
0	106	8.5	135	10.8
1	131	10.5	182	14.5
2	183	14.6	165	13.1
3	132	10.6	128	10.2
4	113	9.1	113	9.0
5	145	11.6	96	7.6
6	107	8.5	120	9.5
7	110	8.8	117	9.3
8	119	9.5	78	6.2
9	104	8.3	121	9.7

D.1.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Serbia, 2019							
	<u>Child has birth certificate</u>				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/ Missing			
Total	81.7	17.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	82.6	1,838
Area							
Urban	83.1	16.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	83.8	1,075
Other	79.7	18.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	81.0	763
Region							
Belgrade	90.3	8.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	91.0	484
Vojvodina	75.9	22.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	77.0	492
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.7	12.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	471
Southern and Eastern Serbia	72.0	26.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	73.2	390
Age (in months)							
0–5	91.3	7.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	92.8	149
6–11	84.4	15.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.5	193
12–23	83.9	15.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.1	365
24–35	78.9	19.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	80.4	384
36–47	77.5	21.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	78.7	380
48–59	81.3	17.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	82.3	367

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility

Percent distribution of children aged 0–35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Serbia, 2019

	Child does not have vaccination records at home		Child has vaccination records at home		Other/ Missing	Total	Children whose mother/caregiver gave consent for vaccination records to be collected at health facility		Percentage of children whose mother/caregiver did not give consent for vaccination records to be collected at health facility	Other/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer in the health facility and/or at home (1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children aged 0–35 months
	Had vaccination records at home previously	Never had vaccination records at home	Seen by the interviewer at home (1)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2)			Seen by the interviewer at health facility (3)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (4)					
Total	9.7	12.0	69.6	8.2	0.5	100.0	67.2	1.7	30.1	1.1	100.0	94.7	1,092
Area													
Urban	9.8	13.4	68.9	7.1	0.8	100.0	62.6	1.1	35.3	0.9	100.0	95.1	631
Other	9.4	10.0	70.7	9.9	0.0	100.0	73.5	2.4	22.9	1.2	100.0	94.3	461
Region													
Belgrade	9.2	16.0	70.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	59.9	1.7	38.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	286
Vojvodina	9.9	14.0	64.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	73.1	1.5	24.6	0.7	100.0	92.1	307
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14.6	4.4	73.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	85.0	1.9	13.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	283
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.6	13.8	70.7	9.5	2.4	100.0	45.2	1.5	48.9	4.3	100.0	91.5	216
Age (in months)													
0–5	0.5	24.6	70.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	1.0	42.0	0.6	100.0	94.9	149
6–11	3.0	10.1	78.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	70.9	1.0	27.0	1.1	100.0	94.0	193
12–23	12.9	9.8	67.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	68.3	1.5	29.6	0.6	100.0	93.7	365
24–35	13.5	10.1	66.7	8.4	1.4	100.0	68.5	2.4	27.5	1.6	100.0	96.1	384

D.1.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population aged 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Serbia, 2019

	Currently attending															Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years	
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
Age^A																		
3	39.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
4	27.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
5	3.1	95.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
6	1.9	8.1	89.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
7	0.0	0.0	2.9	95.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
8	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	91.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	95.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	94.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
11	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	94.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
12	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.4	92.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
13	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	95.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	206
14	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	6.3	87.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
15	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	5.3	87.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
16	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	87.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
17	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.6	77.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	177
18	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.7	51.8	0.0	100.0	178
19	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	53.1	0.0	100.0	193
20	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	100.0	72
21	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	100.0	205
22	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	100.0	150
23	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	0.0	100.0	202
24 ^B	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	100.0	228

^A Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^B Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 at the time of interview

D.1.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women aged 15–49 years, Serbia, 2019

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2,440	2,103	1.16	2,409	2,091	1.15	31	13	2.48	3,740
Age										
15–19	4	4	0.95	4	4	0.95	0	0	–	384
20–24	66	48	1.38	65	48	1.36	1	0	–	443
25–29	175	140	1.26	175	140	1.25	1	0	–	436
30–34	375	333	1.13	375	333	1.13	1	0	1.76	555
35–39	559	506	1.10	550	503	1.09	9	3	2.69	631
40–44	586	489	1.20	578	484	1.19	8	5	1.62	596
45–49	675	583	1.16	663	579	1.14	12	4	3.02	695

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator (number of daughters deceased)

D.2 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE 2019 SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS

D.2.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1R: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	114	2.8	102	2.5	45	47	1.1	56	1.4
1	97	2.4	102	2.5	46	43	1.1	44	1.1
2	110	2.7	130	3.1	47	49	1.2	47	1.1
3	109	2.7	106	2.6	48	37	0.9	41	1.0
4	107	2.6	109	2.6	49	43	1.0	35	0.9
5	97	2.4	94	2.3	50	50	1.2	47	1.1
6	88	2.2	89	2.1	51	43	1.1	37	0.9
7	105	2.5	92	2.2	52	49	1.2	56	1.4
8	87	2.1	92	2.2	53	32	0.8	33	0.8
9	84	2.0	70	1.7	54	32	0.8	50	1.2
10	86	2.1	83	2.0	55	44	1.1	51	1.2
11	72	1.8	88	2.1	56	44	1.1	42	1.0
12	67	1.6	62	1.5	57	31	0.8	35	0.8
13	78	1.9	78	1.9	58	40	1.0	32	0.8
14	77	1.9	73	1.8	59	35	0.9	39	1.0
15	76	1.9	91	2.2	60	33	0.8	45	1.1
16	73	1.8	61	1.5	61	32	0.8	34	0.8
17	85	2.1	73	1.8	62	27	0.7	36	0.9
18	55	1.3	60	1.5	63	33	0.8	27	0.7
19	51	1.2	86	2.1	64	33	0.8	44	1.1
20	67	1.6	53	1.3	65	30	0.7	37	0.9
21	52	1.3	69	1.7	66	32	0.8	25	0.6
22	76	1.9	75	1.8	67	29	0.7	19	0.5
23	84	2.0	62	1.5	68	16	0.4	17	0.4
24	63	1.5	85	2.1	69	16	0.4	20	0.5
25	62	1.5	57	1.4	70	25	0.6	21	0.5
26	61	1.5	69	1.7	71	8	0.2	14	0.3
27	75	1.8	55	1.3	72	16	0.4	19	0.4
28	66	1.6	71	1.7	73	6	0.1	15	0.4
29	49	1.2	51	1.2	74	11	0.3	8	0.2
30	61	1.5	54	1.3	75	6	0.2	7	0.2
31	62	1.5	44	1.1	76	3	0.1	3	0.1
32	50	1.2	39	0.9	77	8	0.2	3	0.1
33	41	1.0	46	1.1	78	4	0.1	7	0.2
34	43	1.0	38	0.9	79	2	0.1	7	0.2
35	59	1.4	57	1.4	80	3	0.1	1	0.0
36	42	1.0	34	0.8	81	2	0.0	7	0.2
37	53	1.3	46	1.1	82	2	0.0	2	0.0
38	59	1.4	46	1.1	83	1	0.0	2	0.0
39	37	0.9	43	1.0	84	0	0.0	5	0.1
40	45	1.1	48	1.2	85+	8	0.2	5	0.1
41	41	1.0	36	0.9					
42	41	1.0	37	0.9	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	39	1.0	60	1.4					
44	55	1.3	43	1.0	Total	4,108	100.0	4,136	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1WR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2WR, DQ.1.3R and DQ.1.4R similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2WR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women				
Household population of women aged 10–54 years, interviewed women aged 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019				
	<u>Household population of women aged 10–54 years</u>	<u>Interviewed women aged 15–49 years</u>		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	384	na	na	na
15–19	372	331	18.4	89.0
20–24	345	323	18.0	93.7
25–29	303	291	16.2	96.2
30–34	222	209	11.7	94.4
35–39	226	217	12.1	95.9
40–44	224	216	12.0	96.7
45–49	224	207	11.5	92.4
50–54	224	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	1,915	1,795	100.0	93.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	1.03	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	1.00	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.3R: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires				
Household population of children aged 0–7 years, children aged 0–4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019				
	<u>Household population of children 0–7 years</u>	<u>Under-5s with completed interviews</u>		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	217	210	20.1	97.0
1	199	186	17.8	93.5
2	240	230	22.0	96.0
3	215	209	20.0	97.0
4	216	211	20.1	97.5
5	190	na	na	na
6	177	na	na	na
7	197	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	1,087	1,046	100.0	96.3
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.21	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.88	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.4R: Age distribution of children aged 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children aged 5–17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	207	na	na	na	na
4	215	na	na	na	na
5	199	10.1	102	10.3	100.0
6	182	10.1	102	10.3	100.0
7	199	8.2	80	8.1	96.9
8	179	8.0	79	8.0	97.9
9	164	6.0	58	5.9	95.6
10	172	7.4	71	7.3	95.2
11	163	6.2	58	6.0	94.0
12	127	4.2	40	4.0	94.7
13	162	7.9	80	8.1	100.0
14	149	7.7	74	7.5	94.3
15	164	8.8	86	8.7	96.7
16	128	7.2	72	7.4	99.0
17	152	8.3	82	8.3	98.5
18	113	na	na	na	na
19	119	na	na	na	na
20	116	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	2,140	100.0	982	100.0	97.4
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.08	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.91	1.23	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.10	1.14	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.74	na	na	na	na
^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'					
na: not applicable					

D.2.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1R: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	8,244
Area							
Urban	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,497
Other	98.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,748
Age							
0–4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,087
5–14	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,661
15–24	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,399
25–49	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,460
50–64	96.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,166
65–84	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
85+	68.3	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	100.0	13
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	0

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2WR: Birth date and age reporting

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,790
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,205
Other	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	585
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	324
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
35–39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
40–44	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
45–49	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	206

Table DQ.2.3R: Birth date reporting (live births)											
Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women aged 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019											
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,423	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,176
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	958	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	792
Other	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	466	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385

Table DQ.2.4R: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,049
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	725
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	324
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212

Table DQ.2.5R: Birth date reporting (children aged 5–17 years)							
Percent distribution of selected children aged 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of selected children aged 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	981
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	649
Other	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	332
Age							
5–9	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	422
10–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	319
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	240

D.2.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.3WR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019		
	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (aged 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	13.1	1,510
Only month missing	8.5	1,510
Both month and year missing	4.4	1,510
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.2	1,510
Ever had sex (aged 15–49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.2	1,554
Time since last intercourse missing	3.1	1,554
Ever had sex (aged 15–24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	437
Time since last intercourse missing	2.2	437

^A Includes “Don't know” responses

Table DQ.3.4R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019									
	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	1,049	
Age (in months)									
0–5	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	110	
6–11	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	99	
12–23	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	187	
24–35	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	233	
36–47	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.6	208	
48–59	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	212	

Table DQ.3.5R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019									
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	87.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	12.6	1,049	
Age (in months)									
0–5	91.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	8.6	110	
6–11	91.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	8.8	99	
12–23	86.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	13.6	187	
24–35	78.6	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	21.4	233	
36–47	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.8	208	
48–59	92.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7.6	212	

Table DQ.3.6R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019									
	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	87.2	0.1	5.6	6.3	0.8	100.0	12.8	1,049	
Age (in months)									
0–5	91.4	0.0	1.1	6.1	1.4	100.0	8.6	110	
6–11	92.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	99	
12–23	86.8	0.0	9.8	2.8	0.5	100.0	13.2	187	
24–35	79.4	0.2	13.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	20.6	233	
36–47	88.1	0.2	1.4	9.4	0.9	100.0	11.9	208	
48–59	90.6	0.2	1.2	6.0	2.0	100.0	9.4	212	

Table DQ.3.7R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019				
	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	982	100.0	983	100.0
Digit				
0	116	11.8	102	10.4
1	100	10.2	137	14.0
2	109	11.1	105	10.7
3	91	9.3	100	10.2
4	82	8.3	115	11.7
5	91	9.3	62	6.3
6	99	10.0	126	12.9
7	96	9.7	69	7.0
8	94	9.6	77	7.8
9	105	10.6	89	9.1

D.2.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.3R: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	<u>Child has birth certificate</u>		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	67.8	28.0	4.0	0.2	100.0	70.8	1,049
Area							
Urban	68.4	27.4	4.0	0.2	100.0	71.4	725
Other	66.4	29.3	4.0	0.3	100.0	69.4	324
Age (in months)							
0–5	72.4	15.3	12.3	0.0	100.0	82.6	110
6–11	67.2	31.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	68.1	99
12–23	65.0	30.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	67.9	187
24–35	71.3	25.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	73.5	233
36–47	64.6	32.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	208
48–59	67.4	28.9	3.1	0.5	100.0	70.0	212

Table DQ.4.4R: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility

Percent distribution of children aged 0–35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Child does not have vaccination records at home		Child has vaccination records at home		Other/ Missing	Total	Children whose mother/caregiver gave consent for vaccination records to be collected at health facility		Percentage of children whose mother/caregiver did not give consent for vaccination records to be collected at health facility	Other/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer in the health facility and/or at home (1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children aged 0–35 months
	Had vaccination records at home previously	Never had vaccination records at home	Seen by the interviewer at home (1)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2)			Seen by the interviewer at health facility (3)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (4)					
Total	19.5	13.7	59.3	7.4	0.1	100.0	86.4	7.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	629
Area													
Urban	20.5	15.0	56.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	85.2	7.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	428
Other	17.4	10.8	65.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	88.9	7.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	97.5	201
Age (in months)													
0–5	11.1	6.5	74.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	83.1	10.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	110
6–11	15.9	15.7	66.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	87.4	8.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	99
12–23	21.1	15.0	58.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	84.7	8.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	187
24–35	23.9	15.0	49.3	11.4	0.3	100.0	88.9	4.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	97.9	233

D.2.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1R: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population aged 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Currently attending															Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years	
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4				
Age^A																		
3	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
4	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
5	24.0	74.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
6	12.5	2.1	84.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
7	4.0	0.5	6.3	87.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
8	6.2	0.0	1.6	10.3	80.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
9	3.6	0.0	0.7	2.3	13.2	77.5	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
10	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	6.6	19.7	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
11	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.3	29.6	57.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
12	11.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	3.8	15.3	21.8	45.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
13	12.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.9	12.0	11.4	20.5	38.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
14	39.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.4	3.5	4.2	6.9	16.7	25.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
15	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	4.5	1.5	1.9	6.2	7.5	25.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
16	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	8.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
17	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.1	8.7	7.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	138
18	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
19	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	119
20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
21	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	123
22	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	152
23	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	141
24 ^B	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	144

^A Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2019 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

^B Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 at the time of interview

D.2.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women aged 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2019

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2,113	2,037	1.04	2,052	2,001	1.03	62	36	1.70	1,790
Age										
15–19	71	51	1.38	71	51	1.38	0	0	–	329
20–24	291	258	1.13	290	256	1.13	1	3	0.45	324
25–29	379	365	1.04	374	360	1.04	5	5	1.09	290
30–34	308	331	0.93	303	327	0.93	5	4	1.36	209
35–39	356	372	0.96	344	364	0.94	13	7	1.72	216
40–44	377	316	1.19	363	310	1.17	15	6	2.37	216
45–49	330	345	0.96	308	333	0.92	23	12	1.97	206

“–” denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator (number of daughters deceased)

The questionnaires of the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are presented in Appendix E:

- Household Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17

English versions of the MICS6 Questionnaires were customized and translated into Serbian for the 2019 MICS surveys. Data collection was conducted using the Serbian version.



**HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
2019 SERBIA MICS**

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 9		HH7. Region: BELGRADE 1 VOJVODINA 2 SUMADIJA AND WESTERN SERBIA 3 SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SERBIA 4
HH6. AREA:	URBAN1 OTHER2	

<p>Check that the respondent is the best knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before interviewing. You may interview a child age 15-17 only if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</p>	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
<p>HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, women, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
YES.....1	1 ⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED2	2 ⇒HH46

<p>HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	COMPLETED.....01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....03
	REFUSED04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING05
	DWELLING DESTROYED06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND.....07
	OTHER (specify).....96

<p>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</p> <p>NAME _____</p>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	___
HH49	___
HH51	___
HH52	___

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	___
HH55	___
HH56	ZERO0 ONE.....1



LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are completed for all members, *make sure to probe* for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family members (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. <i>Probe for additional household members.</i>	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? <i>Record in completed years.</i> <i>If age is 95 or above, record '95'.</i>	HL8. <i>Record line number if woman and age 15-49.</i>	HL10. <i>Record line number if age 0-4.</i>	HL10A. Age 15+?	HL10B. Is (name) currently married or living together with someone as a couple? <i>If 'yes', ask: With whom?</i> <i>Record line number of partner or '00' if no one or someone outside household</i>	HL11. Age 0-17?	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14. <i>Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.</i>	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18. <i>Record the line number of father and go to HL20.</i>	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL20. <i>Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caregiver of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.</i>	
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	OTHER MUN.	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER	OTHER MUN.		
01		0 1	1 2				01	01	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
02			1 2				02	02	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
03			1 2				03	03	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
04			1 2				04	04	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
05			1 2				05	05	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
06			1 2				06	06	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
07			1 2				07	07	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
08			1 2				08	08	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
09			1 2				09	09	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
10			1 2				10	10	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
11			1 2				11	11	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
12			1 2				12	12	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
13			1 2				13	13	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
14			1 2				14	14	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		
15			1 2				15	15	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2				1 2	1 2		

* Codes for HL3:
 Relationship to head of household:
 01 HEAD
 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
 03 SON / DAUGHTER
 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
 05 GRANDCHILD
 06 PARENT
 07 PARENT-IN-LAW
 08 BROTHER / SISTER
 09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
 10 UNCLE/AUNT
 11 NIECE / NEPHEW
 12 OTHER RELATIVE
 13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
 98 DK

EDUCATION 1														ED	ED						
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ☹ 1 PREPARATORY PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM (PPP) 2 PRIMARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY (3 yrs.) 4 UPPER SECONDARY (4 yrs.) 5 HIGHER 8 DK GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ☹ ED7	ED6. Did (name) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line														
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL					GRADE/YEAR			Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14			1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2														ED2								
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the current school year, that is 2019/2020, did (name) attend school or preschool programme? 1 YES 2 NO ED15		ED10. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN ED12 1 PPP ED11 2 PRIMARY ED11 3 UPPER SECONDARY (3 YRS.) 4 UPPER SECONDARY (4 YRS.) 5 HIGHER 8 DK		ED11. Which type of school is (name) attending? 1 REGULAR PUBLIC 3 REGULAR PRIVATE 4 ADULT EDUCATION SCHOOL 5 SCHOOL/ CLASSES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES 6 OTHER 8 DK		ED12. In this current school year, has (name) received any kindergarten subsidy, scholarship or school tuition credit? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO ED14 8 DK ED14		ED13. Who provided the subsidy, scholarship or school tuition credit? Record all mentioned. A REPUBLIC/ MINISTRY D MUNICIPALITY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT) E PROJECT FINANCING X OTHER Z DK		ED14. For the current school year, has (name) received any material support such as transportation to school, free meals, exercise books, notebooks or other school supplies or excursion expenses? If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		ED15. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did (name) attend school or any preschool programme? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		ED16. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 KINDERGARTEN 1 PPP 2 PRIMARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY (3 YRS.) 4 UPPER SECONDARY (4 YRS.) 5 HIGHER 8 DK		ED17. Check ED10: Is 'kindergarten', 'PPP' or 'DK' recorded (ED10 = 0, 1 or 8)? 1 YES 2 NO		ED18. At what age did (name) start the first grade of primary school? Record age in complete d years. 98 DK	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	TYPE OF SCHOOL	YES	NO	DK	TUITION	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	LEVEL	GRADE/ YEAR	YES	NO	LINE
01			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	---
02			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
03			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
04			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
05			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
06			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
07			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
08			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
09			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
10			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
11			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
12			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
13			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
14			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	
15			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1	2	8	A D E X Z	1	2	8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1	2	

EDUCATION (ATTENDANCE TO COMPULSORY PREPARATORY PRESCHOOL PROGRAM - PPP)

ED19. Check ED2, are there children aged 5-7 years living in the household?
 YES ⇒ Continue with ED20 and copy the line number from ED1 and name and age from ED2 for all children aged 5-7 years.
 NO ⇒ End

ED20. Line number	ED21. Name and age	ED22. Has (name) ever attended a PPP?	ED23. Check age of children in ED21. Is child aged 6 or 7 years?	ED24. In what type of facility does (name) attend the PPP, or did attend the PPP during the previous school year?	ED25. How does/did (name) usually go to PPP?	ED26. What is the distance in kilometres from your home to the PPP facility that (name) attends/attended?	ED27. How much time does (name) take from your household to the PPP facility he/she attends/attended, when using the usual way/means of transportation to get there?	ED28. There are several possible reasons for a child not to attend a preparatory preschool programme. Now, I will read to you some of these reasons and would like to ask you to tell me if any of these was at least in part, a reason for (name) not to attend a PPP.				
Copy from ED1	Copy name and age from ED2.	1 YES ⇒ 2 NO ED24	1 YES ⇒ 2 NO ⇒ ED28 Next line	1 PUBLIC KINDER-GARTEN 2 PRIVATE KINDER-GARTEN 3 SCHOOL 6 OTHER 8 DK	1 WALKS 2 BICYCLE 3 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION 4 PRIVATE CAR OR MOTORCYCLE 5 ORGANISED TRANSPORTATION TO THE FACILITY 6 OTHER	98 DK	98 NZ For all responses skip to next line.	[A] Parent or a caregiver were unaware that attendance to PPP is mandatory. 1 YES ⇒ Next line 2 NO 8 DK ⇒ Next line	[B] PPP lasts for 4 hours, but you need the slot in pre-school for (name) for entire day and there is no slot available for the number of hours needed. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[C] The facility where PPP is organised is too far away from home and it takes to long to commute. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[D] Costs associated with attendance to PPP, such as transportation, clothes or books are too high. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[E] Is there any other reason that I have not mentioned? 1 YES (specify) 2 NO 8 DK If "Yes", specify the response in the column "YES (specify)". Otherwise go to next line.

LINE	NAME	AGE	PPP ATTENDANCE	YES NO	FACILITY	TRANSPORTATION	KM	MINUTES	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	YES (specify)
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
			1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6			1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	

EMPLOYMENT										EMP																						
Copy line numbers, names and ages of all members of the household age 15 or above from HL1, HL2 and HL6.			EMP3. During the previous week did (name) perform any work for pay or profit (cash payment or payment in kind), for at least 1 hour? 1 YES ☺ 2 NO 8 DK <i>If „No“, probe: Did (name) perform any unpaid work in a family business?</i>			EMP4. Does (name) have paid work from which he/she was absent due to illness, annual leave or any other reason during the previous week, with a guarantee for him/her to resume work after the absence duration has elapsed? 1 YES ☺ 2 NO 8 DK			EMP5. Age 15-74 years? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next line</i>		EMP6. Did (name) actively seek employment during the previous 4 weeks? <i>Note: if (name) has found a job he/she will start working on within 3 months, record “Yes”.</i> 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next line</i> 8 DK ☺ <i>Next line</i>			EMP7. If a job were offered, would (name) be available to start within 2 weeks? 1 YES ☺ 2 NO ☺ 8 DK ☺			EMP8. What is/was (name)’s professional status at that job? If (name) had more jobs, refer to the one considered the main one? 0 EMPLOYEE WITH JOB OF UNLIMITED DURATION BASED ON WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT 1 EMPLOYEE WITH JOB OF LIMITED DURATION BASED ON WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT 2 EMPLOYEE WITHOUT WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT 3 SELF-EMPLOYED – REGISTERED 4 SELF-EMPLOYED – NOT REGISTERED 5 INDIVIDUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER – REGISTERED 6 INDIVIDUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER – NOT REGISTERED 7 CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER ☺ 8 DK								EMP9. Which of the following entitlements did (name) attain from that job? [A] Revenue, salary, profit [B] Pension insurance [C] Health insurance [D] Paid sick leave [E] Paid annual leave [F] Paid maternity and/or paternity leave [X] Other benefits <i>Probe: Does (name) have any other entitlements from that job?</i>							
EMP1. Line num.	EMP2. Name and age																															
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO	DK	STATUS								ENTITLEMENTS										
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X
			1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	X

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	ORTODOX..... 1 CATHOLIC 2 MUSLIM 3 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 6 NO RELIGION 7 DOES NOT WANT TO DECLARE 9	
<p>HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?</p>	SERBIAN 1 ALBANIAN 2 BOSNIAN 3 HUNGARIAN 4 ROMA 5 OTHER NATIONALITY (<i>specify</i>) 6 DOES NOT WANT TO DECLARE 9	
<p>HC2A. How many rooms are available to this household?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
<p>HC3. How many rooms in this household are usually used for sleeping?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
<p>HC3A. <i>Dwelling type.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the type of dwelling.</i></p>	<p>HOUSE</p> DETACHED HOUSE 1 SEMI-DETACHED OR TERRACED HOUSE 2 <p>APARTMENT</p> IN BUILDING WITH LESS THAN 10 DWELLINGS 3 IN A BUILDING WITH 10 OR MORE DWELLINGS 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
<p>HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> EARTH / SAND 11 <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> WOOD PLANKS 21 <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 LAMINATE 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF..... 11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>CANE 22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN..... 31</p> <p>WOOD..... 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE..... 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT..... 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>ASBESTOS SHEETS/SALONIT..... 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS..... 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>MUD..... 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>CANE, STRAW AND MUD..... 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD..... 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT..... 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT..... 32</p> <p>BRICKS..... 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE..... 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>PLASTER WALLS 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																
<p>HC7A. Does your household have a fixed telephone line?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HC7</p>															
<p>HC7A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?</p>	<p>DON'T WANT ONE..... 1</p> <p>WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2</p> <p>OTHER REASON..... 3</p>																
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A wardrobe?</p> <p>[D] A table with chairs?</p> <p>[H] A bed?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARDROBE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TABLE WITH CHAIRS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO	1	2	WARDROBE	1	2	TABLE WITH CHAIRS	1	2	BED	1	2	
	YES	NO															
RADIO	1	2															
WARDROBE	1	2															
TABLE WITH CHAIRS	1	2															
BED	1	2															
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Is your household connected to the grid or does it have another source of energy?</i></p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC9ZA</p>															
<p>HC9A. Does your household have a television?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HC9C</p>															

HC9A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE..... 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC9C. Does your household have a washing machine?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HC9
HC9C1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE..... 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR..... 1 2	
[C] An iron?	IRON 1 2	
[D] A hair dryer?	HAIR DRYER..... 1 2	
[E] A water heater?	WATER HEATER 1 2	
[F] A vacuum cleaner?	VACUUM CLEANER..... 1 2	
[G] Chest or upright freezer?	CHEST OR UPRIGHT FREEZER..... 1 2	
[H] An electrical stove?	ELECTRICAL STOVE 1 2	
[J] A drying machine?	DRYING MACHINE 1 2	
[K] A dishwasher?	DISHWASHER 1 2	
[L] A microwave?	MICROWAVE 1 2	
[M] A cable TV/Total TV?	CABLE TV/TOTAL TV 1 2	
[N] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
[O] A video surveillance system?	VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM... 1 2	
HC9ZA. Is there a shower unit or a bathtub in your dwelling?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC9ZB. Could you tell me if your household replaces furniture, such as a bed, sofa, dresser or cupboard when worn out or damaged?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HC10
HC9ZB1. Is this because you don't want to replace them, you would like to do it but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT TO REPLACE THEM..... 1 WOULD LIKE TO REPLACE THEM BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH..... 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	

HC10E. Does any member of your household own a car, truck or van?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ HC11
HC10E1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE.....1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT2 OTHER REASON.....3	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ HC11B
HC11A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE.....1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT2 OTHER REASON.....3	1 ⇒ HC12 2 ⇒ HC12 3 ⇒ HC12
HC11B. And specifically, does any member of your household have?	YES NO	
[A] A laptop?	LAPTOP 1 2	
[B] A desktop PC?	DESKTOP PC 1 2	
[C] A tablet?	TABLET 1 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ HC13
HC12A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE.....1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT2 OTHER REASON.....3	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES1 NO2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	OWN1 RENT.....2	1 ⇒ HC14A1 2 ⇒ HC14A2
<i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i>	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	6 ⇒ HC14A2
<i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>		
HC14A1. Besides this dwelling, do you or someone living in this household own another dwelling?	YES1 NO2	
HC14A2. Do you or someone living in this household own any dwelling?		
HC14B. Is your dwelling too dark, meaning is there not enough day-light coming through the windows?	YES1 NO2	
HC14C. Do you have any of the following problems with your dwelling:	YES NO	
[A] A leaking roof?	LEAKING ROOF 1 2	
[B] Damp walls, floors or foundation?	DAMPNESS..... 1 2	
[C] Rot in window frames or floor?	ROT 1 2	

<p>HC14D. Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live:</p> <p>[A] Too much noise in your dwelling from neighbours or from outside, such as from traffic, business, factory, etc.?</p> <p>[B] Pollution, grime or other environmental problems in the local area, such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water?</p> <p>[C] Crime, violence and vandalism in the local area?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NOISE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENVIRONMENT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRIME</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	NOISE	1	2	ENVIRONMENT	1	2	CRIME	1	2	
	YES	NO												
NOISE	1	2												
ENVIRONMENT	1	2												
CRIME	1	2												
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ HC17												
<p>HC16. How many hectares or ares of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If 1 hectare or more, circle '1' and record hectares. If 95 hectares or more, record '995'.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 hectare, circle '2' and record in ares. If less than 1 are, circle '2' and record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '998'.</i></p> <p><i>100 Ares = 1 Hectare</i></p>	<p>HECTARES 1 ____</p> <p>ARES..... 2 ____</p> <p>95 HECATRES OR MORE.....995</p> <p>DK998</p>													
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, beehives or poultry?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ HC19												
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens (excluding broilers)?</p> <p>[H] Broilers?</p> <p>[I] Turkeys?</p> <p>[J] Ducks?</p> <p>[K] Geese?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[L] Beehives?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS ____</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... ____</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... ____</p> <p>GOATS..... ____</p> <p>SHEEP ____</p> <p>CHICKENS ____</p> <p>BROILERS..... ____</p> <p>TURKEYS..... ____</p> <p>DUCKS..... ____</p> <p>GEESE..... ____</p> <p>PIGS ____</p> <p>BEEHIEVES ____</p>													
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>													

<p>HC20. In the past year, which sources of income did you and members of your household have?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other source of income?</p>	<p>SALARY (INCOME, WAGE) FROM JOB..... A</p> <p>INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT B</p> <p>PROPERTY INCOME C</p> <p>PENSION D</p> <p>UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS E</p> <p>SOCIAL BENEFITS (FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, CHILD ALLOWANCE ETC.).....F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NO SOURCES OF INCOME..... H</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
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MATERIAL DEPRIVATION		MD
MD1. Are you the person in the household who is responsible for the dwelling, that is, the person who pays any utility bills, rent, mortgage, etc.?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇒ MD5
MD2. Would you please tell me the name of the person in the household who is responsible for the dwelling? <i>Record the line number (HL1) of the person in the household who is responsible for the dwelling.</i> <i>Record '98' if the respondent does not know the name. Record '99' if the respondent does not want to tell the name.</i>	NAME OF ADDITIONAL RESPONDENT _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ DK NAME98 DOES NOT WANT TO GIVE NAME99	98 ⇒ MD5 99 ⇒ MD5
MD3. Is it possible to now also speak to (<i>name of additional respondent</i>)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇒ MD4
MD3A. Could you give me (<i>name of additional respondent</i>)'s telephone number so that we can contact him/her with a few questions?	YES, TELEPHONE NUMBER 1 _____ NO.....2	
MD4. Record whether (<i>name of additional respondent</i>) is present and will answer the following questions of this module.	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MD5. Check HC14.	OWNS DWELLING (HC14=1)1 RENTS DWELLING (HC14=2)2 OTHER (HC14=6).....3	2 ⇒ MD7A 3 ⇒ MD8
MD6. Does your household currently have a mortgage on this dwelling?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇒ MD7B 2 ⇒ MD8
MD7A. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay rent on time for the dwelling due to financial difficulties? MD7B. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay mortgage repayment for the dwelling on time due to financial difficulties?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MD8. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay utility bills on time of the main dwelling due to financial difficulties? <i>Probe: By utility bills I mean for heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 NO UTILITY BILLS.....7 DK.....8	
MD9. Check MD6. Does the household have a mortgage?	YES (MD6=1).....1 NO (MD6=2 OR BLANK)2	1 ⇒ MD10A 2 ⇒ MD10B

<p>MD10A. Besides the mortgage repayment on the dwelling, in the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay hire purchase instalments or other loan payments on time due to financial difficulties?</p> <p>MD10B. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay hire purchase instalments or other loan payments on time due to financial difficulties?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p> <p>NO SUCH INSTALMENTS OR LOANS.....7</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MD11. Can your entire household afford to go for a week's annual holiday, away from home?</p> <p><i>Staying in a second dwelling owned by a household member (weekend cottage, etc.) or with friends or relatives should be included.</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>MD12. Can your household afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day?</p> <p><i>Vegetarian equivalent should be included.</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>MD13. Can your household afford an unexpected required expense of 13.900 RSD and pay through its own resources?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>MD14. Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS						ST
<p>ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</p>						
	[A] FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE – FSA	[B] CHILD ALLOWANCE	[C] ONE-OFF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[E] ALLOWANCE FOR CARE AND ASSISTANCE OF ANOTHER PERSON	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO2 ⇨ [B]	YES1 NO2 ⇨ [C]	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇨ [D]	YES 1 NO2 ⇨ [E]	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ [X]	YES..... 1 (<i>specify</i>)..... NO..... 2⇨ST9
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household ever received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES..... 1⇨ST4 NO 2⇨ST5 DK 8⇨ST5	YES 1⇨ST4 NO 2⇨ [C] DK 8⇨ [C]	YES..... 1⇨ST4 NO..... 2⇨ [D] DK..... 8⇨ [D]	YES 1⇨ST4 NO 2⇨ [E] DK 8⇨ [E]	YES 1⇨ST4 NO 2⇨ [X] DK 8⇨ [X]	YES 1⇨ST4 NO..... 2⇨ST9 DK..... 8⇨ST9
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO..... 1 ___ ⇨ [B] YEARS AGO..... 2 ___ ⇨ [B] DK998 ⇨ [B]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ⇨ [C] YEARS AGO2 ___ ⇨ [C] DK998 ⇨ [C]	MONTHS AGO..... 1 ___ ⇨ [D] YEARS AGO..... 2 ___ ⇨ [D] DK.....998 ⇨ [D]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ⇨ [E] YEARS AGO2 ___ ⇨ [E] DK.....998 ⇨ [E]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ⇨ [X] YEARS AGO2 ___ ⇨ [X] DK.....998 ⇨ [X]	MONTHS AGO....1 ___ ⇨ ST9 YEARS AGO....2 ___ ⇨ ST9 DK.....998 ⇨ ST9
ST5. During the past 12 months, has your household or anyone in your household applied or renewed an application for financial social assistance?	YES..... 1 NO 2 ⇨ST8 DK 8 ⇨ [B]					
ST6. Was the financial social assistance approved for your household or anyone in your household based on this request?	DK / WAITING FOR DECISION . 1 YES 2 NO..... 3 ⇨ [B]					

<p>ST7. For how long has your household or anyone in your household been receiving this allowance even if there were break periods?</p>	<p>HAS NEVER RECEIVED THE ALLOWANCE.....1 ⇨[B]</p> <p>LESS THAN 1 YEAR.....2⇨[B]</p> <p>1-3 YEARS3⇨[B]</p> <p>4-5 YEARS4⇨[B]</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS.....5⇨[B]</p>					
<p>ST8. What is the <u>main</u> reason your household or anyone in your household did not apply for financial social assistance?</p>	<p>DID NOT NEED IT.....01⇨[B]</p> <p>DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY02⇨[B]</p> <p>COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.....03⇨[B]</p> <p>EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.....04⇨[B]</p> <p>KNOW HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS.....05⇨[B]</p> <p>WAS TOLD HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS.....06⇨[B]</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96 _____ ⇨[B]</p>					

SOCIAL TRANSFERS (CHILD ALLOWANCE)

ST

ST9. Check ST2B: Is respondent aware of child allowance?
 Yes (ST2B=1) ⇒ Continue with ST10
 No (ST2B=2) ⇒ End

ST10. Check HL6: Are there household members age 0–18 years in the household?
 Yes ⇒ Continue with ST11
 No ⇒ End

Copy line numbers, names and ages of all household members age 0-18 years from HL1, HL2 and HL6.

ST11. <i>Line number</i>	ST12. <i>Name and age</i>	ST13. Have you or anyone in your household ever received child allowance for (<i>name</i>)? 1 YES 2 NO ↷ <i>ST15</i> 8 DK ↷ <i>ST15</i>	ST14. For how long have you or anyone in your household been receiving or received this allowance for (<i>name</i>)? 1 LESS THAN 1 YEAR 2 1-3 YEARS 3 4-5 YEARS 4 MORE THAN 5 YEARS <i>For any response, go to Next line.</i>	ST15. Have you or anyone in your household applied or renewed an application for child allowance in the past 12 months for (<i>name</i>)? 1 YES 2 NO ↷ <i>ST17</i> 8 DK ↷ <i>Next line</i>	ST16. Was the application for child allowance approved for (<i>name</i>) based on this request? 1 YES ↷ <i>Next line</i> 2 NO ↷ <i>Next line</i> 8 DK/WAITING FOR DECISION ↷ <i>Next line</i>	ST17. Please tell me what is the <u>main reason</u> you or anyone in your household did not apply for the child allowance for (<i>name</i>)? 01 DID NOT NEED IT 02 DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY 03 COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 04 EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 05 KNOWS CHILD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS 06 WAS TOLD CHILD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS 96 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ <i>If response is "Other", specify, otherwise go to Next line.</i>
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--	---	---	--

LINE	NAME	AGE	Y N DK	LENGTH OF SUPPORT	Y N DK	Y N DK	REASONS	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	
____		____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	____	

ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES
AC

AC1. Now, I would like to talk to you about another topic, namely, about children with physical and sensory disabilities. Here I refer to children who have difficulty moving, for example, children who use a wheelchair, crutches or other aids to move. I also refer to children who have difficulties feeding, dressing or washing themselves or children who cannot see or hear well.

Please take a look at the showcard numbered from 1 to 5 to help you with your response. Number 1 means you strongly disagree with a statement I will read to you, while 5 means you strongly agree with the statement.

After I read each statement, please tell me a number from the showcard that most accurately represents your opinion.

[A] For these children it is better to live in the family than in a specialised child care institution.

[B] These children negatively impact the everyday lives of other children in the family.

[C] For these children it is better to attend a mainstream school than a special school.

[D] These children negatively impact the work of other students in mainstream schools

[E] These children can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported.

STRONGLY DISAGREE	MOSTLY DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE	MOSTLY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
----------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

AC2. Now I would like to read several statements that only refer to children with intellectual disabilities. I am mainly referring to children who develop slower compared to children of the same age, for example those who learn slower, have more difficulties memorising things, who have speech impairments, use only a small number of words or certain sounds and whom it is difficult to understand.

Again, you can use the showcard numbered from 1 to 5 to help you with your response.

[A] For these children it is better to live in family than in specialized child care institutions.

[B] These children negatively impact everyday lives of other children in the family.

[C] For these children it is better to attend mainstream schools than special schools.

[D] These children negatively impact work of other students in mainstream schools

[E] These children can achieve a lot in life if they are adequately supported.

STRONGLY DISAGREE	MOSTLY DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE	MOSTLY AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
----------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> in your household?	ELECTRIC STOVE..... 01	01 ⇨EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02 ⇨EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇨EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04	04 ⇨EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇨EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇨EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09	09 ⇨EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇨EU4
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇨EU6	
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
EU3. Does the cookstove have a fan?	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE..... 04	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC 10	
	SAWDUST 11	
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	

<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06</p> <p>MANUFACTURED MULTIFUNCTIONAL COOKSTOVE (SMEDEREVAC, ALFA) 07</p> <p>ELECTRIC HEATERS (AIR-CONDITIONERS, RADIATORS, CONVECTORS, ELECTRIC THERMAL STORAGE HEATERS, ETC.) 08</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>08 ⇒EU9</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER..... 01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY..... 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04</p> <p>BIOGAS..... 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE..... 09</p> <p>CHARCOAL 10</p> <p>WOOD 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 15</p> <p>SAWDUST 16</p> <p>CRUDE OIL (MAZUT) 17</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

EU9. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household at night?	ELECTRICITY.....	01
	SOLAR LANTERN.....	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	04
	BIOGAS LAMP.....	05
	GASOLINE LAMP.....	06
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP.....	07
	CHARCOAL.....	08
	WOOD.....	09
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....	10
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....	11
	OIL LAMP.....	12
	CANDLE.....	13
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....	96
NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD.....	97	

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).

PIPED WATER	
PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 11 ⇒WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT	12 12 ⇒WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13 13 ⇒WS3
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14 14 ⇒WS3
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE	21 21 ⇒WS3
DUG WELL	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31 31 ⇒WS3
UNPROTECTED WELL	32 32 ⇒WS3
SPRING	
PROTECTED SPRING.....	41 41 ⇒WS3
UNPROTECTED SPRING	42 42 ⇒WS3
RAINWATER.....	51 51 ⇒WS3
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇒WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81 81 ⇒WS3
PACKAGED WATER	
BOTTLED WATER.....	91
OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96 96 ⇒WS3

WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.

PIPED WATER	
PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 11 ⇒WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT	12 12 ⇒WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE	21
DUG WELL	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31
UNPROTECTED WELL	32
SPRING	
PROTECTED SPRING.....	41
UNPROTECTED SPRING	42
RAINWATER.....	51
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇒WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81
OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

WS3. Where is that water source located?

IN OWN DWELLING	1 1 ⇒WS7
IN OWN YARD / PLOT	2 2 ⇒WS7
ELSEWHERE	3

<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES _ _ _</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	<p>000 ⇒WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER..... _ _ _</p>	
<p>WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ _ _</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE..... 1</p> <p>NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS11</p> <p>8⇒WS11</p>
<p>WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE... 1</p> <p>WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2</p> <p>SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i></p> <p>Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23</p> <p>COMPOSTING TOILET31</p> <p>BUCKET.....41</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED..... 1</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>

<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE..... 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>WS16. 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?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u></p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS10</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

HH13. Record the time	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ : __	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	SERBIAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
HH16. What is your native language?	SERBIAN 02 ALBANIAN..... 03 BOSNIAN..... 04 HUNGARIAN 05 ROMA 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
NK	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	

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER _ _

LINE NUMBER _ _

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE _ _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49..... 1
NO..... 2

2 ⇒ HH40

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

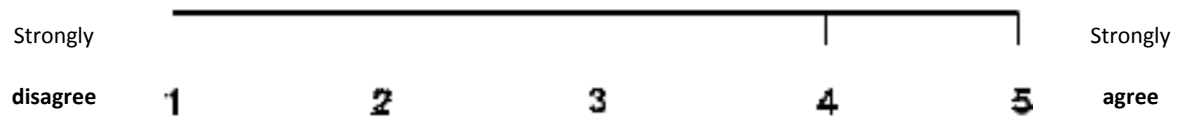
HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1
NO..... 2

2 ⇒ HH40

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
<p>HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH41. Issue a separate <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE</u> for each child age 0-4 years.		
<p>HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <p>If there is no individual questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</p>		

SHOWCARD FOR THE AC MODULE



INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
2019 SERBIA MICS**

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2019</u>	

<p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p>	WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 1 ⇒ WM9B NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2 2 ⇒ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from <i>Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia</i> . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, women, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ WM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇒WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=3, 4 OR 5..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇒WB14A 2 ⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	KINDERGARTEN..... 000 PREPARATORY PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM (PPP)..... 100 PRIMARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 YRS.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 YRS.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	000 ⇒WB14 100 ⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that grade/year?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24..... 1 AGE 25-49..... 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB9. At any time during the current 2019/2020 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB11
WB10. During this current school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 YRS.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 YRS.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous 2018/2019 school year did you attend school?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB12. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 YRS.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 YRS.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6= 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 WB6=000, 100 OR 2..... 2	1 ⇒WB14A

<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL..... 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE.....2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>WB14A. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47)</p>	<p>WM3=HH47..... 1</p> <p>WM3≠HH472</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB15</p>
<p>WB14B. During the reference week, did you perform any work for pay or profit (cash payment or payment in kind), for at least 1 hour?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB14F</p>
<p>WB14C. Do you have job from which you were absent due to illness, annual leave, maternity leave etc. during the entire reference week, with a guarantee to resume working after the absence duration has elapsed?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB14F</p>
<p>WB14D. Did you actively seek employment during the previous 4 weeks?</p> <p><i>Note: if the respondent has found a job to start working within 3 months, the answer should be "Yes",</i></p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒WB15</p> <p>8 ⇒WB15</p>
<p>WB14E. If a job were offered, would you be available to start within 2 weeks?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒WB15</p> <p>2 ⇒WB15</p> <p>8 ⇒WB15</p>
<p>WB14F. What is/was your professional status at the job? If you had more jobs, refer to the one considered the main one?</p>	<p>EMPLOYEE WITH JOB OF UNLIMITED DURATION BASED ON WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT 0</p> <p>EMPLOYEE WITH JOB OF LIMITED DURATION BASED ON WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT 1</p> <p>EMPLOYEE WITHOUT WRITTEN LABOUR CONTRACT2</p> <p>SELF-EMPLOYED – REGISTERED3</p> <p>SELF-EMPLOYED – NOT REGISTERED4</p> <p>INDIVIDUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER – REGISTERED5</p> <p>INDIVIDUAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER – NOT REGISTERED6</p> <p>CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER 7</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>7 ⇒WB15</p>

<p>WB14G. Did you attain any of the following entitlements based on this job?</p> <p>[A] Revenue, salary, profit?</p> <p>[B] Pension insurance?</p> <p>[C] Health insurance?</p> <p>[D] Paid sick leave?</p> <p>[E] Paid annual leave?</p> <p>[F] Paid maternity leave?</p> <p>[X] Other benefits?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 (specify) NO 2</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... __ __</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒WB18</p>
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>CITY (BGD, NS, NIŠ, KG) 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which municipality did you live in?</p>	<p>MUNICIPALITY (specify) _____ 01</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF SERBIA / FOREIGN COUNTRIES (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

FERTILITY		CM
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>Questions CM1–CM18 should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM11. <i>Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</i></p>	SUM __ __	
<p>CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
<p>CM13. <i>Check responses to CM1–CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</i></p>		
<p>CM14. <i>Check CM11. How many live births?</i></p>	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ CM19 1 ⇒ CM15A 2 ⇒ CM15B

<p>CM15A. In what month and year was your child born?</p> <p>CM15B. In what month and year was the last of your (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF LAST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH __ __</p> <p>YEAR __ __ __ __</p>	
<p>CM16A. Check CM11. How many live births?</p>	<p>ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 1</p> <p>TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE 2</p>	1 ⇒CM17
<p>CM16B. In what month and year was the first of your (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births?</p>	<p>DATE OF FIRST BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH __ __</p> <p>DK MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR __ __ __ __</p> <p>DK YEAR 9998</p>	
<p>CM16C. Check CM16B. Is year of birth recorded?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇒CM17
<p>CM16D. How many years ago did you first give birth?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old is or would your child have been today? How old were you when your child was born?</p> <p><i>If using the second probe, remember to use respondent's age to calculate completed years since first birth.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED YEARS SINCE FIRST BIRTH __ __</p>	
<p>CM17. Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) of (<i>year of interview minus 2</i>)?</p> <p><i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (<i>year of interview minus 2</i>), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i></p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0</p> <p>ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	0 ⇒CM19
<p>CM18. Can you please tell me the name of your last-born child?</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following questions and modules.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>CM18A. Was (<i>name</i>)'s birth a twin birth?</p>	<p>NO, SINGLE BIRTH 1</p> <p>YES, TWIN BIRTH 2</p>	
<p>CM18B. Is (<i>name</i>) a boy or a girl?</p>	<p>BOY 1</p> <p>GIRL 1</p>	


<p>CM19. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i></p> <p>Sometimes women have pregnancies that do not end with a live birth. This may happen at different moments during the pregnancy and because of various reasons. For example, sometimes a woman may lose the child, sometimes the child is not born alive, and on other occasions there is a decision to end the pregnancy.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p>	<p>PRIVACY SECURED, TEXT READ..... 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE, TEXT READ 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>CM20. <i>Check CM11: Number of live births?</i></p>	<p>NONE (CM11=00) 0 ONE OR MORE (CM11>00) 1</p>	<p>0⇒CM21A 1⇒CM21B</p>
<p>CM21A. You have told me that you have not given birth. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had such a pregnancy?</p> <p>CM21B. You have told me that you have given birth to (<i>number of children in CM11</i>) children. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had such a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>This question refers to any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in stillbirth, or that was aborted.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>CM22. How many pregnancies have you had that did not end in a live birth?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES NOT ENDING IN A LIVE BIRTH __ __</p>	
<p>CM23. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a stillbirth?</p> <p><i>Probe: By stillbirth, I mean a pregnancy of more than 5 months that you did not choose to end and where the child did not show any signs of life.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM25</p>
<p>CM24. How many pregnancies ended with a stillbirth?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS __ __</p>	
<p>CM25. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a miscarriage?</p> <p><i>Probe: By miscarriage, I mean a pregnancy of less than 5 months that you did not choose to end.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM27</p>
<p>CM26. How many pregnancies ended with a miscarriage?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES __ __</p>	

<p>CM27. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with an abortion?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that you decided to or had to end, for whatever reason.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM31</p>
<p>CM28. How many pregnancies ended with an abortion?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ABORTIONS _ _</p>	
<p>CM29. In the past 5 years, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) of (<i>year of interview minus 5</i>), how many pregnancies have you had that ended with an abortion?</p>	<p>NONE 00 NUMBER OF ABORTIONS _ _</p>	<p>00 ⇒ CM31</p>
<p>CM30. In the past 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) of (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), how many pregnancies have you had that ended with an abortion?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ABORTIONS _ _</p>	
<p>CM31. <i>Sum answers to CM24, CM26 and CM28.</i></p>	<p>SUM _ _</p>	
<p>CM32. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM31</i>) pregnancies that did not end with a live birth during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CM33. <i>Check responses in CM22, CM24, CM26 and CM28 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM32 is “Yes”.</i></p>		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) from Fertility module to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	2 ⇨ End
<p>DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ End
<p>DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:</p>	<p>ONLY 1 BIRTH 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2</p>	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
<p>DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p>	<p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE / NONE 2</p>	
<p>DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p>		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN															
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) from Fertility module to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	2 ⇒ End															
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN6A															
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>PATRONAGE NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>																
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS 1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK 998</p>																
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>																
<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p> <p>[D] Did they measure your weight?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEIGHT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2	WEIGHT	1	2	
	YES	NO															
BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2															
URINE SAMPLE	1	2															
BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2															
WEIGHT	1	2															
<p>MN6A. During this pregnancy, did an auxiliary patronage nurse visit you at your home?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																
<p>MN6B. During this pregnancy, did you attend any childbirth preparation programme, i.e. parenting and pregnancy education with a health care institution?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN6D															

<p>MN6C. While you attended a preparation programme did you receive information about the following subjects:</p> <p>[A] Woman’s health during pregnancy?</p> <p>[B] Breastfeeding?</p> <p>[C] Newborn care?</p> <p>[D] Parenting skills?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WOMAN’S HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY 1 2</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING 1 2</p> <p>NEWBORN CARE 1 2</p> <p>PARENTING SKILLS 1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN6D. What was the main reason that you did not attend a childbirth preparation programme, i.e. parenting and pregnancy education with health care institution?</p>	<p>DID NOT KNOW IT EXISTS 1</p> <p>NO NEED 2</p> <p>NO TIME 3</p> <p>NOT ORGANIZED IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD .. 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT REMEMBER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>PATRONAGE NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER I</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record ‘76’ until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT’S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN23</p>

<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN22A. Was the decision made at the request of the mother or at the request of a doctor because of the health of the mother or child?</p>	<p>AT REQUEST OF MOTHER 1 AT REQUEST OF DOCTOR..... 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25 8 ⇒ MN25</p>
 <p><small>Photo Credit: Jayce Bellwin</small></p>		
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If “immediately” or less than 1 hour, record ‘000’.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If “1 day” or “next day”, probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If “24 hours”, probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>NEVER BATHED 997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If discharge letter is available, record weight from discharge letter.</i>	FROM DISCHARGE LETTER 1 (KG) _____. _____. FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _____. _____. DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 _____. DAYS 2 _____. DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk? MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>"Not given anything to drink" is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i> MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>"Not given anything to drink" (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C ANTI-COLIC (CRAMPS) REMEDY D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H HONEY I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ MN40
MN40. Was the child with you in the same hospital room after birth? <i>If "No" probe by asking: Why was the child not in the same hospital room with you after birth?</i>	YES 1 NO, I DID NOT WANT THAT THOUGH CONDITIONS EXISTED 2 NO, NO CONDITIONS 3 NO, DUE TO ILLNESS OF MOTHER AND / OR BABY 4	
MN41. Did a patronage nurse visit you at your home during the 7 days after you returned home after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MN42. How many times did a patronage nurse visit you at your home during the 7 days after you returned home after delivery?	NUMBER OF TIMES _____. DK 98	

CP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning.

Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.

Have you heard of:

[A] Female sterilization?

YES 1

Probe: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children (“tubal ligation”).

NO 2

[B] Male sterilization?

YES 1

Probe: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.

NO 2

[C] IUD?

YES 1

Probe: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.

NO 2

[D] Injectables?

YES 1

Probe: Women can have an injection by a doctor or a nurse that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.

NO 2

[E] Implants?

YES 1

Probe: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse that can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.

NO 2

[F] Pill?

YES 1

Probe: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.

NO 2

[G] Condom?

YES 1

Probe: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.

NO 2

[H] Female Condom?

YES 1

Probe: Women can place a rubber sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.

NO 2

[I] Diaphragm?

YES 1

Probe: Women can insert a soft rubber cup in their vagina to block the sperm from entering u their uterus or fallopian tubes.

NO 2

[J] Foam/Jelly?

YES 1

Probe: Women may use spermicidal products (e.g. foam, jelly, cream) that can kill or prevent the sperm from moving and reaching the egg.

NO 2

[L] Periodic abstinence/Rhythm method?

YES 1

Probe: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant

NO 2

[M] Withdrawal?

YES 1

Probe: Men can be careful and pull out before climax (“the husband keeps me” or “we keep ourselves”).

NO 2

<p>[N] Emergency postcoital contraception? <i>Probe:</i> As an emergency measure within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy (“morning after pill”).</p> <p>[X] Have you heard of any other ways or method that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>_____ (specify)</p> <p>_____ (specify)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CP1. Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 UNSURE OR DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP3</p>
<p>CP2. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP4</p>
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP3A 2 ⇒ CP3B</p>
<p>CP3A. What is the main reason you stopped using any method to avoid or delay getting pregnant?</p> <p>CP3B. What is the main reason you never used any method to avoid or delay getting pregnant?</p>	<p>DOES NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE... 11 WANTED TO GET PREGNANT 12 HUSBAND/PARTNER WAS AGAINST 13 INSUFFICIENT MEANS (TOO EXPENSIVE) ... 14 UNINFORMED 15 SIDE EFFECTS OF CONTRACEPTIVES 16 RELIGIOUS REASONS 17</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 96 DK 98</p>	<p>11 ⇒ CP4A 12 ⇒ CP4A 13 ⇒ CP4A 14 ⇒ CP4A 15 ⇒ CP4A 16 ⇒ CP4A 17 ⇒ CP4A</p> <p>96 ⇒ CP4A 98 ⇒ CP4A</p>
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM I FOAM / JELLY J RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M EMERGENCY POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION / MORNING AFTER PILL N</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CP4A. Have you ever consulted with any of the following doctors on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant?</p> <p>[A] A family doctor?</p> <p>[B] A gynaecologist?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>FAMILY DOCTOR 1 2</p> <p>GYNAECOLOGIST 1 2</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN5A. What would be the ideal number of children you desire?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN __ __	⇨ UN8
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN7A. What would be the ideal number of children you desire?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN __ __	
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 __ __ YEARS 2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER WEDDING 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14

UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒UN14 8 ⇒UN14
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If "1 year", probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
<p>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:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p>	
[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	
<p>DV2. Do you know which institution you can report domestic violence to?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>DV3. What institutions is this?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other institution?</p>	POLICE A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR..... B HEALTH FACILITY..... C CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WORK D SAFE HOUSE E SOS PHONE LINE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

VICTIMISATION

VT

<p>VT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT9B 8 ⇨ VT9B</p>
<p>VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT5B 8 ⇨ VT5B</p>
<p>VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If "DK/Don't remember", probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME, VT3=1 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ VT5A 2 ⇨ VT5B</p>
<p>VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	
<p>VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT8 8 ⇨ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>	

<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If “Yes”, probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT9A 2 ⇨VT9A 3 ⇨VT9A 8⇨VT9A</p>
<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If “No”, probe: An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</i></p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT20 8 ⇨VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK / DON’T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT12B 8 ⇨VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If “DK/Don’t remember”, probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK / DON’T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT12A 2 ⇨VT12B 3 ⇨VT12B 8 ⇨VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If “DK/Don’t remember”, probe: Was it one, two, or at least three people?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3 DK / DON’T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT14A 2 ⇨VT14B 3 ⇨VT14B 8 ⇨VT14B</p>

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?	YES 1 NO 2																																	
VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8																																	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇒VT19 8 ⇒VT19																																
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X																																	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? <i>If "Yes", probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i>	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK / NOT SURE 8																																	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7																																	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7																																	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds:	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:80%;"></th> <th style="text-align:center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align:center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align:center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Sex?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">SEX 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Sexual orientation?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Age?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">AGE 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Religion or belief?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">RELIGION / BELIEF 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Disability?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">DISABILITY 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[X] For any other reason?</td> <td style="text-align:center;">OTHER REASON 1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1	2	8	[B] Sex?	SEX 1	2	8	[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1	2	8	[D] Age?	AGE 1	2	8	[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1	2	8	[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1	2	8	[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																															
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1	2	8																															
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[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1	2	8																															

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN2 NO, NOT IN UNION3	3 ⇨MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS__ __ DK98	⇨MA7 98 ⇨MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A MAN2 NO3	3 ⇨End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED1 DIVORCED2 SEPARATED3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR__ __ __ __ DK YEAR9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=99981 NO, MA8A/B≠99982	2 ⇨End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=11 NO, MA7=22	1 ⇨MA11A 2 ⇨MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS__ __	

INFORMED DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE		ID
ID1. Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with man as if married?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
ID2. Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
ID3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband / partner), you and your (husband / partner) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or together with someone else, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
ID4. Who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you have a painful or burning sensation when urinating? <i>If someone else or together with someone else, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
ID5A. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ End
ID5B. Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇒ ID6A
ID5C. Check UN12: Is there at least one answer category (A to Z) recorded?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO, NONE RECORDED 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ ID6B
ID6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together? ID6B. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. WOULD YOU SAY THAT NOT USING CONTRACEPTION IS MAINLY YOUR DECISION, MAINLY YOUR HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S DECISION, OR DID YOU BOTH DECIDE TOGETHER?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i></p> <p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If "Boyfriend", then ask: Were you living together as if married? If "Yes", record '2'. If "No", record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is "DK", probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If “Boyfriend” then ask: Were you living together as if married? If “Yes”, record ‘2’. If “No”, record ‘3’.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND1 COHABITING PARTNER2 BOYFRIEND3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨SB12 4 ⇨SB12 5 ⇨SB12 6 ⇨SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is “DK”, probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>LS4. 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?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy, nor
unhappy**



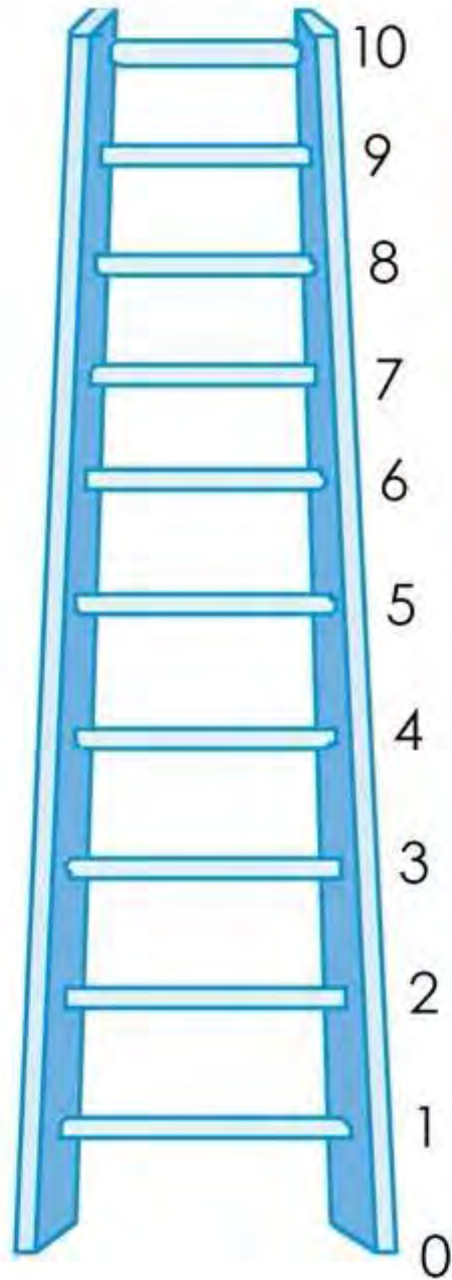
Somewhat unhappy



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

Serbian	1. Дете чита књигу.
	2. Ово лето је било врло кишно.
	3. Родитељи морају бринути о деци.
	4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Hungarian	1. A gyermek könyvet olvas.
	2. Ez a nyár nagyon esős volt.
	3. A szülőknek gondoskodniuk kell a gyermekükről.
	4. A mezőgazdaságban dolgozni nehéz munka.

Roma 1	1. O čhavo drabarela pustik.
	2. Akava nilaj sine brišinalo.
	3. O dad/daj musaj te dikhen pe čhaven.
	4. Keribe buti sar agroekonomi sito phare.

Roma 2	1. O čhavo lekhavel e pustak.
	2. Akava nilaj sine but bršindalo.
	3. E dadora musaj trubun te igaren izaeti e čhavendar.
	4. O ćeriba pe umaljinkerimaske buća si phari buti.

Slovak	1. Dieťa číta knihu.
	2. Toto leto bolo veľmi daždivé.
	3. Rodičia sa musia starať o deti.
	4. Zaoberanie sa poľnohospodárstvom je ťažká práca.

Romanian	1. Copilul citește o carte.
	2. Vara aceasta a fost foarte ploioasă.
	3. Părinții trebuie să aibă grijă de copii.
	4. Practicarea agriculturii este un lucru foarte greu.

Rusyn	1. Дзецко чита кніжку.
	2. Тото лето було барз дижджовне.
	3. Родичи ше муша старац о дзецох.
	4. Занімац ше зоз польопривреду то чежка работа.

Croatian	1. Dijete čita knjigu.
	2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišno.
	3. Roditelji moraju brinuti o djeci.
	4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	1. The child is reading a book.
	2. This summer was very rainy.
	3. Parents must care for their children.
	4. Farming is hard work.

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	SERBIAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN 02 ALBANIAN 03 BOSNIAN 04 HUNGARY 05 ROMA 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
2019 SERBIA MICS**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</i></p>		
<p>UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1</p>	<p>1 ⇒UF10B 2 ⇒UF10A</p>
<p>UF10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, women, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 15 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from UF3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
<p>YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒UF17</p>	

<p>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caregiver. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED..... 01 MOTHER/CAREGIVER NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 MOTHER/CAREGIVER INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, Vaccination card, hospital release form and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ____ DK DAY98 MONTH..... ____ YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> ____	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ____	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇒UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH472	2 ⇒UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=01 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇒UB8B 2 ⇒UB9
UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒UB9
UB7. At any time since September 2019, did (he/she) attend early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒UB8A 2 ⇒UB9
UB8A. Does (name) currently attend an early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten? UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒UB8D

UB8C. What type of facility does (<i>name</i>) attend?	GOVERNMENT FACILITY 1 PRIVATE FACILITY 2 FACILITY SPONSORED BY NGO..... 3 FACILITY SPONSORED BY DENOMINATIONAL ORGANIZATION 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	1 ⇒UB9 2 ⇒UB9 3 ⇒UB9 4 ⇒UB9 6 ⇒UB9
UB8D. There are several possible reasons for a child not to attend a kindergarten. Now, I will read to you some of these reasons and would like to ask you to tell me if any of these was at least in part, a reason for (<i>name</i>) not to attend a kindergarten: [A] (<i>Name</i>) will not learn anything important in kindergarten. [B] Children in the kindergarten that (<i>name</i>) was supposed to attend do not receive enough individual attention because the groups are too large in relation to the number of staff. [C] (<i>Name</i>) will receive inadequate treatment (ethnicity reasons, does not speak the language, etc.). [D] (<i>Name</i>) is cared for at home. [E] (<i>Name</i>) often gets sick in kindergarten. [F] (<i>Name</i>) was not admitted to the facility because both parents are unemployed and do not qualify. [G] The facility (<i>name</i>) was supposed to attend did not have space at the time (<i>name</i>) was supposed to enrol. [H] There is no facility in the proximity of home. [I] Kindergarten costs are too high. [J] Other expenses relate to kindergarten, such as transportation, clothing, food are too high.	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> PARENTS' ATTITUDES THE CHILD WILL NOT LEARN ANYTHING IMPORTANT IN KINDERGARTEN 1 2 8 GROUPS OVERCROWDED, LACK OF ATTENTION..... 1 2 8 INADEQUATE TREATMENT 1 2 8 CHILD CARED FOR AT HOME... 1 2 8 OFTEN GETTING SICK 1 2 8 ACCESS PROBLEMS BOTH PARENTS ARE UNEMPLOYED..... 1 2 8 OVERCROWDED FACILITY 1 2 8 THE FACILITY IS TOO FAR..... 1 2 8 FINANCIAL PROBLEMS COSTLY SERVICES..... 1 2 8 OTHER EXPENSES TOO HIGH 1 2 8	
UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered in the birth register?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ End
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth in the birth register?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

BIRTH GRANT		BG
BG0. Are you aware of birth grant?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
BG1. Did you apply for the birth grant for (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe by indicating that the birth grant can be obtained after a child is born and is intended for the first four children in the family.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ BG3
BG2. Did you receive the birth grant?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
BG2A. Check UB1: On what day, month and year was the child born? <i>If the day of child's birth is unknown: record '1' only if the child was born in January, February, March, April, May or June 2018, otherwise record '2'.</i>	CHILD WAS BORN BETWEEN 25 DECEMBER 2017 AND 30 JUNE 2018 1 CHILD WAS NOT BORN BETWEEN 25 DECEMBER 2017 AND 30 JUNE 2018 2	2 ⇒ End
BG2B. Did you receive a new resolution for birth grant in line with new Law on financial support to the family with children that has been applied from 1st of July 2018?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
BG3. What is the <u>main</u> reason you did not apply for the birth grant?	DID NOT NEED ANY 01 DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY 02 COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 03 EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 04 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS AS CHILDREN ARE NOT IMMUNISED 05 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS AS CHILDREN DO NOT ATTEND PREPARATORY PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM OR SCHOOL 06 I DO NOT MEET CONDITIONS (specify) 07 THERE IS STILL TIME / I AM PREPARING TO APPLY 08 OTHER (specify) 96	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children’s books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN’S BOOKS..... <u> 0 </u></p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with:</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as rag dolls, rag balls, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, leaves, etc.?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If ‘None’ record ‘0’. If ‘Don’t know’ record ‘8’.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child’s age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 1</p> <p>AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4.....2</p>	1 ⇒End

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (name)?</i></p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (name)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC5A. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities for or with (name):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity for or with (name)?</i></p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged for or with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity for or with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Prepared food for or with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Cleaned the room for or with (name)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PREPARED FOOD</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLEANED ROOM</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	PREPARED FOOD	A	B	X	Y	CLEANED ROOM	A	B	X	Y																					
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<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																																			

<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (<i>name</i>). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (<i>name</i>)’s development.</p> <p>Can (<i>name</i>) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC7. Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC8. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> in the past month.		
		YES NO
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1	2
[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1	2
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1	2
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1	2
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1	2
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1	2
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1	2
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1	2
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1	2
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1	2
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1	2
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or <i>contact lenses</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses or <i>contact lenses</i> ?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒UCF7A 2 ⇒UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or <i>contact lenses</i> , does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒UCF9A 2 ⇒UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒UCF11 2 ⇒UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇒UCF14 2 ⇒UCF14 3 ⇒UCF14 4 ⇒UCF14

<p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE..... 5</p>	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2	2⇒End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒BD3A 8⇒BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 AGE 2 2	2⇒End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration solution</u> such as Orosal or Rehidran yesterday, during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:		
		YES NO DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1 2 8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1 2 8
[C] Clear soup?	CLEAR SOUP	1 2 8
[D] Infant formula, (Bebelac, Aptamil, Impamil, Hipp, Nestle and alike)?	INFANT FORMULA	1 2 8 BD7[E] BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA DK..... 8	
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk or liquid/drinking yogurt?	MILK	1 2 8 BD7[P] BD7[P]
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK DK..... 8	
[P] Tea?	TEA	1 2 8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1 2 8 BD8 BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____	

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (<i>food group items</i>) yesterday during the day or the night</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 ☹ BD8[B]	8 ☹ BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT			8
[B] Any baby food (Baby King, Milupa, Hipp, Nestle alike)?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, polenta, semolina or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin or carrots that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, parsnips, turnips or any other foods made from roots that are white inside?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Spinach, Swiss chard, kale, broccoli or any other dark green, leafy vegetables?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Fresh or dried apricots, ripe cantaloupe that is orange inside or raw sour cherries?	APRICOT, CANTALOUPE OR RAW SOUR CHERRIES	1	2	8
[H] Other fruits or vegetables such as bananas, apples, grapes, tomato, zucchini, cauliflower?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any meat, such as veal/young beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken or turkey or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS OR SOUSAGES	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish?	FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts (walnuts and almonds), including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ☹ BD9	8 ☹ BD9
[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	(Specify) _____			

<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	
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IMMUNISATION							IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2					2 ⇒ End	
IM2. Do you have a vaccination card, immunisation records from a private health provider, maternity hospital discharge list or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S).....1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT4					1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5	
IM3. Did you ever have a vaccination card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
IM4. Check IM2:	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2.....1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=42					2 ⇒ IM11	
IM5. May I see the card(s) and/or other document?	YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN4					4 ⇒ IM11	
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Record '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	DATE OF IMMUNISATION						
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR				
BCG			2	0	1		
OPV1			2	0	1		
OPV2			2	0	1		
OPV3			2	0	1		
OPV R1			2	0	1		
IPV1			2	0	1		
IPV2			2	0	1		
IPV3			2	0	1		
IPV R1			2	0	1		
DTP1			2	0	1		
DTP2			2	0	1		
DTP3			2	0	1		
DTP R1			2	0	1		
HepB1 (HB1/Hb1)			2	0	1		
HepB2 (HB2/Hb2)			2	0	1		
HepB3 (HB3/Hb3)			2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 1 (Hib1/H1b1)			2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 2 (Hib2/H1b2)			2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 3 (Hib3/H1b3)			2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B R1 (Hib R1/H1b R1)			2	0	1		
MMR			2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1 (PCV1)			2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2 (PCV2)			2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3 (PCV3)			2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) R1 (PCV R1)			2	0	1		

IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to PCV R1) recorded?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇒ IM28
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.</i> <i>For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.</i> <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>		⇒ IM28
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28
IM14. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the left arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM15A. Did (<i>name</i>) ever receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20
IM15B. Was the first Hepatitis B vaccine received in maternity hospital within 24 hours after birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM15C. How many times (<i>name</i>) received the hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK.....8	
IM20. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a combined pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that pentavalent vaccine is usually given at the suggestion of paediatrician or parent's request.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ IM21B 8 ⇒ IM21B
IM21. How many times was the combined pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK.....8	
IM21A. Check IM21: How many times is combined pentavalent vaccine received?	IM21<4 OR IM21=8.....1 IM21≥4 AND IM21≠8.....2	2 ⇒ IM22
IM21B. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received an:	YES NO DK	
[A] Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – vaccination drops in the mouth to protect him/her from polio?	ORAL POLIO VACCINE..... 1 2 8	
[B] Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) – that is, an injection in the thigh or shoulder to protect him/her from polio?	INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE..... 1 2 8	

IM21C. Check IM21B: Has child ever received oral or inactivated polio vaccine?	YES, IM21B[A]=1 OR IM21B[B]=11 NO OR DK, IM21B[A] ≠1 AND IM21B[B] ≠12	2 ⇨ IM21E
IM21D. How many times (<i>name</i>) received polio vaccine? <i>Ensure that the response here refers to the total number of polio vaccines, including both oral and inactivated polio vaccines.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES__ DK.....8	
IM21E. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a DTP vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh or the upper arm to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, or diphtheria? <i>Probe by indicating that DTP vaccination is almost always given at the same time as polio.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ IM21G 8 ⇨ IM21G
IM21F. How many times (<i>name</i>) received the DTP vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES__ DK.....8	
IM21G. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Hib vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent him/her from getting meningitis / pneumonia or any other disease caused by bacteria haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that the Hib vaccine is almost always given at the same time as polio and DTP vaccines.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ IM22 8 ⇨ IM22
IM21H. How many times (<i>name</i>) received the Hib vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES__ DK.....8	
IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the combined pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ IM26 8 ⇨ IM26
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES__ DK.....8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the upper arm (at the age of 12 months or older) to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
IM28. Issue a <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</u> for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire.		

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	SERBIAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN 02 ALBANIAN 03 BOSNIAN 04 HUNGARIAN 05 ROMA 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... _____ . _____ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) _____ . _____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE



**FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS
AT HEALTH FACILITY
2019 SERBIA MICS**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

HF

This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-2 years.

Read the following text to the mother or caregiver:

As you know, as part of this survey we are collecting immunisation data for all children age 0-2 years. Besides vaccination cards kept at home, immunisation data is collected from records that are kept at health facilities. Immunisation data collected from health facility records is particularly important for supplementing data from vaccination cards kept at home and will help prepare more precise estimates of immunisation coverage. I have here a consent form that I would ask you to sign if you consent to the collection of **(name)**'s vaccination records from the health facility. Again, all the information we collect will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. Do you have any questions? Do you grant consent for us to collect **(name)**'s vaccination records from the health facility?

HF0. Results of request for consent to collect vaccination records from the health facility:		CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER.....01 NO CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER.....02 FATHER/CAREGIVER ABSENT FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME03 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	
HF1. Cluster number: _____	HF2. Household number: _____		
HF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	HF4. Mother's/Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____		
HF5. Name and number of field staff recording at facility: NAME _____	HF6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		
HF7. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>	HF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
HF9. Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____	HF10. Record the name of health facility: _____		⇨HF11

HF15. Result of health facility visit:	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED.....01 NOT COPIED (specify) _____ 02 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (specify) _____ 03 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:								/ / 2 0 1		
HF12. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.				DATE OF IMMUNIZATION						
				DAY		MONTH		YEAR		
BCG						2	0	1		
OPV1						2	0	1		
OPV2						2	0	1		
OPV3						2	0	1		
OPV R1						2	0	1		
IPV1						2	0	1		
IPV2						2	0	1		
IPV3						2	0	1		
IPV R1						2	0	1		
DTP1						2	0	1		
DTP2						2	0	1		
DTP3						2	0	1		
DTP R1						2	0	1		
HepB1	(HB1/Hb1)					2	0	1		
HepB2	(HB2/Hb2)					2	0	1		
HepB3	(HB3/Hb3)					2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 1	(Hib1/H1b1)					2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 2	(Hib2/H1b2)					2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B 3	(Hib3/H1b3)					2	0	1		
Hem. Inf B R1	(Hib R1/H1b R1)					2	0	1		
MMR						2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	(PCV1)					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	(PCV2)					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	(PCV3)					2	0	1		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) R1	(PCV R1)					2	0	1		
HF13. For each vaccination <i>not</i> recorded enter '00' in day column.										

HF14. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	⇒HF15
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DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

For the purpose of the 2019 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that is conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Contract with the UNICEF Serbia Country Office, contracted on 1 February 2018, contract number '03 broj 404-110', the following consent is given:

CONSENT

I, the below undersigned mother/caregiver, give consent for information related to vaccinations received by child _____ (*name and surname from HF3*) to be copied at the Health Facility _____ (*name of the Health Facility from HF10*).

Mother's/caregiver's signature: _____

Personal No of mother/caregiver: _____

Reg. No: _____

Issuing authority: _____

Date: _____



**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
2019 SERBIA MICS**

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2019</u>	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caregiver identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</i></p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇨FS10B 2 ⇨FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, women, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 10 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 10 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	KINDERGARTEN..... 000 PREPARATORY PRESCHOOL PROGRAM (PPP)..... 100 PRIMARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 yrs.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 yrs.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	000 ⇒CB7 100 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the current school year (2019/2020) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	KINDERGARTEN..... 000 PPP 100 PRIMARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 yrs.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 yrs.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	KINDERGARTEN..... 000 PPP 100 PRIMARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (3 yrs.)..... 3 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY (4 yrs.)..... 4 __ __ HIGHER..... 5 __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do in this household.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS..... 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	2 ⇒ CL7
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ CL9

<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL11</p>
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2</p> <p>COOKING 1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	
<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> used this method with <i>(name)</i> <u>in the past month</u> .	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i> 's behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
<p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY..... 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4 NEVER..... 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY..... 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4 NEVER..... 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? <i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒End
PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR6B 8 ⇒ PR6B
PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒PR6B 8 ⇒PR6B
PR6A. Who is usually helping (<i>name</i>) with homework?	MOTHER A FATHER B SIBLINGS C GRANDPARENTS D PAID TUTOR.....E OTHER PERSON X	
PR6B. Does (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following activities that the household is paying for?		
PR6C. Check CB8: During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending?	CB8=000 OR 100 CB8=2 AND GRADE 01-04 CB8=2 AND GRADE 05-08 OR CB8= 3 OR 4	⇒PR6D[F] ⇒PR6D[A] □PR6D[C]

<p>PR6D. Does (<i>name</i>) attend any of the following activities in school that are free of charge?</p> <p>[A] Extended school stay (for children in grades 1-4)</p> <p>[B] Full-day classes (for children in grades 1-4)</p> <p>[C] Remedial classes</p> <p>[D] Extra classes</p> <p>[E] School sections and clubs (choir, mathematics, biology, acting)</p> <p>[F] Individual education plan</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>EXTENDED SCHOOL STAY 1 2</p> <p>FULL-DAY CLASSES 1 2</p> <p>REMEDIAL CLASSES..... 1 2</p> <p>EXTRA CLASSES 1 2</p> <p>SCHOOL SECTIONS AND CLUBS 1 2</p> <p>INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PLAN 1 2</p>	
<p>PR7A. Is there a Parents Council in (<i>name</i>) school?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PR10</p> <p>8 ⇨ PR10</p>
<p>PR8A. Are you or any other adult members of your household familiar with decisions reached by the Parent Council?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PR10</p> <p>8 ⇨ PR10</p>
<p>PR9A. Are you familiar whether or not on any session of Parent Council following topics were discussed?</p> <p>[A] Key issues related to the education that (<i>name</i>)’s school is facing</p> <p>[C] Reports on school performance review</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>KEY EDUCATION ISSUES..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL PERFORMANCE 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (<i>name</i>)’s school for any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sports event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss (<i>name</i>)’s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p> <p>[C] Parent teacher meeting?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORTS EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p> <p>PARENT TEACHER MEETING..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has (<i>name</i>)’s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as a flood, cyclone, epidemic or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER 1 2 8</p>	

FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	SERBIAN 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN 02 ALBANIAN 03 BOSNIAN 04 HUNGARIAN 05 ROMA 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO		HH
HH1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____		HH2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____
HH3. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____		HH4. Ime i šifra supervizora: IME _____
HH5. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>		HH7. Region: BEOGRADSKI REGION..... 1 REGION VOJVODINE..... 2 REGION ŠUMADIJE I ZAPADNE SRBIJE 3 REGION JUŽNE I ISTOČNE SRBIJE 4
HH6. Tip naselja:	GRADSKO1 OSTALO2	

<p>Proverite da li je ispitanik član domaćinstva koji je najbolje upoznat sa situacijom domaćinstva i ima najmanje 18 godina pre anketiranja. Možete anketirati decu uzrasta 15-17 godina samo u slučaju da nema odraslih članova domaćinstva ili da odrasli članovi domaćinstva nisu u stanju da pruže odgovore. Ne možete anketirati decu ispod 15 godina starosti.</p>	HH11. Unesite vreme:
	SATI : MINUTI ____ : ____
<p>HH12. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da o tome razgovaram sa Vama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 30 minuta. Možda će biti potrebno da sa Vama ili sa nekim drugim članovima Vašeg domaćinstva obavim dodatne ankete. Sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?</p>	
DA 1	1 ⇨ Modul SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA
NE / NIJE PITANO 2	2 ⇨ HH46

<p>HH46. Rezultat anketiranja domaćinstva:</p> <p>Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.</p>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01
	NIJEDAN ČLAN DOMAĆINSTVA ILI LICE KOJE MOŽE DA DA INFORMACIJE NIJE KOD KUĆE U VREME POSETE 02
	CELO DOMAĆINSTVO JE ODSUTNO DUŽE VREME 03
	ODBILI ANKETIRANJE 04
	PRAZAN STAN ILI NA TOJ ADRESI NIJE STAMBENI PROSTOR..... 05
	UNIŠTEN STAN/KUĆA..... 06
	NIJE PRONAĐEN STAN/KUĆA 07
	DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96

<p>HH47. Ime i redni broj lica koje je dalo odgovore na pitanja iz Upitnika za domaćinstvo:</p> <p>IME _____</p>
UKUPAN BROJ ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA
BROJ ŽENA 15 DO 49 GODINA
BROJ DECE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA
BROJ DECE STAROSTI 5-17 GODINA

<p>Popunjava se nakon što je Upitnik za domaćinstvo popunjen:</p>	
UKUPAN BROJ	
HH48	____
HH49	____
HH51	____
HH52	____

<p>Popunjava se nakon što su svi upitnici u ovom domaćinstvu popunjeni:</p>	
BROJ POPUNJENIH UPITNIKA	
HH53	____
HH55	____
HH56	NULA.....0 JEDAN1

SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA

HL

Prvo popunite kolone HL2-HL4 vertikalno za sve članove domaćinstva, počevši od lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo. Kada popunite HL2-HL4 za sve članove domaćinstva, obavezno proverite da li postoji još neki član domaćinstva: neko ko trenutno nije kod kuće, neka beba ili malo dete ili neki drugi koji možda nisu članovi porodice (kao npr. posluga, prijatelji) ali uobičajeno žive u domaćinstvu. Nakon toga, postavljate pitanja od HL5-HL20 za svakog člana domaćinstva posebno. Ukoliko koristite dodatni upitnik, upišite X u ovu kućicu.....

HL1. Redni broj	HL2. Prvo, molim Vas recite mi imena svih članova domaćinstva koji uobičajeno žive ovde, počevši od lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo. Ponovo pitajte za dodatne članove domaćinstva.	HL3. U kakvom je srodstvu (ime) sa (ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo)?	HL4. Da li je (ime) muškog ili ženskog pola? 1 MUŠKO 2 ŽENSKO	HL5. Koji je (ime) datum rođenja? 98 NZ 9998 NZ	HL6. Koliko godina ima (ime)? Upišite broj punih godina. Ako osoba ima 95 godina ili više, upišite „95“.	HL8. Obeležite redni broj ako je žena starosti 15-49 godina.	HL10. Obeležite redni broj ako je dete starosti 0-4 godine.	HL10A. Starost 15+? 1 DA 2 NE \S HL11	HL10B. Da li je (ime) trenutno u bračnoj zajednici ili sa nekim živi kao par? Ako je odgovor 'da', pitajte: Sa kim? Obeležite redni broj partnera ili '00' ako ne živi ni sa kim ili ako živi sa nekim izvan domaćinstva	HL11. Starost 0-17? 1 DA 2 NE \S Sledeći red	HL12. Da li je (ime) biološka majka živa? 1 DA 2 NE \S HL16 8 NZ \S HL16	HL13. Da li (ime) biološka majka živi u ovom domaćinstvu? 1 DA 2 NE \S HL15	HL14. Obeležite redni broj majke i pređite na HL16.	HL15. Gde živi (ime) biološka majka? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U NEKOJ DRUGOJ OPŠTINI (navesti) 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U SRBIJI 8 NZ	HL16. Da li je (ime) biološki otac živ? 1 DA 2 NE \S HL20 8 NZ \S HL20	HL17. Da li (ime) biološki otac živi u ovom domaćinstvu? 1 DA 2 NE \S HL19	HL18. Obeležite redni broj oca i pređite na HL20.	HL19. Gde živi (ime) biološki otac? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U NEKOJ DRUGOJ OPŠTINI (navesti) 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U SRBIJI 8 NZ	HL20. Unesite broj majke iz HL14. ako je unet. Ako je polje HL14. prazno, pitajte: Ko je (ime) staratelj? Ako je odgovor "Niko" za dete starosti 15-17 godina unesite '90'.
R.BR.	IME	SRODSTVO*	M Ž	MESEC	GODINA	STAROST	Ž 15-49	0-4	D N	D N	D N NZ	D N	MAJKA	DRUGA OPŠTINA	D N NZ	D N	OTAC	DRUGA OPŠTINA	
01		0_1	1 2				01	01	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
02			1 2				02	02	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
03			1 2				03	03	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
04			1 2				04	04	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
05			1 2				05	05	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
06			1 2				06	06	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
07			1 2				07	07	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
08			1 2				08	08	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
09			1 2				09	09	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
10			1 2				10	10	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
11			1 2				11	11	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
12			1 2				12	12	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
13			1 2				13	13	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
14			1 2				14	14	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			
15			1 2				15	15	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2			1 2	1 2			

* Šifre za HL3:
Srodstvo sa licem na koje se vodi domaćinstvo:
01 LICE NA KOJE SE VODI DOMAĆINSTVO
02 SUPRUG/SUPRUGA, PARTNER/PARTNERKA
03 SIN/KĆERKA
04 ZET (OD ČERKE) / SNAHA (OD SINA)
05 UNUK/UNUKA
06 RODITELJ
07 RODITELJ SUPRUŽNIKA
08 BRAT/SESTRA
09 BRAT/SESTRA SUPRUŽNIKA
10 UJAK, STRIC, TEČA/UJNA, STRINA, TETKA
11 BRATANAC, SESTRIC/BRATANICA/SESTRIČINA
12 DRUGI ROĐACI
13 USVOJENO DETE/DETE U HRANITELJSKOJ PORODICI/PASTORAK/PASTORKA
14 POSLUGA (ŽIVI U DOMAĆINSTVU)
96 OSTALI (NIJE U SRODSTVU)
98 NE ZNA

OBRAZOVANJE 1											ED	
ED1. Redni broj	ED2. Ime i starost Prepišite ime i starost <u>svih</u> članova domaćinstva iz HL2 i HL6 u ovu tabelu i u tabelu na sledećoj strani modula.	ED3. Starost 3 godine i više? 1 DA 2 NE ☹ <i>Sledeći red</i>	ED4. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ☹ <i>Sledeći red</i>	ED5. Koji je najviši nivo obrazovanja i koji je razred/godina koji (<i>ime</i>) sada pohađa, odnosno nekada je pohađao/pohađala? ŠKOLA: 0 OBDANIŠTE ☹ 1 OBAVEZNI PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM (PPP) ☹ 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 3 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 4 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 5 VISOKA 8 NZ <i>ED7</i>	ED6. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada završio/završila taj razred/godinu? 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	ED7. Starost 3-24 godine? 1 DA 2 NE ☹ <i>Sledeći red</i>	ED8. Proverite ED4: Da li je ikad pohađao/pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ☹ <i>Sledeći red</i>					
R.BR	IME	STAROST	DA NE	DA NE	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/GODINA	DA NE NZ	DA NE	DA NE			
01		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
02		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
03		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
04		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
05		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
06		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
07		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
08		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
09		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
10		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
11		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
12		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
13		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
14		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			
15		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2			

OBRAZOVANJE 2													ED	
ED1. Redni broj	ED2. Ime i starost.		ED9. Tokom ove školske godine, tj. 2019/2020, da li je (ime) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu?	ED10. Tokom ove školske godine, koju školu i koji razred/godinu (ime) pohađa?		ED11. Koju vrstu škole (ime) pohađa?	ED12. Tokom ove školske godine, da li je (ime) primio/primila subvenciju za obdanište ili stipendiju ili kredit za školovanje?	ED13. Ko je obezbedio/pružio/dao subvenciju, stipendiju ili kredit?	ED14. Tokom ove školske godine, da li je (ime) dobio/dobila neku materijalnu pomoć kao što su prevoz do škole, besplatnu użinu, udžbenike, školski pribor, obuču, odeću, odlazak na izlet/ekskurziju?	ED15. Tokom prethodne školske godine (2018/2019) da li je (ime) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?	ED16. Tokom prethodne školske godine, koju školu i koji razred/godinu je (ime) pohađao/pohađala?		ED17. Proveriti ED10. Da li je unet odgovor 'obdanište', 'PPP' ili 'NZ' (ED10 = 0, 1 ili 8)?	ED18. Sa koliko godina je (ime) krenuo/krenula u prvi razred osnovne škole?
			1 DA 2 NE ED15	ŠKOLA: 0 OBDANIŠTE 1 PPP 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 3 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 4 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 5 VISOKA 8 NZ	RAZRRED/ GODINA: 98 NZ	1 REDOVNA DRŽAVNA 3 REDOVNA PRIVATNA 4 ŠKOLA ZA OBRAZOVANJE ODRASLIH 5 ŠKOLA ILI ODELJENJE ZA OBRAZOVANJE UČENIKA SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU 6 DRUGO 8 NZ	Ako je „Da“, proverite da budete sigurni da ta podrška nije primljena od porodice, drugih rodaka, prijatelja ili komšija. 1 DA 2 NE ED14 8 NZ ED14	A REPUBLIKA/ MINISTARSTVO D OPŠTINA (JEDINICA LOKALNE SAMOUPRAVE) E PROJEKTNO FINANSIRANJE X DRUGO Z NZ	Ako je „Da“, proverite da budete sigurni da ta podrška nije primljena od porodice, drugih rodaka, prijatelja ili komšija. 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ Sledeći red Sledeći red	ŠKOLA: 0 OBDANIŠTE 1 PPP 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 3 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 4 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 5 VISOKA 8 NZ	RAZRRED/ GODINA: 98 NZ	1 DA 2 NE Sledeći red	98 NZ Upišite broj punih godina. 98 NZ
R.BR	IME	STAROST	DA NE	ŠKOLA	RAZRRED/ GODINA	VRSTA ŠKOLE	DA NE NZ	PODRŠKA	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	ŠKOLA	RAZRRED/ GODINA	DA NE	GODINE
01			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
02			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
03			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
04			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
05			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
06			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
07			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
08			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
09			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
10			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
11			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
12			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
13			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
14			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	
15			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2	

OBRAZOVANJE (POHADANJE OBAVEZNOG PRIPREMNOG PREDŠKOLSKOG PROGRAMA - PPP)
ED19. Proverite u ED2, da li u domaćinstvu ima dece starosti 5-7 godina.
 DA ⇨ Nastavite sa ED20 i unesite redni broj iz ED1 i ime i starost iz ED2 za svako dete starosti 5-7 godina.

 NE ⇨ Kraj

ED20. Redni broj	ED21. Ime i starost	ED22. Da li (<i>ime</i>) pohađa ili je pohađala obavezni PPP?	ED23. Proverite starost deteta u ED21. Da li je dete starosti 6 ili 7 godina?	ED24. U kojoj vrsti ustanove (<i>ime</i>) pohađa ili je prethodne godine pohađao/pohađala obavezni PPP?	ED25. Kako (<i>ime</i>) obično ide, odnosno kako je išao/išla u obavezni PPP?	ED26. Kolika je udaljenost u kilometrima od kuće do objekta u kome (<i>ime</i>) pohađa ili je pohađao/pohađala PPP?	ED27. Koliko je (<i>ime</i>) potrebno vremena da stigne od kuće do objekta u kome pohađa ili je pohađao/pohađala PPP kada koristi uobičajeni način/sredstvo prevoza?	ED28. Postoji više razloga zbog kojih dete ne pohađa ili nije pohađalo PPP. Pročitacu Vam neke od razloga i molim Vas da mi za svaki kažete da li je uticao na to da (<i>ime</i>) ne pohađa PPP?					[E] Da li postoji neki drugi razlog koji nisam spomenula?	
Unesite iz ED1	Prepišite ime i starost iz ED2.	1 DA ⇨ ED24 2 NE	1 DA ⇨ ED28 2 NE ⇨ Sledeći red	1 DRŽAVNO 2 PRIVATNO 3 ŠKOLA 6 DRUGO 8 NZ	1 PEŠICE 2 BICIKLOM 3 GRADSKIM 4 PRIVATNIM 5 ORGANIZOVANIM 6 DRUGO	98 NZ	98 NZ Bez obzira na odgovor preći na sledeći red.	[A] Roditelji ili staratelji nisu znali da je pohađanje PPP obavezno. 1 DA ⇨ Sledeći red 2 NE 8 NZ ⇨ Sledeći red	[B] Nedostaje mesta da (<i>ime</i>) boravi u ustanovi ceo dan, kao što je Vama potrebno, umesto samo 4 sata predviđenih za PPP za koliko trenutno ima mesta. 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	[C] Ustanova gde se program organizuje je predaleko od kuće i ne može se organizovati prevoz. 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	[D] Troškovi u vezi sa PPP, kao što su prevoz, odeća, knjige su previsoki. 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	1 DA (<i>navesti</i>) 2 NE 8 NZ Ako je odgovor „Da“, navedite odgovor u koloni „(navesti)“, inače pređite na sledeći red.	D N NZ	DA (<i>navesti</i>)
R.BR	IME	STAROST	POHADANJE ppp	DA NE	USTANOVA	NAČIN DOLASKA	KM	MINUTI	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	D N NZ	DA (<i>navesti</i>)
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__
__ __		__ __	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 4 5 6	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	__

ZAPOSLENOST										EMP
Prepišite redne brojeve, imena i starosti svih članova domaćinstva koji imaju 15 i više godina iz HL1, HL2 i HL6.			EMP3. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) u toku prethodne sedmice bar 1 sat obavljao/obavljala bilo kakav posao plaćen u novcu, robi ili uslugama? 1 DA ☺ 2 NE 8 NZ <i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“, dodatno pitajte: Da li je (<i>ime</i>) pomagao/pomagala u porodičnom poslu za koji nije bio/bila plaćen/plaćena?</i>	EMP4. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima plaćeni posao sa kojeg je u prethodnoj sedmici odsustvovao/odsustvovala zbog bolovanja, godišnjeg odmora ili iz drugog razloga, a za koji ima garanciju povratka nakon isteka odsustva? 1 DA ☺ 2 NE 8 NZ EMP8	EMP5. Starost 15-74 godine? 1 DA 2 NE☺ Sledeći red	EMP6. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) tokom prethodne 4 sedmice aktivno tražio/tražila posao? <i>Ukoliko je (<i>ime</i>) našao/našla posao na kome treba da počne da radi u periodu kraćem od 3 meseca, treba obeležiti odgovor „Da“.</i> 1 DA 2 NE☺ 8 NZ ☺ Sledeći red Sledeći red	EMP7. Da li bi (<i>ime</i>) mogao/mogla da počne da radi u roku od 2 sedmice kada bi mu/joj posao bio ponuđen? 1 DA ☺ 2 NE☺ 8 NZ ☺ Sledeći red Sledeći red Sledeći red	EMP8. Kakav je (<i>ime</i>) status na tom poslu, a ako (<i>ime</i>) ima više poslova, na poslu koji se smatra glavnim? 0 ZAPOSLENI RADNIK – STALNO ZAPOSLEN ILI SA POSLOM NA NEODREĐENO VREME NA OSNOVU REŠENJA O RADU 1 ZAPOSLENI RADNIK SA PRIVREMENIM POSLOM ILI POSLOM NA ODREĐENO VREME NA OSNOVU UGOVORA ILI REŠENJA O RADU 2 ZAPOSLENI RADNIK BEZ UGOVORA 3 SAMOZAPOSLEN – REGISTROVAN 4 SAMOZAPOSLEN – NEREGISTROVAN 5 INDIVIDUALNI POLJOPRIVREDNIK – REGISTROVAN 6 INDIVIDUALNI POLJOPRIVREDNIK – NEREGISTROVAN 7 POMAŽUĆI ČLAN U PORODIČNOM POSLU ☺ 8 NZ Sledeći red	EMP9. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) iz tog zaposlenja ostvario/ostvarila neka od sledećih prava? <i>Dodatno pitajte: Da li (<i>ime</i>) ostvaruje još neko pravo iz tog zaposlenja?</i> [A] ZARADA, PRIHOD, PROFIT [B] PENZIJSKO OSIGURANJE [C] ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE [D] PLAĆENO BOLOVANJE [E] PLAĆEN GODIŠNJI ODMOR [F] PLAĆENO TRUDNIČKO ILI PORODILJSKO ODSUSTVO MAJKE I/ILI PLAĆENO PORODILJSKO ODSUSTVO OCA [X] DRUGE POGODNOSTI	
EMP1 .Redni broj	EMP2. Ime i starost		DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	DA NE	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	STATUS	PRAVA
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X
___	___	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A B C D E F X

KARAKTERISTIKE DOMAĆINSTVA		HC
HC1A. Koje je veroispovesti (<i>ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo iz HL2</i>)?	PRAVOSLAVNE 1 KATOLIČKE 2 ISLAMSKE 3 DRUGA RELIGIJA (<i>navesti</i>) 6 NIJE VERNIK 7 NE ŽELI DA SE IZJASNI 9	
HC2. Koje je nacionalnosti (<i>ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo iz HL2</i>)?	SRPSKE 1 ALBANSKE 2 BOŠNJAČKE 3 MAĐARSKE 4 ROMSKE 5 DRUGE NACIONALNOSTI (<i>navesti</i>) 6 NE ŽELI DA SE IZJASNI 9	
HC2A. Koliko soba ovo domaćinstvo ima na raspolaganju?	BROJ SOBA __ __ , __	
HC3. Koliko se soba u ovom domaćinstvu obično koristi za spavanje?	BROJ SOBA __ __	
HC3A. <i>Vrsta objekta u kome domaćinstvo živi.</i> <i>Zabeležite zapažanje.</i> <i>Ako zapažanje nije moguće, pitajte ispitanika da odredi vrstu objekta.</i>	KUĆA ZASEBNA/ODVOJENA KUĆA 1 SPOJENA SA DRUGOM KUĆOM ZAJEDNIČKIM ZIDOM ILI JEDNA OD KUĆA U NIZU SPOJENIH KUĆA 2 STAN U ZGRADI SA MANJE OD 10 STANOVA 3 U ZGRADI SA 10 ILI VIŠE STANOVA 4 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6	
HC4. <i>Osnovni materijal od koga je napravljen pod u prostorijama.</i> <i>Zabeležite zapažanje.</i> <i>Ako zapažanje nije moguće, pitajte ispitanika da odredi osnovni materijal poda.</i>	PIRODNI POD ZEMLJA 11 NEOBRAĐENI POD DRVENE DASKE 21 OBRAĐENI POD PARKET ILI BRODSKI POD 31 VINILNA PODLOGA/LINOLEUM 32 KERAMIČKE PLOČICE 33 BETON 34 TEPIH/ITISON 35 LAMINAT 36 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Osnovni materijal od koga je napravljen krov.</p> <p><i>Zabeležite zapažanje.</i></p>	<p>BEZ KROVA 11</p> <p>PRIRODNI KROV</p> <p>SLAMA 12</p> <p>NEOBRAĐENI KROV</p> <p>TRSKA 22</p> <p>DRVENE DASKE 23</p> <p>KARTON 24</p> <p>OBRAĐENI KROV</p> <p>METAL/LIM 31</p> <p>DRVO 32</p> <p>CINKANA/CEMENTNA VLAKNA 33</p> <p>CREP 34</p> <p>BETONSKA PLOČA 35</p> <p>KROVNA ŠINDRA 36</p> <p>AZBESTNE PLOČE/SALONIT 37</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p>																
<p>HC6. Osnovni materijal od koga su napravljeni spoljašnji zidovi.</p> <p><i>Zabeležite zapažanje.</i></p>	<p>BEZ ZIDOVA 11</p> <p>PRIRODNI ZIDOVI</p> <p>TRSKA/DEBLA 12</p> <p>BLATO 13</p> <p>NEOBRAĐENI ZIDOVI</p> <p>NABOJ (TRSKA, SLAMA I BLATO) 21</p> <p>KAMEN SA BLATOM 22</p> <p>NEPOKRIVENI ČERPIČ (NEPEČENA CIGLA) 23</p> <p>IVERICA/ŠPER PLOČA 24</p> <p>KARTON 25</p> <p>POLOVNA DRVNA GRAĐA 26</p> <p>OBRAĐENI ZIDOVI</p> <p>BETON 31</p> <p>KAMEN SA KREČOM/CEMENTOM 32</p> <p>CIGLE 33</p> <p>CEMENTNI BLOKOVI 34</p> <p>POKRIVENI ČERPIČ 35</p> <p>DRVENE DASKE/ŠINDRA 36</p> <p>MALTERISANI ZIDOVI 37</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p>																
<p>HC7A. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HC7</p>															
<p>HC7A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite fiksnu telefonsku liniju, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?</p>	<p>NE ŽELI 1</p> <p>ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2</p> <p>DRUGI RAZLOG 3</p>																
<p>HC7. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima:</p> <p>[B] Radio aparat?</p> <p>[C] Garderobni orman?</p> <p>[D] Sto i stolice?</p> <p>[H] Krevet?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DA</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO APARAT 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GARDEROBNI ORMAN 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STO I STOLICE 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KREKET 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	RADIO APARAT 1	1	2	GARDEROBNI ORMAN 1	1	2	STO I STOLICE 1	1	2	KREKET 1	1	2	
	DA	NE															
RADIO APARAT 1	1	2															
GARDEROBNI ORMAN 1	1	2															
STO I STOLICE 1	1	2															
KREKET 1	1	2															

HC8. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima električnu energiju? <i>Ako je odgovor „Da“ dodatno pitajte: Da li ste povezani na mrežu ili imate neki drugi izvor energije?</i>	DA, POVEZANO JE NA MREŽU 1 DA, NIJE POVEZANO NA MREŽU (AGREGAT/ZASEBAN/SAMOSTALAN SISTEM)..... 2 NE..... 3	3 ⇒ HC9ZA
HC9A. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima televizor?	DA 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇒ HC9C
HC9A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite televizor, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI 1 ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI..... 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	
HC9C. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima veš - mašinu?	DA 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇒ HC9
HC9C1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite veš - mašinu, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI 1 ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI..... 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	
HC9. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima:	DA NE	
[B] Frižider?	FRIŽIDER 1 2	
[C] Peglu?	PEGLA 1 2	
[D] Fen?	FEN..... 1 2	
[E] Bojler?	BOJLER 1 2	
[F] Usisivač?	USISIVAČ..... 1 2	
[G] Zamrzivač, na primer „sandučar“?	ZAMRZIVAČ 1 2	
[H] Električni šporet?	ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET..... 1 2	
[J] Mašinu za sušenje veša?	MAŠINA ZA SUŠENJE VEŠA 1 2	
[K] Mašinu za pranje sudova?	MAŠINA ZA PRANJE SUDOVA 1 2	
[L] Mikrotalasnu pećnicu?	MIKROTALASNA PEĆNICA 1 2	
[M] Kablovsku televiziju/Total TV?	KABLOVSKA TELEVIZIJA/ TOTAL TV 1 2	
[N] Klima uređaj?	KLIMA UREĐAJ..... 1 2	
[O] Sistem za video nadzor?	SISTEM ZA VIDEO NADZOR..... 1 2	
HC9ZA. Da li u Vašem stanu/kući postoji tuš-kabina ili kada?	DA 1 NE..... 2	
HC9ZB. Možete li mi reći da li Vaše domaćinstvo zamenjuje nameštaj, kao što su krevet, sofa, komoda ili kredenac kada postanu dotrajali ili oštećeni?	DA 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇒ HC10
HC9ZB1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da ga zamenite, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI DA GA ZAMENI 1 ŽELI DA GA ZAMENI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	

HC10. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima:	DA NE	
[A] Ručni sat?	RUČNI SAT 1 2	
[B] Bicikl?	BICIKL 1 2	
[C] Motor ili skuter?	MOTOR / SKUTER 1 2	
[D] Životinjsku zapregu?	ŽIVOTINJSKA ZAPREGA 1 2	
[F] Motorni čamac?	MOTORNI ČAMAC 1 2	
HC10E. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima automobil, kamion ili kombi?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC11
HC10E1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da ih imate, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI 1 ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	
HC11. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima kompjuter ili tablet?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC11B
HC11A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da ih imate, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI 1 ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	1 ⇒ HC12 2 ⇒ HC12 3 ⇒ HC12
HC11B. I posebno, da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima:	DA NE	
[A] Laptop?	LAPTOP 1 2	
[B] Kompjuter?	KOMPJUTER 1 2	
[C] Tablet?	TABLET 1 2	
HC12. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC13
HC12A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite mobilni telefon, želite ali ne možete da priuštite, ili iz nekog drugog razloga?	NE ŽELI 1 ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	
HC13. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima pristup internetu kod kuće?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14. Da li ste Vi ili neko ko živi u ovom domaćinstvu vlasnik ovog stana/ove kuće?	VLASNIŠTVO 1 IZNAJMLJIVANJE 2	1 ⇒ HC14A1 2 ⇒ HC14A2
<i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“, onda pitajte: Da li iznajmljujete ovaj stan/ovu kuću od nekog ko ne živi u ovom domaćinstvu?</i>	DRUGO (navesti) _____ 6	6 ⇒ HC14A2
<i>Ako je odgovor „Iznajmljujemo od nekog drugog“, obeležite „2“. Za druge odgovore, obeležite „6“ i navedite.</i>		
HC14A1. Osim ovog stana/kuće, da li Vi ili neko drugi iz ovog domaćinstva poseduje još neki stan/kuću?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14A2. Da li Vi ili neko drugi iz ovog domaćinstva poseduje neki stan/kuću?		

HC14B. Da li je u Vašem stanu/kući previše mračno, u smislu da kroz prozore ne ulazi dovoljno dnevne svetlosti?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14C. Da li u Vašem stanu/kući imate neki od navedenih problema: [A] Krov koji prokišnjava? [B] Vlagu po zidovima, podovima ili temelju? [C] Trula prozorska okna ili pod?	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> KROV KOJI PROKIŠNJAVA 1 2 VLAGA 1 2 TRULEŽ 1 2	
HC14D. Da li imate neke od navedenih problema vezanih za lokaciju na kojoj živite: [A] Previše buke u Vašoj kući/stanu iz komšiluka ili spolja, npr. od saobraćaja, radova, fabrika itd.? [B] Zagađenje, garež ili drugi problemi vezani za životnu sredinu na lokalnom području kao što su dim, prašina, neprijatni mirisi ili zagađena voda? [C] Kriminal, nasilje i vandalizam na lokalnom području?	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> BUKA 1 2 ŽIVOTNA SREDINA 1 2 KRIMINAL 1 2	
HC15. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva poseduje poljoprivredno zemljište?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HC17
HC16. Koliko hektara ili ari poljoprivrednog zemljišta zajedno poseduju članovi Vašeg domaćinstva? <i>Ako je 1 hektar ili više, obeležite '1' i unesite odgovor u hektarima.</i> <i>Ako je 95 hektara ili više, obeležite '995'.</i> <i>Ako je manje od 1 hektara, obeležite '2' i unesite odgovor u arima.</i> <i>Ako je manje od 1 ara , obeležite '2' i unesite „,00“.</i> <i>Ako ne znaju, obeležite '998'.</i> 100 ari = 1 hektar	HEKTARI 1 ____ ARI 2 ____ 95 HEKTARA ILI VIŠE 995 NZ 998	
HC17. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo poseduje stoku, druge domaće životinje, košnice pčela ili živinu?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HC19

<p>HC18. Koliko sledećih životinja ima Vaše domaćinstvo?</p> <p>[A] Muznih krava ili bikova?</p> <p>[B] Drugih goveda?</p> <p>[C] Konja, magaraca ili mazgi?</p> <p>[D] Koza?</p> <p>[E] Ovaca?</p> <p>[F] Kokoški (ne uključujući brojlere)?</p> <p>[H] Brojlera?</p> <p>[I] Čurki?</p> <p>[J] Patki (plovki)?</p> <p>[K] Guski?</p> <p>[G] Svinja?</p> <p>[L] Košnica pčela?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor nijednu, unesite „00“.</i> <i>Ako je odgovor 95 ili više, unesite „95“.</i> <i>Ako ne znaju, unesite „98“.</i></p>	<p>MUZNE KRAVE ILI BIKOVI __ __</p> <p>DRUGA GOVEDA __ __</p> <p>KONJI, MAGARCI ILI MAZGE..... __ __</p> <p>KOZE __ __</p> <p>OVCE __ __</p> <p>KOKOŠKE __ __</p> <p>BROJLERI..... __ __</p> <p>ČURKE..... __ __</p> <p>PATKE (PLOVKE) __ __</p> <p>GUSKE..... __ __</p> <p>SVINJE..... __ __</p> <p>KOŠNICE PČELA __ __</p>	
<p>HC19. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima račun u banci?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	
<p>HC20. Koje izvore prihoda imate Vi i članovi Vašeg domaćinstva u poslednjih godinu dana?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte: Da li imate još neki izvor prihoda?</i></p>	<p>PRIHOD OD ZARADE A</p> <p>PRIHOD OD SAMOZAPOSLTENOSTI B</p> <p>PRIHOD OD IMOVINE C</p> <p>PENZIJA D</p> <p>NAKNADA ZA NEZAPOSLENOST E</p> <p>SOCIJALNA PRIMANJA (NOVČANA SOCIJALNA POMOĆ, DEČIJI DODATAK I DR.) F</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X</p> <p>BEZ IZVORA PRIHODA H</p> <p>NZ..... Z</p>	

MATERIJALNA DEPRIVACIJA		MD
MD1. Da li ste Vi lice u domaćinstvu koje je odgovorno za stan/kuću tj. lice koje vodi računa o plaćanju komunalija, zakupa, kredita/hipoteke ako postoji, itd.?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ MD5
MD2. Da li biste mi, molim Vas, rekli ime lica u domaćinstvu koje je odgovorno za stan/kuću? <i>Unesite redni broj (HL1) lica u domaćinstvu koje je odgovorno za kuću/stan.</i> <i>Obeležite '98' ako ispitanik ne zna ime lica.</i> <i>Obeležite '99' ako ispitanik ne želi da kaže ime lica.</i>	IME DODATNOG ISPITANIKA _____ REDNI BROJ..... ____ NE ZNA 98 NE ŽELI DA KAŽE IME 99	98 ⇒ MD5 99 ⇒ MD5
MD3. Da li je moguće da sada porazgovaram i sa (<i>ime dodatnog ispitanika</i>)?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ MD4
MD3A. Da li biste mogli da mi date (<i>ime dodatnog ispitanika</i>) broj telefona kako bismo mogli da kontaktiramo nju/njega radi nekoliko pitanja?	DA, BROJ TELEFONA..... 1 _____ NE 2	
MD4. Zabeležite da li je (<i>ime dodatnog ispitanika</i>) prisutan i želi da odgovora na sledeća pitanja iz ovog modula.	DA 1 NE 2	
MD5. Proverite HC14.	VLASNIK STANA/KUĆE (HC14=1)..... 1 IZNAJMLJUJE STAN/KUĆU (HC14=2) 2 DRUGO (HC14=6) 3	2 ⇒ MD7A 3 ⇒ MD8
MD6. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo trenutno ima kredit/hipoteku na ovaj stan/kuću?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ MD7B 2 ⇒ MD8
MD7A. U prethodnih godinu dana, tačnije od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da zbog finansijskih teškoća kasni sa plaćanjem zakupa za stan/kuću u kojem živite?	DA 1 NE 2 NE ZNA 8	
MD7B. U prethodnih godinu dana, tačnije od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da zbog finansijskih teškoća kasni sa otplatom kredita za stan u kojem živite?		
MD8. U prethodnih godinu dana, tačnije od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da zbog finansijskih teškoća kasni sa plaćanjem komunalija za stan/kuću u kojem živite? <i>Dajte dodatno objašnjenje: Pod komunalijama se smatraju računi za grejanje, struju, gas, vodu, itd.</i>	DA 1 NE 2 NEMA RAČUNE ZA KOMUNALIJE..... 7 NE ZNA 8	
MD9. Proverite MD6. Da li domaćinstvo ima kredit/hipoteku na stan kuću?	DA (MD6=1)..... 1 NE (MD6=2 ILI PRAZNO) 2	1 ⇒ MD10A 2 ⇒ MD10B

<p>MD10A. Osim plaćanja kredita/hipoteke na stan/kuću, u prethodnih godinu dana, tačnije od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da zbog finansijskih teškoća kasni sa plaćanjem rata ili isplatom drugih kredita?</p> <p>MD10B. U prethodnih godinu dana, tačnije od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li Vaše domaćinstvo nije bilo u mogućnosti da na vreme plaća rate ili isplate nekog kredita usled finansijskih poteškoća?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE 2</p> <p>NIJE BILO TAKVIH RATA ILI KREDITA..... 7 NE ZNA 8</p>	
<p>MD11. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može, jednom godišnje, da priušti nedelju dana odmora van kuće?</p> <p><i>Podrazumeva se i boravak u drugoj kući koja je u vlasništvu nekog člana domaćinstva (vikendici i sl.) ili kod prijatelja ili rođaka.</i></p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE 2</p>	
<p>MD12. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti obrok sa mesom, piletinom, ribom svakog drugog dana?</p> <p><i>Odnosi se i na vegetarijansku zamenu.</i></p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE 2</p>	
<p>MD13. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti neočekivani trošak u iznosu od 13.900 dinara koji bi bio plaćen iz budžeta domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE 2</p>	
<p>MD14. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti adekvatno zagrevanje stana/kuće?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE 2</p>	

SOCIJALNI TRANSFERI
ST

ST1. Želela bih da Vas pitam o različitim programima novčanih davanja koji se pružaju domaćinstvima. Pod različitim programima novčanih davanja mislim na podršku koju pruža država (republičke, gradske, odnosno opštinske institucije) ili nevladine organizacije kao što su verske, humanitarne ili društvene organizacije. Ova davanja ne uključuju pomoć porodice, rođaka, prijatelja ili komšija.

	[A] NOVČANA SOCIJALNA POMOĆ (NSP)	[B] DEČIJI DODATAK	[C] JEDNOKRATNA SOCIJALNA POMOĆ	[D] PENZIJA	[E] DODATAK ZA NEGU I POMOĆ DRUGOG LICA	[X] NEKO DRUGO NOVČANO DAVANJE
ST2. Da li ste čuli za (<i>ime programa</i>)?	DA 1 NE.....2 ☹ [B]	DA1 NE.....2 ☹ [C]	DA..... 1 NE 2 ☹ [D]	DA1 NE.....2 ☹ [E]	DA 1 NE.....2 ☹ [X]	DA 1 (navesti) _____ NE 2⇒ST9
ST3. Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ikada dobio (<i>ime programa</i>)?	DA 1⇒ST4 NE..... 2⇒ST5 NZ..... 8⇒ST5	DA 1⇒ST4 NE..... 2⇒ [C] NZ..... 8⇒ [C]	DA..... 1⇒ST4 NE 2⇒ [D] NZ 8⇒ [D]	DA 1⇒ST4 NE..... 2⇒ [E] NZ..... 8⇒ [E]	DA 1⇒ST4 NE..... 2⇒ [X] NZ..... 8⇒ [X]	DA 1⇒ST4 NE 2⇒ST9 NZ 8⇒ST9
ST4. Kada je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva <u>poslednji put</u> dobio (<i>ime programa</i>)? <i>Ako je manje od jednog meseca, obeležite '1' i unesite '00' u 'Meseci'.</i> <i>Ako je manje od 12 meseci, obeležite '1' i unesite broj meseci u 'Meseci'.</i> <i>Ako je 1 godina/12 meseci ili više, obeležite '2' i unesite broj godina u 'Godina'.</i>	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ [B] PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ [B] NZ.....998 ☹ [B]	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ [C] PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ [C] NZ.....998 ☹ [C]	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ [D] PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ [D] NZ 998 ☹ [D]	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ [E] PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ [E] NZ 998 ☹ [E]	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ [X] PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ [X] NZ.....998 ☹ [X]	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI 1 ___ ☹ ST9 PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA 2 ___ ☹ ST9 NZ 998 ☹ ST9
ST5. Tokom prethodnih 12 meseci, da li se Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prijavio ili obnovio zahtev za novčanu socijalnu pomoć?	DA1 NE..... 2 ⇒ST8 NZ..... 8 ⇒ [B]					
ST6. Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ostvario pravo na novčanu socijalnu pomoć na osnovu tog zahteva?	NZ/ČEKA ODGOVOR 1 DA 2 NE.....3⇒ [B]					

<p>ST7. Koliko dugo Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prima ovu vrstu pomoći, čak i ako je bilo prekida?</p>	<p>NIJE NIKADA PRIMAO/ PRIMALA..... 1⇒ [B] MANJE OD 1 GODINE 2 ⇒ [B] 1-3 GOD..... 3⇒ [B] 4-5 GOD..... 4⇒ [B] VIŠE OD 5 GODINA 5⇒ [B]</p>					
<p>ST8. Koji je glavni razlog što se Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva nije prijavio za novčanu socijalnu pomoć?</p>	<p>NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO... 01⇒ [B] NISAM ZNAO/ ZNALA KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM 02⇒ [B] ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKO- VANA 03 ⇒ [B] ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA..... 04⇒ [B] ZNAM DA DOMAĆINSTVO NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 05⇒ [B] REČENO DA DOMAĆINSTVO NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 06⇒ [B] DRUGO (navesti): 96 _____ ⇒ [B]</p>					

SOCIJALNI TRANSFERI (DEČIJI DODATAK)								ST				
ST9. Proverite ST2B: Da li je ispitanik čuo za dečiji dodatak? <input type="checkbox"/> Da (ST2B=1) ⇒ Nastavite sa ST10 <input type="checkbox"/> Ne (ST2B=2) ⇒ Kraj												
ST10. Proverite HL6: Da li u domaćinstvu ima članova starosti 0–18 godina? <input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Nastavite sa ST11 <input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Kraj												
<i>Prepišite redne brojeve, imena i starost svih članova domaćinstva starosti 0-18 godina iz HL1, HL2 i HL6.</i>			ST13. Da li ste Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ikada dobili dečiji dodatak za (<i>ime</i>)? 1 DA 2 NE ⇨ ST15 8 NZ ⇨ ST15		ST14. Koliko dugo Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prima ili je primao ovu vrstu pomoći za (<i>ime</i>)? 1 MANJE OD 1 GODINE 2 OD 1-3 GODINE 3 OD 4-5 GODINA 4 VIŠE OD 5 GODINA <i>Bez obzira na odgovor, pređite na sledeći red.</i>		ST15. Da li ste Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva podneli ili obnovili zahtev za dečiji dodatak u poslednjih 12 meseci za (<i>ime</i>)? 1 DA 2 NE ⇨ ST17 8 NZ ⇨ Sledeći red		ST16. Da li je na osnovu tog zahteva ostvareno pravo na dečiji dodatak za (<i>ime</i>)? 1 DA ⇨ Sledeći red 2 NE ⇨ Sledeći red 8 NZ/ČEKA ODGOVOR ⇨ Sledeći red		ST17. Molim Vas da mi kažete <u>glavni razlog</u> zašto Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva niste podneli zahtev za dečiji dodatak za (<i>ime</i>)? 01 NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO 02 NISAM ZNAO/ZNALA KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM 03 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKOVANA 04 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA 05 ZNAM DA DETE NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 06 REČENO MI JE DA DETE NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 96 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ <i>Ako je odgovor „Drugo“, navedite odgovor u koloni „(navesti)“, inače pređite na sledeći red.</i>	
R.BR.	IME	STAROST	DA NE NZ	DUŽINA PRIMANJA	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	RAZLOZI	DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)			
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				
_____		_____	1 2 8	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	_____				

STAVOVI PREMA DECI SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU

AC

AC1. Sada bih da razgovaram sa Vama o još jednoj temi. Pričaćemo o deci sa fizičkim i čulnim smetnjama u razvoju. Razgovarala bih sa Vama o deci koja imaju teškoća sa kretanjem, na primer, koriste invalidska kolica, štake ili druga pomagala. Tu su i deca koja imaju teškoća da samostalno jedu, teško im je ili ne mogu da se sama obuku, obuju, umiju, i deca koja ne mogu dobro da vide ili čuju. Pogledajte ovu karticu sa brojevima od 1 do 5 koja može da Vam pomogne kod davanja odgovora. Broj 1 označava da se uopšte ne slažete sa izjavom koju ću da Vam pročitam, a 5 znači da se u potpunosti slažete. Nakon što Vam pročitam svaku izjavu, molim Vas da mi kažete broj sa kartice koji najviše odgovara Vašem mišljenju.

- [A] Za tu decu je bolje da žive u porodici nego u posebnoj ustanovi za negu dece.
- [B] Ta deca negativno utiču na svakodnevni život druge dece u porodici.
- [C] Za tu decu je bolje da pohađaju redovnu nego specijalnu školu.
- [D] Ta deca negativno utiču na rad drugih učenika u redovnoj školi.
- [E] Ta deca mogu uspeti u životu ako im se pruži odgovarajuća podrška.

UOPŠTE SE NE SLAŽEM	UGLAV NOM SE NE SLAŽEM	NITI SE SLAŽEM NITI SE NE SLAŽEM	UGLAV NOM SE SLAŽEM	U POTPUN OSTI SE SLAŽEM
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

AC2. Sada ću da Vam pročitam nekoliko izjava koje se odnose samo na decu sa intelektualnim smetnjama u razvoju. Pre svega mislim na decu koja sporije napreduju od svojih vršnjaka, na primer deca koja sporije uče, teže pamte, koja imaju teškoća sa govorom, koriste mali broj reči ili samo neke glasove i teško ih je razumeti. Možete ponovo da koristite ovu karticu sa brojevima od 1 do 5 da Vam pomogne kod davanja odgovora.

- [A] Za tu decu je bolje da žive u porodici nego u posebnoj ustanovi za negu dece.
- [B] Ta deca negativno utiču na svakodnevni život druge dece u porodici.
- [C] Za tu decu je bolje da pohađaju redovnu nego specijalnu školu.
- [D] Ta deca negativno utiču na rad drugih učenika u redovnoj školi.
- [E] Ta deca mogu uspeti u životu ako im se pruži odgovarajuća podrška.

UOPŠTE SE NE SLAŽEM	UGLAV NOM SE NE SLAŽEM	NITI SE SLAŽEM NITI SE NE SLAŽEM	UGLAV NOM SE SLAŽEM	U POTPUN OSTI SE SLAŽEM
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

UPOTREBA ENERGIJE U DOMAĆINSTVU		EU
<p>EU1. Koja vrsta šporeta za <u>kuvanje se uglavnom</u> koristi u Vašem domaćinstvu?</p>	<p>ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET/REŠO 01</p> <p>SOLARNI ŠPORET..... 02</p> <p>ŠPORET NA PLIN/PLINSKA BOCA/TNG 03</p> <p>ŠPORET NA GAS IZ GASOVODA 04</p> <p>ŠPORET NA BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ŠPORET NA TEČNO GORIVO 06</p> <p>FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA..... 07</p> <p>TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA 08</p> <p>OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE 09</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p> <p>U DOMAĆINSTVU SE NE KUVA HRANA 97</p>	<p>01 ⇨ EU5</p> <p>02 ⇨ EU5</p> <p>03 ⇨ EU5</p> <p>04 ⇨ EU5</p> <p>05 ⇨ EU5</p> <p>06 ⇨ EU4</p> <p>09 ⇨ EU4</p> <p>96 ⇨ EU4</p> <p>97 ⇨ EU6</p>
<p>EU2. Da li ima dimnjak?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>EU3. Da li taj šporet ima ventilator?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>EU4. Koju vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije koristi taj šporet?</p> <p><i>Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni izvor energije za taj šporet.</i></p>	<p>ALKOHOL / ETANOL 01</p> <p>BENZIN / DIZEL 02</p> <p>KEROZIN / PARAFIN 03</p> <p>UGALJ / LIGNIT..... 04</p> <p>DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR 05</p> <p>DRVO 06</p> <p>OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE 07</p> <p>ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET / OTPAD 08</p> <p>PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI) 09</p> <p>SMEĆE/PLASTIKA 10</p> <p>PILJEVINA..... 11</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p>	
<p>EU5. Da li se obično kuva u kući, u posebnoj zgradi ili napolju?</p> <p><i>Ako je u glavnoj kući, pitajte da li se kuva u posebnoj prostoriji.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je napolju, pokušajte da utvrdite da li se kuva na terasi, natkrivenoj verandi ili na otvorenom prostoru.</i></p>	<p>U GLAVNOJ KUĆI</p> <p>NEMA POSEBNU PROSTORIJU ZA KUVANJE 1</p> <p>U POSEBNOJ PROSTORIJI 2</p> <p>U POSEBNOJ ZGRADI 3</p> <p>NAPOLJU</p> <p>NA OTVORENOM..... 4</p> <p>NA TERASI ILI NATKRIVENOJ VERANDI..... 5</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6</p>	

<p>EU6. Šta Vaše domaćinstvo <u>uglavnom</u> koristi za <u>zagrevanje prostorija</u> kada je potrebno?</p>	<p>CENTRALNO GREJANJE 01</p> <p>FABRIČKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE 02</p> <p>ZANATSKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE 03</p> <p>FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET ZA KUVANJE 04</p> <p>TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI ŠPORET 05</p> <p>OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE 06</p> <p>FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN VIŠEFUNKCIONALNI ŠPORET (SMEDEREVAC, ALFA) 07</p> <p>ELEKTRIČNI UREĐAJI (KLIMA UREĐAJ, ELEKTRIČNI RADIJATORI, KONVEKTORI, TA PEĆI, ITD)..... 08</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p> <p>U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA GREJANJA 97</p>	<p>01 ⇨ EU8</p> <p>06 ⇨ EU8</p> <p>08 ⇨ EU9</p> <p>96 ⇨ EU8</p> <p>97 ⇨ EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Da li taj uređaj za grejanje ima dimnjak?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>EU8. Koju vrstu goriva i koji izvor energije koristi taj uređaj za grejanje?</p> <p><i>Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni izvor energije za grejanje.</i></p>	<p>SOLARNU ENERGIJU 01</p> <p>STRUJU 02</p> <p>GAS IZ GASOVODA 03</p> <p>TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG) / PLINSKA BOCA/PLIN 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALKOHOL / ETANOL 06</p> <p>BENZIN / DIZEL 07</p> <p>KEROZIN / PARAFIN 08</p> <p>UGALJ / LIGNIT 09</p> <p>DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR 10</p> <p>DRVO 11</p> <p>OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE 12</p> <p>ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET / OTPAD 13</p> <p>PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI) 14</p> <p>SMEĆE / PLASTIKA 15</p> <p>PILJEVINA 16</p> <p>MAZUT (LOŽ ULJE) 17</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p> <p>NZ 98</p>	

<p>EU9. Šta se u Vašem domaćinstvu <u>uglavnom</u> koristi za <u>osvetljavanje</u> prostorija noću?</p>	<p>ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA..... 01 SOLARNA SVETILJKA..... 02 BATERIJSKA LAMPA KOJA SE MOŽE PUNITI, SVETILJKA/LAMPA (BEZ BATERIJE) 03 BATERIJSKA LAMPA, SVETILJKA..... 04 LAMPA NA BIOGAS 05 LAMPA NA BENZIN/DIZEL..... 06 LAMPA NA KEROZIN/PARAFIN (PETROLEJKA) 07 ĆUMUR..... 08 DRVO 09 OSTACI USEVA/TRAVA/SLAMA/ŠIBLJE..... 10 ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET / OTPAD 11 ULJANA LAMPA 12 SVEĆA..... 13 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA OSVETLJENJA 97</p>	
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WS1. Koji je glavni izvor pijaće vode za članove Vašeg domaćinstva?

Ako je nejasno, pokušajte da utvrdite mesto sa koga članovi domaćinstva najčešće uzimaju vodu za piće.

TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)

TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI11 11 ⇒ WS7
 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU 12 12 ⇒ WS7
 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE13 13 ⇒ WS3
 JAVNA ČESMA14 14 ⇒ WS3

BUŠENI BUNAR21 21 ⇒ WS3

ISKOPANI BUNAR

POKRIVENI BUNAR31 31 ⇒ WS3
 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR32 32 ⇒ WS3

VODA SA IZVORA

ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR41 41 ⇒ WS3
 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR42 42 ⇒ WS3

SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE51 51 ⇒ WS3

KAMION/CISTERNA61 61 ⇒ WS4

POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK,
 BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL,
 IRIGACIONI KANAL)81 81 ⇒ WS3

PAKOVANA VODA

FLAŠIRANA VODA91

DRUGO (*navesti*)96 96 ⇒ WS3

WS2. Koji je glavni izvor vode koji se u Vašem domaćinstvu koristi u druge svrhe, kao što su kuvanje i pranje ruku?

Ako je nejasno, pokušajte da utvrdite mesto sa koga članovi domaćinstva najčešće uzimaju vodu za druge namene.

TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)

TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI11 11 ⇒ WS7
 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA
 PLACU12 12 ⇒ WS7
 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE13
 JAVNA ČESMA14

BUŠENI BUNAR21

ISKOPANI BUNAR

POKRIVENI BUNAR31
 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR32

VODA SA IZVORA

ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR41
 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR42

SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE51

KAMION/CISTERNA61 61 ⇒ WS4

POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK,
 BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL,
 IRIGACIONI KANAL)81

DRUGO (*navesti*)96

WS3. Gde se nalazi taj izvor?	U SVOM STANU/KUĆI1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU2 NEGDE DRUGDE..... 3	1 ⇒ WS7 2 ⇒ WS7
WS4. Koliko je, članovima Vašeg domaćinstva, potrebno vremena da se ode do tog mesta sa vodom, uzme voda i da se vrati nazad?	ČLANOVI DOMAĆINSTVA NE DONOSE VODU000 BROJ MINUTA__ __ __ NZ998	000 ⇒ WS7
WS5. Ko obično ide na taj izvor po vodu za Vaše domaćinstvo? <i>Upišite ime i redni broj tog lica iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.</i>	IME _____ REDNI BROJ__ __	
WS6. Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), koliko puta je ta osoba išla po vodu?	BROJ PUTA..... __ __ NZ98	
WS7. Da li se u poslednjih mesec dana dešavalo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije imalo dovoljnu količinu vode za piće?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNOM 1 NE, UVEK JE BILO DOVOLJNO 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒ WS11 8 ⇒ WS11
WS8. Koji je bio glavni razlog zbog koga niste imali dovoljnu količinu vode kada Vam je bila potrebna?	VODA NIJE BILA DOSTUPNA IZ IZVORA 1 VODA JE PRESKUPA 2 IZVOR NIJE DOSTUPAN 3 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6 NZ 8	
WS11. Koju vrstu WC/toaleta obično koriste članovi Vašeg domaćinstva? <i>Ako je 'vodokotlić' ili 'ispiranje vodom', postavite dodatno pitanje:</i> Gde otiče? <i>Ako je neophodno, tražite dozvolu da vidite sanitarne prostorije.</i>	VODOKOTLIĆ / ISPIRANJE VODOM OTIČE U KANALIZACIONE CEVI11 U SEPTIČKU JAMU12 U JAMU POLJSKOG WC.....13 OTIČE NA OTVORENU POVRŠINU.....14 OTIČE, NE ZNA KUDA18 POLJSKI WC VENTILISANI POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC....21 POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC.....22 NEPOKRIVENI POLJSKI WC23 EKOLOŠKI (SUVI) TOALET31 KANTA.....41 NEMA WC/TOALET / ŽBUNJE / POLJE95 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)96	11 ⇒ WS14 14 ⇒ WS14 18 ⇒ WS14 41 ⇒ WS14 95 ⇒ Kraj 96 ⇒ WS14

<p>WS12. Da li je Vaš (<i>odgovor iz WS11</i>) ikada bio pražnjen?</p>	<p>DA, PRAŽNEN JE 1</p> <p>NE, NIKADA NIJE PRAŽNEN..... 4</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒ <i>WS14</i></p> <p>8 ⇒ <i>WS14</i></p>
<p>WS13. Poslednji put kada je pražnjen, gde je sadržaj uklonjen?</p> <p><i>Postavite dodatno pitanje:</i> Da li je pražnjenje izvršila za to specijalizovana služba?</p>	<p>SADRŽAJ UKLONJEN OD STRANE SLUŽBE SPECIJALIZOVANE ZA TO</p> <p>U POSTROJENJU ZA TRETMAN..... 1</p> <p>ODLOŽEN U POKRIVENOJ JAMI 2</p> <p>NE ZNA SE GDE..... 3</p> <p>SADRŽAJ UKLONJEN OD STRANE DOMAĆINSTVA</p> <p>ODLOŽEN U POKRIVENOJ JAMI 4</p> <p>U OTKRIVENOJ JAMI, NA OTVORENOM, U VODI ILI NEGDE DRUGO 5</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Gde se nalazi taj WC/toalet?</p>	<p>U SVOM STANU/KUĆI1</p> <p>U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU2</p> <p>NEGDE DRUGDE..... 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Da li delite WC/toalet sa drugim osobama koje nisu članovi Vašeg domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>Kraj</i></p>
<p>WS16. Da li delite WC/toalet samo sa članovima drugih domaćinstava koje poznajete ili je to WC/toalet za javnu upotrebu?</p>	<p>DELI SA POZNATIM DOMAĆINSTVIMA (NIJE JAVNI) 1</p> <p>WC/TOALET ZA JAVNU UPOTREBU 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>Kraj</i></p>
<p>WS17. Koliko ukupno domaćinstava koristi taj WC/toalet, uključujući i Vaše domaćinstvo?</p>	<p>BROJ DOMAĆINSTAVA (AKO IH JE MANJE OD 10) <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>DESET ILI VIŠE DOMAĆINSTAVA10</p> <p>NZ98</p>	

HH13. Upišite vreme.	SAT I MINUT __ __ : __ __	
HH15. Jezik na kome je obavljeno anketiranje.	SRPSKI..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
HH16. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI..... 02 ALBANSKI 03 BOSANSKI 04 MAĐARSKI..... 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
HH17. Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN..... 3	
HH18. Proverite HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA i unesite ukupan broj dece starosti 5-17 godina:	NEMA DECE 0 1 DETE 1 2 ILI VIŠE DECE (BROJ)..... __	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27

- **HH19.** Upišite svako dete starosti 5–17 godina redom kojim su upisani u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.
- Nemojte upisivati druge članove domaćinstva koji nisu u starosnoj grupi 5–17 godina. Unesite redni broj, ime, pol i starost svakog deteta.

HH20. Redosled	HH21. Redni broj iz HL1	HH22. Ime iz HL2	HH23. Pol iz HL4	HH24. Starost iz HL6
REDOSLED	REDNI BROJ	IME	M Ž	STAROST
1	___		1 2	___
2	___		1 2	___
3	___		1 2	___
4	___		1 2	___
5	___		1 2	___
6	___		1 2	___
7	___		1 2	___
8	___		1 2	___

- **HH25.** Proverite poslednju cifru rednog broja domaćinstva (HH2) iz INFORMACIONOG PANELA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO. To je broj reda na koji treba da pređete u tabeli ispod.
- Proverite ukupan broj dece starosti 5-17 godina u HH18. To je broj kolone na koju treba da pređete u tabeli ispod.
- Pronađite polje u kojem se red i kolona ukrštaju i obeležite broj u tom polju. To je redosled (HH20) izabranog deteta.

POSLEDNJA CIFRA REDNOG BROJA DOMAĆINSTVA (IZ HH2)	UKUPAN BROJ DECE KOJA ISPUNJAVAJU USLOVE U DOMAĆINSTVU (IZ HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Upišite redosled (HH20), redni broj (HH21), ime (HH22) i starost (HH24) za izabrano dete.

REDOSLED

REDNI BROJ

IME

STAROST

HH27. (Kada je HH18=1 ili kada ima samo jedno dete starosti 5-17 godina u domaćinstvu): Kao redosled unesite '1' i unesite redni broj (HL1), ime (HL2) i starost (HL6) tog deteta iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.

HH28. Pripremite UPITNIK ZA DETE STAROSTI 5-17 da ga popunite sa majkom/starateljem ovog deteta.

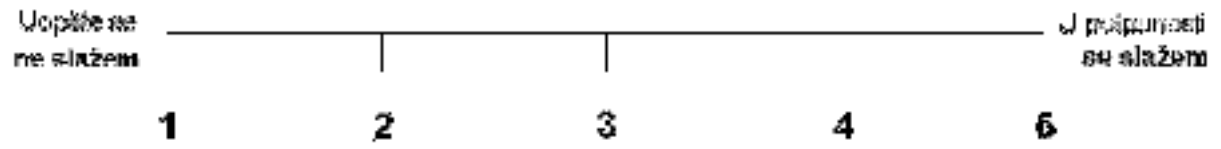
HH29. Proverite HL8 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neka žena starosti 15-49 godina?

DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA ŽENA STAROSTI 15-49 1
NE 2

2 ⇒ HH40

HH30. Pripremite poseban UPITNIK ZA ŽENU za svaku ženu starosti 15-49 godina.		
HH31. Proverite HL6 i HL8 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neka devojčica starosti 15-17 godina?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA DEVOJČICA STAROSTI 15-17 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH32. Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje bar jedne devojčice starosti 15-17 godina?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA DEVOJČICA STAROSTI 15-17 SA HL20≠90..... 1 NE, HL20=90 ZA SVE DEVOJČICE STAROSTI 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH40
<p>HH33. Deo ovog istraživanja je i anketiranje žena starosti 15-49 godina. Svaku osobu koju anketiramo pitamo za saglasnost. Anketu obavlja anketar ženskog pola (anketarka).</p> <p>Za devojčice starosti 15-17 godina, takođe, moramo dobiti saglasnost odrasle osobe da bismo je anketirali. Kao što je ranije pomenuto, sve informacije koje smo prikupili ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne.</p> <p>Možemo li anketirati (<i>ime ženskog člana starosti 15-17 godina</i>) kasnije?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Da' za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 godina ⇒ nastaviti sa HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Ne' za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 godina i 'Da' za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 godina ⇒ obeležite '06' u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Ne' za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 godina ⇒ obeležite '06' u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na svim individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.</p>		
HH40. Proverite HL10 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neko dete starosti 0-4 godine?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNO 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH41. Pripremite posebne UPITNIKE ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA za svako dete starosti 0-4 godine.		
<p>HH45. Sada se vratite na INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obeležite '01' u pitanju HH46 (Rezultat anketiranja domaćinstva), • Unesite ime i redni broj (iz Spiska članova domaćinstva) ispitanika/ispitanice sa kojim/kojom ste popunili Upitnik za domaćinstvo u HH47, • Popunite pitanja HH48 – HH52, • Zahvalite ispitaniku/ispitanici na njegovoj/njenoj saradnji i onda • Nastavite sa popunjavanjem individualnih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu. <p>Ako nema individualnih upitnika koje treba popuniti u ovom domaćinstvu zahvalite se ispitaniku/ispitanici na njegovoj/njenoj saradnji i pređite na sledeće domaćinstvo koje Vam je dodelio Vaš supervizor.</p>		

KARTIA ZA MODUL AC



ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARKE

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA



**UPITNIK ZA ŽENU OD 15 DO 49 GODINA
2019 SRBIJA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENU		WM
WM1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____	WM2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____	
WM3. Ime i redni broj žene: IME _____	WM4. Ime i šifra supervizora: IME _____	
WM5. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____	WM6. Dan / mesec / godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>	

<p>Proveriti starost žene u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Ako je žena starosti 15-17, potvrdite u HH33 da je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za sprovođenje ankete ili saglasnost nije potrebna (HL20=90). Ukoliko je saglasnost potrebna i nije dobijena anketa ne sme da započne i treba obeležiti '06' u WM17.</p>	WM7. Unesite vreme anketiranja:	
	SATI : MINUTI _____ : _____	
WM8. Proveriti popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovu ispitanicu za drugi upitnik?	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRANA 1 NE, PRVA ANKETA..... 2	1 ⇒ WM9B 2 ⇒ WM9A
WM9A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da o tome porazgovaram sa Vama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Takođe, anketiramo majke o njihovoj deci. Dobijene informacije će se tretirati kao strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	WM9B. Sada želim još malo da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i još nekim temama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje nam date ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na pitanje ili želite da prekinete sa anketom, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	
DA 1 NE / NIJE PITANA 2	1 ⇒ Modul: PODACI O ŽENI 2 ⇒ WM17	

<p>WM17. Rezultat anketiranja žene: Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.</p>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN.....01
	ŽENA NIJE KOD KUĆE02
	ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE03
	UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN.....04
	ŽENA NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti) _____ 05
	NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA ISPITANICU STAROSTI 15-1706
DRUGO (navesti) _____ 96	



Подржано од стране
Европске уније



PODACI O ŽENI		WB
WB1. Proverite redni broj žene (WM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i odgovor u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za Upitnik za domaćinstvo?	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, WM3=HH47.....1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, WM3≠HH472	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Proverite ED5 u modulu OBRAZOVANJE u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO za ovu ženu: Najviši nivo škole koju je pohađala:	ED5=3, 4 ILI 5.....1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 ILI PRAZNO2	1 ⇨ WB14A 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC __ __ NZ MESEC.....98 GODINA..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU9998	
WB4. Koliko imate godina? <i>Pokušajte utvrditi: Koliko ste godina napunili na svom poslednjem rođendanu?</i> <i>Ukoliko su odgovori na pitanja WB3 i WB4 nekonzistentni, ponovo pitajte i ispravite. Godine moraju biti navedene.</i>	GODINE (PUNE GODINE)..... __ __	
WB5. Da li ste ikada išli u školu ili u neku predškolsku ustanovu?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. Koji je najviši nivo obrazovanja i razred/godina koju ste pohađali?	OBDA NIŠTE.....000 OBAVEZNI PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM (PPP)100 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA2 __ __ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA3 __ __ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA4 __ __ VISOKA5 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14 100 ⇨ WB14
WB7. Da li ste završili taj razred/godinu?	DA1 NE.....2	
WB8. Proverite WB4: Starost ispitanice:	STAROST 15-241 STAROST 25-492	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. U bilo koje vreme, tokom ove 2019/2020. školske godine da li ste pohađali školu?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. Tokom ove školske godine, koji nivo škole i razred/godinu <u>pohađate</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA2 __ __ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA3 __ __ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA4 __ __ VISOKA5 __ __	
WB11. U bilo koje vreme tokom prethodne 2018/2019. školske godine da li ste pohađali školu?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB12. Tokom prethodne školske godine, koji nivo škole i razred/godinu ste <u>pohađali</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA2 __ __ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA3 __ __ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA4 __ __ VISOKA5 __ __	
WB13. Proverite WB6: Najviši nivo škole koji je pohađan:	WB6=3, 4 ILI 51 WB6=000, 100 ILI 2.....2	1 ⇨ WB14A

<p>WB14. Sada Vas molim da mi pročitate ovu rečenicu.</p> <p><i>Ispitanici pokažite rečenicu na kartici.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko ispitanica ne može da pročita celu rečenicu, pokušajte utvrditi: Možete li da mi pročitate deo ove rečenice?</i></p>	<p>UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PROČITA..... 1 MOŽE DA PROČITA SAMO DELOVE REČENICE.....2 MOŽE DA PROČITA CELU REČENICU.....3 NE POSTOJI REČENICA NA ODGOVARAJUĆEM JEZIKU / BRAJEVO PISMO <i>(precizirati jezik)</i>..... 4</p>	
<p>WB14A. Proverite redni broj žene (WM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i odgovor u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47)</p>	<p>WM3=HH47..... 1 WM3≠HH472</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WB15</p>
<p>WB14B. Da li ste tokom prethodne sedmice bar 1 sat obavljali bilo kakav posao plaćen u novcu, robu ili uslugama?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WB14F</p>
<p>WB14C. Da li imate plaćeni posao sa kojeg ste u prethodnoj sedmici odsustvovali zbog bolovanja, godišnjeg odmora ili iz drugog razloga, a za koji imate garanciju povratka nakon isteka odsustva?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WB14F</p>
<p>WB14D. Da li ste tokom prethodne 4 sedmice aktivno tražili posao?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je ispitanica našla posao na kome treba da počne da radi u periodu kraćem od 3 meseca, treba obeležiti odgovor „Da“.</i></p>	<p>DA 1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WB15 8 ⇒ WB15</p>
<p>WB14E. Da li biste mogli da počnete da radite u roku od 2 sedmice kada bi Vam posao bio ponuđen?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WB15 2 ⇒ WB15 8 ⇒ WB15</p>
<p>WB14F. Kakav je/ili je bio Vaš status na tom poslu ako imate ili ste imali više poslova, na poslu koji smatrate glavnim?</p>	<p>ZAPOSLENA RADNICA – STALNO ZAPOSLENA ILI SA POSLOM NA NEODREĐENO VREME NA OSNOVU REŠENJA O RADU0 ZAPOSLENA RADNICA SA PRIVREMENIM POSLOM ILI POSLOM NA ODREĐENO VREME NA OSNOVU UGOVORA ILI REŠENJA O RADU 1 ZAPOSLENA RADNICA BEZ UGOVORA2 SAMOZAPOSLENA – REGISTROVANA3 SAMOZAPOSLENA – NEREGISTROVANA4 INDIVIDUALNA POLJOPRIVREDNICA – REGISTROVANA5 INDIVIDUALNA POLJOPRIVREDNICA – NEREGISTROVANA6 POMAŽUĆI ČLAN U PORODIČNOM POSLU ..7 NZ8</p>	<p>7 ⇒ WB15</p>

<p>WB14G. Da li ste iz tog zaposlenja ostvarili neka od sledećih prava:</p> <p>[A] Zarada, prihod, profit?</p> <p>[B] Penzijsko osiguranje?</p> <p>[C] Zdravstveno osiguranje?</p> <p>[D] Plaćeno bolovanje?</p> <p>[E] Plaćeni godišnji odmor?</p> <p>[F] Plaćeno trudničko ili porodiljsko odsustvo majke i/ili plaćeno porodiljsko odsustvo?</p> <p>[X] Druge pogodnosti?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>DA 1</p> <hr/> <p>(navesti)</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
<p>WB15. Koliko dugo neprekidno živite u (<i>naziv trenutnog grada ili sela/mesta prebivališta</i>)?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jedne godine, unesite '00' godina.</i></p>	<p>GODINE.....__ __</p> <p>ODUVEK/ OD ROĐENJA95</p>	<p>95 ⇒WB18</p>
<p>WB16. Pre nego što ste se preselili ovde da li ste živeli u gradu ili na selu?</p> <p><i>Pokušajte utvrditi tip mesta.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko nije moguće utvrditi da li je mesto grad ili seosko područje, unesite naziv mesta, i zatim privremeno unesite '5' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za navedeni odgovor.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Naziv mesta)</p>	<p>VELIKI GRAD (BGD, NS, NIŠ, KG)1 GRAD2 SELO3</p> <p>NIJE MOGUĆE UTVRDITI DA LI JE VELIKI GRAD / GRAD / SELO.....5</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE.....8</p>	
<p>WB17. Pre nego što ste se preselili ovde, u kojoj opštini ste živeli?</p>	<p>OPŠTINA (<i>navesti</i>) _____ 01</p> <p>VAN SRBIJE/U INOSTRANSTVU (<i>navesti</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Da li imate neko zdravstveno osiguranje?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>WB19. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja imate?</p> <p><i>Unesite sve što ispitanica navede.</i></p>	<p>OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ...F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJED</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ X</p>	

FERTILITET		CM
<p>CM1. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svim porođajima koje ste imali tokom života. Da li ste se ikada porađali?</p> <p><i>Pitanja od CM1-CM18 treba da uključe samo decu koja su rođena živa. Mrtvorodena deca ne treba da budu obuhvaćena u odgovorima na bilo koje pitanje.</i></p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ CM8
<p>CM2. Da li imate sinove ili kćeri koje ste rodili i koji sada žive sa Vama?</p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ CM5
<p>CM3. Koliko sinova živi sa Vama?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	SINOVI KOD KUĆE __ __	
<p>CM4. Koliko kćerki živi sa Vama?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	KĆERKE KOD KUĆE __ __	
<p>CM5. Da li imate sinove ili kćeri koje ste rodili koji su živi, ali ne žive sa Vama?</p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ CM8
<p>CM6. Koliko sinova je živo ali ne živi sa Vama?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	SINOVI ŽIVE NEGDE DRUGO __ __	
<p>CM7. Koliko kćerki je živo ali ne živi sa Vama?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	KĆERKE ŽIVE NEGDE DRUGO __ __	
<p>CM8. Da li ste ikada rodili dečaka ili devojčicu koji su rođeni živi, ali su kasnije umrli?</p> <p><i>Ako „Ne“ dodatno pitajte: Mislim, bilo koja beba koja je plakala, napravila bilo kakav pokret, zvuk ili napor da diše ili je pokazala neke druge znake života, čak i u veoma kratkom vremenu?</i></p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ CM11
<p>CM9. Koliko dečaka je umrlo?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	BROJ UMRLIH DEČAKA __ __	
<p>CM10. Koliko devojčica je umrlo?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.</i></p>	BROJ UMRLIH DEVOJČICA __ __	
<p>CM11. <i>Suma odgovora na CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 i CM10.</i></p>	ZBIR __ __	
<p>CM12. Da bih se uverila da sam u pravu, ukupno ste imali (ukupan broj u CM11) porođaja tokom života. Da li je ovo tačno?</p>	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ CM14
<p>CM13. <i>Proverite odgovore na CM1-CM10 i izvršite ispravke ako je neophodno dok se u CM12 ne odgovori „Da“.</i></p>		
<p>CM14. <i>Proverite CM11. Koliko živorođenih?</i></p>	NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=00 0 JEDNO ŽIVOROĐENO DETE, CM11=01 1 DVOJE ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=02 ILI VIŠE 2	0 ⇨ CM19 1 ⇨ CM15A 2 ⇨ CM15B

<p>CM15A. Kog meseca i godine je rođeno Vaše dete?</p> <p>CM15B. Kog meseca i godine je bio poslednji od Vaša/Vaših (<i>ukupan broj u CM11</i>) porođaja?</p> <p><i>Mesec i godina se moraju uneti.</i></p>	<p>DATUM POSLEDNJEG POROĐAJA</p> <p>MESEC ____</p> <p>GODINA ____</p>	
<p>CM16A. Proverite CM11. Koliko živorođenih?</p>	<p>JEDNO ŽIVOROĐENO DETE, CM11=01 1</p> <p>DVOJE ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=02 ILI VIŠE 2</p>	1 ⇨ CM17
<p>CM16B. Kog meseca i godine je rođeno Vaše prvo dete?</p>	<p>DATUM PRVOG POROĐAJA</p> <p>MESEC ____</p> <p>NZ MESEC 98</p> <p>GODINA ____</p> <p>NZ GODINU 9998</p>	
<p>CM16C. Proverite CM16B. Da li je godina rođenja uneta?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	1 ⇨ CM17
<p>CM16D. Pre koliko godina ste se prvi put porodili?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte:</i> Koliko godina ima ili bi imalo Vaše dete danas? Koliko ste imali godina kada ste rodili dete?</p> <p><i>Ako koristite drugu proveru, ne zaboravite da koristite starosnu dob ispitanice prilikom punih godina od prvog rođenja.</i></p>	<p>PUNE GODINE</p> <p>OD PRVOG POROĐAJA ____</p>	
<p>CM17. Proverite CM15A/B: Poslednji porođaj je bio u poslednje 2 godine, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja manje 2</i>)?</p> <p><i>Ako su mesec anketiranja i mesec rođenja isti, a godina rođenja (<i>godina anketiranja manje 2</i>), smatrajte to kao rođenje u poslednje dve godine.</i></p>	<p>NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE 0</p> <p>JEDNO ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE 1</p>	0 ⇨ CM19
<p>CM18. Molim Vas recite mi ime Vašeg najmlađeg deteta?</p> <p><i>Ako je dete umrlo, obratite se sa posebnom pažnjom kada se pozivate na dete po imenu u sledećim pitanjima i modulima.</i></p>	<p>IME NAJMLAĐEG DETETA</p>	
<p>CM18A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a kao blizanac/bliznakinja?</p>	<p>NE, JEDINAC/JEDINICA 1</p> <p>DA, BLIZANAC/BLIZNAKINJA 2</p>	
<p>CM18B. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) dečak ili devojčica?</p>	<p>DEČAK 1</p> <p>DEVOJČICA 2</p>	

<p>CM19. <i>Proverite prisustvo drugih. Pre nego što nastavite, uložite sve napore kako biste osigurali privatnost.</i></p> <p>Ponekad žene imaju trudnoću koja se ne završava rođenjem živog deteta. To se može dogoditi u različitim trenucima tokom trudnoće i zbog različitih razloga. Na primer, ponekad žena može izgubiti dete, ponekad se dete ne rodi živo, a u nekim okolnostima postoji odluka da se prekine trudnoća.</p> <p>Ponovo ću Vas uveriti da su vaši odgovori potpuno poverljivi i nikome neće biti saopšteni. Ako dođemo na bilo koje pitanje na koje ne želite da odgovarate, to mi recite i idemo na sledeće pitanje.</p>	<p>PRIVATNOST OSIGURANA, TEKST PROČITAN 1</p> <p>PRIVATNOST NIJE MOGUĆA, TEKST PROČITAN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>CM20. <i>Proverite CM11: Broj živorođene dece?</i></p>	<p>NEMA (CM11=00) 0</p> <p>JEDNO ILI VIŠE (CM11>00) 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒CM21A</p> <p>1 ⇒CM21B</p>
<p>CM21A. Rekli ste mi da niste rađali. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam o trudnoćama koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li ste ikada imali takvu trudnoću?</p> <p>CM21B. Rekli ste mi da ste rodili (<i>broj dece u CM11</i>) dece. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam o trudnoćama koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li ste ikada imali takvu trudnoću?</p> <p><i>Ovo pitanje se odnosi na svaku trudnoću koja se završila spontanim pobačajem, mrtvorodenjem ili abortusom.</i></p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>CM22. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta?</p>	<p>BROJ TRUDNOĆA KOJE SE NISU ZAVRŠILE ROĐENJEM ŽIVOG DETETA _ _</p>	
<p>CM23. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila mrtvorodenjem?</p> <p><i>Pročitajte:</i> Pod mrtvorodenjem mislim na rođenje koje se desilo nakon petog meseca trudnoće ali dete nije davalo nikakve znake života.</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒CM25</p>
<p>CM24. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile mrtvorodenjem?</p>	<p>BROJ MRTVOROĐENJA _ _</p>	
<p>CM25. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila spontanim pobačajem?</p> <p><i>Pročitajte:</i> Pod spontanim pobačajem mislim na prevremeni i nevoljan prekid trudnoće u toku prvih pet meseci trudnoće.</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒CM27</p>
<p>CM26. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile spontanim pobačajem?</p>	<p>BROJ SPONTANIH POBAČAJA _ _</p>	


<p>CM27. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila abortusom?</p> <p><i>Pročitajte:</i> Pod abortusom mislim na trudnoću koju ste odlučili ili morali da prekinete, iz bilo kog razloga.</p>	<p>DA1 NE2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CM31</p>
<p>CM28. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?</p>	<p>BROJ ABORTUSA__ __</p>	
<p>CM29. U poslednjih 5 godina, odnosno od (<i>meseć anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja manje 5</i>), koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?</p>	<p>NIJEDAN00 BROJ ABORTUSA__ __</p>	<p>00 ⇒ CM31</p>
<p>CM30. U poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (<i>meseć anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja manje 1</i>), koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?</p>	<p>BROJ ABORTUSA__ __</p>	
<p>CM31. Zbir odgovora na CM24, CM26 i CM28.</p>	<p>ZBIR__ __</p>	
<p>CM32. Da bih se uverila da sam u pravu, ukupno ste tokom života imali (<i>ukupan broj u CM31</i>) trudnoća koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li je ovo tačno?</p>	<p>DA1 NE2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Kraj</p>
<p>CM33. Proverite odgovore u CM22, CM24, CM26 i CM28 i izvršite ispravke po potrebi i odgovorite u CM32 sa „Da“.</p>		

DA LI JE POSLEDNJI POROĐAJ BIO ŽELJEN
DB

<p>DB1. Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje dve godine?</p> <p>Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.</p> <p>Ime _____</p>	<p>DA, CM17=11 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO2</p>	<p>2⇒Kraj</p>
<p>DB2. Kada ste zatrudneli sa (<i>ime</i>), da li ste u to vreme želeli da zatrudnite?</p>	<p>DA1 NE2</p>	<p>1⇒Kraj</p>
<p>DB3. Proverite CM11: Broj rađanja:</p>	<p>SAMO JEDNO RAĐANJE1 DVA ILI VIŠE2</p>	<p>1⇒DB4A 2⇒DB4B</p>
<p>DB4A. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije ili niste želeli decu?</p> <p>DB4B. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije ili niste želeli više dece?</p>	<p>KASNIJE1 NE VIŠE / NIJEDNO2</p>	

ZDRAVLJE MAJKE I NOVOROĐENČETA		MN															
<p>MN1. Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?</p> <p>Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.</p> <p>Ime _____</p>	DA, CM17=1 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒ Kraj															
<p>MN2. Da li je tokom trudnoće sa (ime) obavljen pregled ili kontrola te trudnoće?</p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MN6A															
<p>MN3. Ko Vas je tada pregledao ili kontrolisao?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte: Da li još neko?</i></p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte ko konkretno i unesite sve date odgovore.</i></p>	ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK LEKAR..... A MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICA B PATRONAŽNA SESTRA C DRUGO LICE NARODNA BABICA F DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X																
<p>MN4. Koliko nedelja ili meseci ste bili u drugom stanju/trudni kada je prvi put obavljen pregled ili kontrola za ovu trudnoću?</p> <p><i>Unesite odgovor ispitanika. Ukoliko je odgovor „9 meseci“ ili kasnije unesite 9.</i></p>	NEDELJA 1 ___ MESECI 2 <u>0</u> ___ NZ 998																
<p>MN5. Koliko puta je obavljen pregled ili kontrola tokom te trudnoće?</p> <p><i>Pokušajte da utvrdit koliko puta je obavljen pregled ili kontrola tokom te trudnoće. Ukoliko je dat raspon broja pregleda unesite manji broj.</i></p>	BROJ PUTA..... ___ NZ 98																
<p>MN6. Da li je, prilikom pregleda tokom te trudnoće, bar jednom urađeno sledeće:</p> <p>[A] Da li Vam je izmeren pritisak?</p> <p>[B] Da li ste dali uzorak urina/mokraće?</p> <p>[C] Da li ste dali uzorak krvi?</p> <p>[D] Da li Vam je izmerena telesna težina?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DA</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KRVNI PRITISAK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UZORAK URINA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UZORAK KRVI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELESNA TEŽINA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	KRVNI PRITISAK	1	2	UZORAK URINA	1	2	UZORAK KRVI	1	2	TELESNA TEŽINA	1	2	
	DA	NE															
KRVNI PRITISAK	1	2															
UZORAK URINA	1	2															
UZORAK KRVI	1	2															
TELESNA TEŽINA	1	2															
<p>MN6A. Da li Vas je u toku te trudnoće patronažna sestra posetila kod kuće?</p>	DA 1 NE 2																
<p>MN6B. Da li ste tokom te trudnoće išli na pripreme za porođaj, tj. u školu za roditeljstvo i trudnoću pri zdravstvenoj ustanovi?</p>	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MN6D															

<p>MN6C. Da li ste tokom pohađanja ovog programa dobili informacije o sledećim temama:</p> <p>[A] Zdravlje žene u trudnoći?</p> <p>[B] Dojenju?</p> <p>[C] Nezi novorođenčeta?</p> <p>[D] Veštinama roditeljstva?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> <p>ZDRAVLJE ŽENE U TRUDNOĆI1 2</p> <p>DOJENJU1 2</p> <p>NEZI NOVOROĐENČETA1 2</p> <p>VEŠTINAMA RODITELJSTVA1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN6D. Koji je glavni razlog zašto niste išli na pripreme za porođaj, tj. u školu za roditeljstvo i trudnoću pri zdravstvenoj ustanovi?</p>	<p>NISAM ZNALA DA POSTOJI.....1</p> <p>NISAM IMALA POTREBU2</p> <p>NISAM IMALA VREMENA3</p> <p>NIJE POSTOJALO U MOM MESTU.....4</p> <p>NE ZNA / NE SEĆA SE.....5</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6</p>	
<p>MN19. Ko je pomogao pri rođenju (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte: Još neko?</i></p> <p><i>Još jednom pitajte ko je pomogao i unesite sve date odgovore.</i></p>	<p>ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK</p> <p>LEKARA</p> <p>MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICAB</p> <p>PATRONAŽNA SESTRAC</p> <p>NEKO DRUGO LICE</p> <p>NARODNA BABICA F</p> <p>ROĐAK/PRIJATELJH</p> <p>MUŽ/PARTNER I</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)X</p> <p>NIKOY</p>	
<p>MN20. Gde ste se porodili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Postavljajte dodatna pitanja da utvrdite mesto porođaja.</i></p> <p><i><u>Ukoliko ne možete da utvrdite da li je javni ili privatni sektor, unesite naziv ustanove, organizacije i sl, i nakon toga privremeno obeležite '76' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za odgovor.</u></i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Naziv ustanove, organizacije i sl)</i></p>	<p>KOD KUĆE</p> <p>KOD VAŠE KUĆE11</p> <p>U NEČIJOJ DRUGOJ KUĆI12</p> <p>JAVNI ZDRAVSTVENI SEKTOR</p> <p>DRŽAVNA BOLNICA21</p> <p>DRŽAVNA KLINIKA/DOM ZDRAVLJA22</p> <p>DRŽAVNA AMBULANTA23</p> <p>DRUGA JAVNA USTANOVA (<i>navesti</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR</p> <p>PRIVATNA BOLNICA31</p> <p>PRIVATNA KLINIKA32</p> <p>PRIVATNO PORODILIŠTE33</p> <p>NEKA DRUGA PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA (<i>navesti</i>) 36</p> <p>NE ZNA DA LI JE JAVNA ILI PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA76</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a carskim rezom tj. da li su Vam sekli stomak da bi izvadili bebu?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>

<p>MN22. Kada je doneta odluka o carskom rezu?</p> <p><i>Postavite dodatno pitanje ako je potrebno: Da li je to bilo pre ili nakon što su počeli porođajni bolovi?</i></p>	<p>PRE POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA1 NAKON POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA2</p>	<p>2⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22A. Da li je odluka doneta na zahtev majke, ili na predlog lekara zbog zdravstvenog stanja majke ili deteta?</p>	<p>NA ZAHTEV MAJKE1 NA PREDLOG LEKARA2</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE8</p>	
<p>MN23. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) odmah nakon rođenja stavljen/a direktno na голу kožu Vaših grudi?</p> <p><i>Ako je potrebno pokažite fotografiju položaja kože na koži.</i></p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN25 8⇒MN25</p>
		
<p>MN24. Pre nego što je beba stavljena na голу kožu Vaših grudi, da li je bila umotana?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) osušen/a ili obrisan/a ubrzo nakon rođenja?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8</p>	
<p>MN26. Koliko dugo nakon rođenja je (<i>ime</i>) okupan/a po prvi put?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „odmah“ ili za manje od 1 sata, unesite '000'.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor manje od 24 sata, unesite sate.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „1 dan“ ili „sledeći dan“, dodatno pitajte: Otprilike, koliko sati nakon porođaja?</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „24 sata“, potrudite se da dobijete najbolju procenu za manje od 24 sata ili 1 dana.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor za 24 sata ili duže, unesite dane.</i></p>	<p>ODMAH/MANJE OD JEDNOG SATA 000</p> <p>SATI1 ___</p> <p>DANI2 ___</p> <p>NIJE OKUPANO 997</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998</p>	
<p>MN32. Kada je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a, da li je bio/bila veoma velika beba, veća od proseka, prosečna, manja od prosečne ili veoma mala?</p>	<p>VEOMA VELIKA BEBA 1 VEĆA OD PROSEČNE 2 PROSEČNA..... 3 MANJA OD PROSEČNE..... 4 VEOMA MALA 5</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	

MN33. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) izmeren/a po rođenju?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
MN34. Koliko je (<i>ime</i>) bio/bila težak/teška? <i>Ukoliko postoji zdravstveni karton/otpusna lista unesite težinu.</i>	IZ OTPUSNE LISTE 1 (KG) __, __ __ __ PO SEĆANJU 2 (KG) __, __ __ __ NZ 99998	
MN35. Da li Vam se vratio menstrualni ciklus nakon rođenja (<i>ime</i>)?	DA 1 NE 2	
MN36. Da li ste ikada dojili (<i>ime</i>)?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. Koliko vremena nakon porođaja ste prvi put stavili (<i>ime</i>) na grudi da biste ga/je podojili? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 1 sata, unesite '00' sati.</i> <i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 24 sata, unesite sate.</i> <i>U suprotnom unesite broj dana.</i>	ODMAH 000 SATI 1 __ __ DANI 2 __ __ NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998	
MN38. U prva tri dana nakon porođaja, da li je (<i>ime</i>) dato nešto da pije osim majčinog mleka?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ MN40
MN39A. Šta je (<i>ime</i>) dato da pije? <i>Dodatno pitajte: Još nešto?</i> <i>Odgovor „Nije dato ništa za piće“ nije tačan odgovor i kategorija odgovora Y se ne može uneti.</i>	MLEKO KOJE NIJE MAJČINO A OBIČNA VODA B VODA SA ŠEĆEROM ILI GLUKOZOM C SREDSTVO PROTIV KOLIKA (GRČEVA) D RASTVOR ŠEĆERA, SOLI I VODE E VOĆNI SOK F ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE G ČAJ/ INFUZIONI RASTVOR / TRADICIONALNI BILJNI PREPARATI H MED I PROPISANI LEKOVI J DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ X NIJE DATO NIŠTA ZA PIĆE Y	
MN39B. U prva tri dana nakon porođaja šta je dato (<i>ime</i>) da pije? <i>Dodatno pitajte: Još nešto?</i> <i>Odgovor „Nije dato ništa za piće“ (kategorija Y) može se uneti kao odgovor samo ako nisu unete druge kategorije odgovora.</i>		
MN40. Da li je dete boravilo sa vama u istoj bolničkoj sobi posle porođaja? <i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“ postavite dodatno pitanje: Zašto dete nije boravilo sa vama u istoj bolničkoj sobi posle porođaja?</i>	DA 1 NE, NISAM ŽELELA IAKO JE BILO USLOVA 2 NE, NIJE BILO USLOVA 3 NE, ZBOG BOLESTI MAJKE I/ILI BEBE 4	
MN41. Da li Vas je patronažna sestra posetila u toku 7 dana nakon što ste se vratili kući posle porođaja?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ Kraj
MN42. Koliko puta Vas je patronažna sestra posetila u toku 7 dana nakon što ste se vratili kući posle porođaja?	BROJ PUTA __ __ NZ 98	

CP0. Želim da razgovaram sa Vama o još jednoj temi – planiranju porodice.

Parovi koriste različite načine ili metode da odlože ili izbegnu trudnoću. Da li ste ikada čuli za:

[A] Sterilizaciju žene?

Pročitajte: Žena može biti podvrgnuta operaciji kako ne bi imala više dece („podvezivanje jajovoda“).

DA 1

NE 2

[B] Sterilizaciju muškarca?

Pročitajte: Muškarac može biti podvrgnut operaciji kako ne bi imao više dece.

DA 1

NE 2

[C] Spiralu?

Pročitajte: Žena može imati ugrađenu spiralu koju postavlja doktor ili sestra.

DA 1

NE 2

[D] Injekciju?

Pročitajte: Žena dobije injekciju, od strane lekara ili sestree, koja sprečava trudnoću na mesec dana ili više meseci.

DA 1

NE 2

[E] Implante?

Pročitajte: Žena može imati jedan ili više malih štapića koje joj doktor ili sestra ugrađuje potkožno u nadlakticu i koji sprečavaju trudnoću u toku jedne ili više godina.

DA 1

NE 2

[F] Pilule?

Pročitajte: Žene mogu svakodnevno da uzimaju pilule da bi izbegle trudnoću.

DA 1

NE 2

[G] Kondom?

Pročitajte: Muškarci stavljaju gumenu navlaku na polni organ pre seksualnog odnosa.

DA 1

NE 2

[H] Ženski kondom?

Pročitajte: Žene stavljaju gumenu navlaku unutar polnog organa pre seksualnog odnosa.

DA 1

NE 2

[I] Dijafragmu?

Pročitajte: Žene mogu da stave meku gumenu opnu unutar polnog organa koja sprečava ulazak sperme u matericu ili u jajovod.

DA 1

NE 2

[J] Penu/Gel?

Pročitajte: Žene mogu koristiti proizvode, npr. penu, gel ili krem, koji mogu da unište ili spreče spermatozoide da stignu do jajne ćelije.

DA 1

NE 2

[L] Periodičnu apstinenciju / Praćenje plodnih i neplodnih dana?

Pročitajte: Kako bi izbegle trudnoću, žene nemaju seksualni odnos tokom dana u mesecu kada smatraju da mogu da ostanu trudne.

DA 1

NE 2

[M] Prekinuti odnos?

Pročitajte: Muškarci mogu biti oprezni i da prekinu odnos neposredno pre ejakulacije („Muž me čuva“, „Čuvamo se“ ili „Pazimo se“).

DA 1

NE 2

[N] Kontracenciju posle seksualnog odnosa?

Pročitajte: Kao hitnu meru, u roku od tri dana posle nezaštićenog seksualnog odnosa, žene mogu da uzmu specijalne pilule da bi izbegle trudnoću (pilula za dan posle).

DA 1

NE 2

[X] Da li ste čuli za još neki način ili metod koji žene ili muškarci mogu da primenjuju kako bi se izbegla trudnoća?

DA 1

(navesti)

(navesti)

NE 2

CP1. Da li ste sada trudni?	DA, SADA JE TRUDNA 1 NE 2 NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA 8	1 ⇨CP3
CP2. Da li trenutno radite nešto ili primenjujete neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨CP4
CP3. Da li ste ikada primenjivali nešto ili neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨CP3A 2 ⇨CP3B
CP3A. Koji je glavni razlog zašto ste prestali da primenjujete nešto ili neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću? CP3B. Koji je glavni razlog zašto nikada niste primenjivali nešto ili koristili neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	NEMAM SEKSUALNE ODOSE 11 ŽELELA SAM DA OSTANEM TRUDNA 12 MOJ SUPRUG/PARTNER JE BIO PROTIV TOGA 13 NISAM MOGLA FINANSIJSKI (PRESKUPO) .. 14 NISAM IMALA DOVOLJNO INFORMACIJA O TOME 15 ZBOG NUSPOJAVA KONTRACEPTIVA 16 ZBOG VERSKIH RAZLOGA 17 NEŠTO DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ 96 NZ 98	11 ⇨CP4A 12 ⇨CP4A 13 ⇨CP4A 14 ⇨CP4A 15 ⇨CP4A 16 ⇨CP4A 17 ⇨CP4A 96 ⇨CP4A 98 ⇨CP4A
CP4. Šta Vi radite da biste odložili ili izbegli trudnoću? Ne čitajte odgovore. Ako se pominje više od jedne metode, unesite svaku od njih.	STERILIZACIJA ŽENE A STERILIZACIJA MUŠKARCA B SPIRALA C INJEKCIJA D IMPLANTI E PILULA F MUŠKI KONDOM G ŽENSKI KONDOM H DIJAFRAGMA I PENA / GEL J PERIODIČNA APSTINENCIJA / PRAČENJE PLODNIH I NEPLODNIH DANA L PREKINUTI ODNOS M KONTRACEPCIJA POSLE SEKSUALNOG ODNOSA / PILULA ZA DAN POSLE N DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ X	
CP4A. Da li ste se ikada konsultovali sa nekim od sledećih lekara oko primene ili korišćenja nekog metoda da bi izbegli trudnoću? [A] Sa porodičnim lekarom? [B] Sa ginekologom?	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE</div> PORODIČNI LEKAR 1 2 GINEKOLOG 1 2	

NEZADOVOLJENE POTREBE		UN
UN1. Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?	DA, CP1=1 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Sada želim da pričam sa Vama o Vašoj sadašnjoj trudnoći. Kada ste ostali u drugom stanju, da li ste u tom trenutku želeli da zatrudnite?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Proverite CM11: Da li je bilo porođaja?	NIJE BILO POROĐAJA 0 JEDAN ILI VIŠE POROĐAJA 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste želeli decu? UN4B. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste želeli više dece?	KASNIJE 1 NIJE ŽELELA DETE/ VIŠE DECE 2	
UN5. Sada želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o budućnosti. Nakon deteta koje sada očekujete, da li želite da imate još dece ili radije ne biste imali više dece?	ŽELI JOŠ DECE 1 NIJEDNO VIŠE / NE VIŠE 2 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN5A. Koji bi bio idealan broj dece koji želite?	BROJ DECE __ __	⇨ UN8
UN6. Proverite CP4: Trenutno koristi „Sterilizaciju žene“?	DA, CP4=A 1 NE, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Sada želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o budućnosti. Da li želite da rodite dete (još jedno dete) ili radije ne biste imali dece (još dece)?	ŽELI DETE/JOŠ DECE 1 NE VIŠE/NIJEDNO 2 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE OSTATI U DRUGOM STANJU 3 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN7A. Koji bi bio idealan broj dece koji želite?	BROJ DECE __ __	
UN8. Koliko biste želeli da sačekate pre nego što rodite dete (još jedno dete)? <i>Unesite odgovor onako kako ga je navela ispitanica.</i>	MESECI 1 __ __ GODINE 2 __ __ NE ŽELI DA ČEKA (USKORO/ODMAH) 993 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE DA ZATRUDNI 994 NAKON VENČANJA 995 DRUGO 996 NZ 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?	DA, CP1=1 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Proverite CP2: Sada koristi neku vrstu kontracepcije?	DA, CP2=1 1 NE, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Da li mislite da ste fizički sposobni da sada ostanete u drugom stanju?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

<p>UN12. Zašto mislite da niste fizički u stanju da ostanete u drugom stanju?</p>	<p>NEREDOVNI ILI NEMA SEKSUALNE ODOSEA MENOPAUZAB NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJUC HISTEREKTOMIJA (HIRUŠKO ODSTRANJIVANJE MATERICE)D POKUŠAVALA JE DA ZATRUDNI 2 GODINE ILI DUŽE BEZ USPEHAE POSLEPOROĐAJNI PREKID MENSTRUACIJEF JOŠ DOJIG PREVIŠE STARAH SUDBINAI</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NZ Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Proverite UN12: Da li je odgovorila „Nikada nije imala menstruaciju“?</p>	<p>POMENULA JE, UN12=C 1 NIJE POMENULA, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>UN14. Kada Vam je počela poslednja menstruacija?</p> <p>Unesite odgovor koristeći istu vremensku jedinicu koju je ispitanica navela.</p> <p>Ukoliko je odgovor „1 godina“, dodatno pitajte: Pre koliko meseci?</p>	<p>PRE KOLIKO DANA1 ___</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO NEDELJA2 ___</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO MESECI3 ___</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO GODINA4 ___</p> <p>U MENOPAUZI JE / HISTEREKTOMIJA (HIRUŠKO ODSTRANJIVANJE MATERICE)993</p> <p>PRE POSLEDNJEG POROĐAJA994</p> <p>NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJU ...995</p>	<p>993 ⇒Kraj</p> <p>994 ⇒Kraj</p> <p>995 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>UN15. Proverite UN14: Da li je poslednju menstruaciju imala u poslednjih 12 meseci?</p>	<p>DA, TOKOM POSLEDNJIH 12 MESECI 1 NE, PRE GODINU ILI VIŠE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>UN16. Da li se dogodilo da zbog poslednje menstruacije, niste mogli da prisustvujete nekim društvenim aktivnostima, da idete u školu ili na posao?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ/NIJE SIGURNA/NIJE BILO TAKVIH AKTIVNOSTI 8</p>	
<p>UN17. Da li ste, za vreme poslednje menstruacije, mogli da se operete i presvučete kod kuće u privatnosti?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Da li ste koristili materijale kao što su ulošci, tamponi ili krpe?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p> <p>8 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>UN19. Da li se ovi materijali mogu koristiti više puta?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	

STAVOVI PREMA NASILJU U PORODICI		DV
<p>DV1. Ponekad se muž naljuti ili iznervira zbog nečeg što žena uradi. Po Vašem mišljenju, da li muž ima pravo da udari ili istuče svoju ženu u sledećim slučajevima:</p> <p>[A] Ako izađe bez njegovog znanja?</p> <p>[B] Ako zanemaruje decu?</p> <p>[C] Ako se prepire s njim?</p> <p>[D] Ako odbije seks s njim?</p> <p>[E] Ako joj zagori jelo?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</p> <p>IZLAZAK BEZ NJEGOVOG ZNAJTA 1 2 8</p> <p>ZANEMARIVANJE DECE 1 2 8</p> <p>PREPIRKA S NJIM 1 2 8</p> <p>ODBIJANJE SEKSA 1 2 8</p> <p>ZAGORELO JELO 1 2 8</p>	
<p>DV2. Da li znate kojoj instituciji možete da prijavite nasilje u porodici?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	2 ⇒ Kraj
<p>DV3. Koja je to institucija/e?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte:</i> Još neka institucija?</p>	<p>POLICIJA A</p> <p>TUŽILAŠTVO B</p> <p>ZDRAVSTVENA USTANOVA C</p> <p>CENTAR ZA SOCIJALNI RAD D</p> <p>SIGURNA KUĆA E</p> <p>SOS TELEFON F</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) X</p>	

VIKTIMIZACIJA

VT

<p>VT1. Proverite da li je još neko prisutan. Pre nego što nastavite, postarajte se da sa ispitanicom ostanete sami.</p> <p>Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o kriminalu u kojima ste <u>Vi lično</u> bili žrtva.</p> <p>Želim još jednom da Vas uverim da su Vaši odgovori potpuno poverljivi i nikome neće biti saopšteni.</p> <p>U poslednje tri godine, to jest od (meseć anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 3) da li je neko uzeo ili pokušao da uzme nešto od Vas, na silu ili pod pretnjom korišćenja sile?</p> <p><i>Uzeti u obzir samo incidente u kojima je ispitanica lično bila žrtva i isključiti incidente koje su doživeli drugi članovi domaćinstva.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je potrebno pomozite ispitanici da se priseti perioda i budite sigurni da ste joj dali dovoljno vremena za to. Možete je uveriti:</i></p> <p>Može biti teško zapamtiti ovakve incidente, zato slobodno uzmite dovoljno vremena dok razmišljate o svojim odgovorima.</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT9B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT9B</p>
<p>VT2. Da li se to dogodio u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (meseć anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 1)?</p>	<p>DA, DESILO SE TOKOM POSLEDNJIH 12 MESECI1</p> <p>NE, DESILO SE PRE VIŠE OD 12 MESECI2</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT5B</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT5B</p>
<p>VT3. Koliko puta se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „NZ/Ne seća se“, dodatno pitajte:</i> Da li se to dogodilo jednom, dva puta ili najmanje tri puta?</p>	<p>JEDANPUT1</p> <p>DVA PUTA2</p> <p>TRI ILI VIŠE PUTA3</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE8</p>	
<p>VT4. Proverite VT3: Jednom ili više puta?</p>	<p>JEDANPUT, VT3=11</p> <p>VIŠE OD JEDNOG ILI NZ, VT3=2, 3 ILI 82</p>	<p>1 ⇨ VT5A</p> <p>2 ⇨ VT5B</p>
<p>VT5A. Kada se to dogodilo, da li Vam je nešto ukradeno?</p> <p>VT5B. Poslednji put kada se to dogodilo, da li Vam je nešto ukradeno?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ / NIJE SIGURNA8</p>	
<p>VT6. Da li je osoba imala oružje?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ / NIJE SIGURNA8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇨ VT8</p>

<p>VT7. Da li je korišćen nož, pištolj ili nešto drugo od oružja?</p> <p><i>Unesite sve odgovore koje ispitanica navede.</i></p>	<p>DA, NOŽ A DA, PIŠTOLJ B DA, NEŠTO DRUGO X</p>	
<p>VT8. Da li ste Vi ili neko drugi prijavili incident policiji?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Da“, dodatno pitajte: Da li ste incident prijavili Vi ili neko drugi?</i></p>	<p>DA, INCIDENT JE PRIJAVILA ISPITANICA ...1 DA, INCIDENT JE PRIJAVIO NEKO DRUGI ...2 NE, INCIDENT NIJE PRIJAVLJEN3 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT9A 2 ⇨VT9A 3 ⇨VT9A 8⇨VT9A</p>
<p>VT9A. Osim incidenta/incidenata koji/e ste upravo pomenuli, da li ste u poslednje tri godine, to jest od (mesec anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 3) fizički napadnuti?</p> <p>VT9B. U istom periodu, u poslednje tri godine, to jest od (mesec anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 3) da li ste fizički napadnuti?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Ne“, dodatno pitajte: Napad se može dogoditi kod kuće ili na nekom drugom mestu van kuće, kao na primer u drugim kućama, na ulici, u školi, u javnom prevozu, restoranima ili na Vašem radnom mestu.</i></p> <p><i>Uzeti u obzir samo incidente u kojima je ispitanica lično bila žrtva i isključiti incidente koje su doživeli drugi članovi domaćinstva. Takođe, isključite i incidente kojima je namera bila da se nešto uzme/otme od ispitanice, što bi trebalo biti navedeno u VT1.</i></p>	<p>DA1 NE2 NZ8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT20 8⇨VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (mesec anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 1)?</p>	<p>DA, DESILO SE TOKOM POSLEDNJIH 12 MESECI1 NE, DESILO SE PRE VIŠE OD 12 MESECI2 NZ/NE SEĆA SE8</p>	<p>2 ⇨VT12B 8⇨VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. Koliko puta se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „NZ/Ne seća se“, dodatno pitajte: Da li se to dogodilo jednom, dva puta ili najmanje tri puta?</i></p>	<p>JEDANPUT1 DVA PUTA2 TRI ILI VIŠE PUTA3 NZ/NE SEĆA SE8</p>	<p>1 ⇨VT12A 2 ⇨VT12B 3 ⇨VT12B 8⇨VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Gde se to dogodilo?</p> <p>VT12B. Gde se to dogodilo poslednji put?</p>	<p>U KUĆI ISPITANICE11 U NEČIJOJ DRUGOJ KUĆI12 NA ULICI21 U JAVNOM PREVOZU22 U RESTORANU / KAFIĆU / BARU23 DRUGO MESTO U JAVNOSTI (navesti) 26 U ŠKOLI31 NA POSLU32 DRUGO MESTO (navesti) 96</p>	

VT13. Koliko osoba je učestvovalo u izvršenju ovog napada? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor „NZ/Ne seća se“, dodatno pitajte: Da li je bila jedna, dve, ili najmanje tri osobe?</i>	JEDNA OSOBA1 DVE OSOBE2 TRI ILI VIŠE OSOBA3 NZ / NE SEĆA SE8	1 ⇨VT14A 2 ⇨VT14B 3 ⇨VT14B 8 ⇨VT14B																																				
VT14A. U trenutku napada, da li ste prepoznali osobu? VT14B. U trenutku napada, da li ste prepoznali makar jednu osobu?	DA1 NE2 NZ / NE SEĆA SE8																																					
VT17. Da li je osoba imala oružje?	DA1 NE2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA8	2 ⇨VT19 8 ⇨VT19																																				
VT18. Da li je korišćen nož, pištolj ili nešto drugo od oružja? <i>Unesite sve odgovore koje ispitanica navede.</i>	DA, NOŽA DA, PIŠTOLJB DA, NEŠTO DRUGOX																																					
VT19. Da li ste Vi ili neko drugi prijavili incident policiji? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Da“, dodatno pitajte: Da li ste incident prijavili Vi ili neko drugi?</i>	DA, INCIDENT JE PRIJAVILA ISPITANICA ...1 DA, INCIDENT JE PRIJAVIO NEKO DRUGI ...2 NE, INCIDENT NIJE PRIJAVLJEN3 NZ/ NIJE SIGURNA8																																					
VT20. Koliko se osećate sigurno da hodate sami u Vašem komšiluku kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO1 SIGURNO2 NESIGURNO3 VEOMA NESIGURNO4 NIKADA NE ŠETAM SAMA PO MRAKU7																																					
VT21. Koliko se osećate sigurno kada ste kod kuće sami kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO1 SIGURNO2 NESIGURNO3 VEOMA NESIGURNO4 NIKADA NE OSTAJEM SAMA PO MRAKU ...7																																					
VT22. Da li ste u poslednjih 12 meseci <u>lično</u> osećali diskriminaciju ili maltretiranje po osnovu: [A] Etničkog ili imigracionog porekla? [B] Pola? [C] Seksualne orijentacije? [D] Godina? [E] Religije ili verovanja? [F] Invaliditeta? [X] Iz nekog drugog razloga?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align:center;">DA</th> <th style="text-align:center;">NE</th> <th style="text-align:center;">NZ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">ETNIČKO / IMIGRACIONO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POREKLO</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POL</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA ..</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GODINE</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGIJA / VEROVANJE</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INVALIDITET</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRUGI RAZLOZI</td> <td style="text-align:center;">1</td> <td style="text-align:center;">2</td> <td style="text-align:center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	NZ	ETNIČKO / IMIGRACIONO				POREKLO	1	2	8	POL	1	2	8	SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA ..	1	2	8	GODINE	1	2	8	RELIGIJA / VEROVANJE	1	2	8	INVALIDITET	1	2	8	DRUGI RAZLOZI	1	2	8	
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DRUGI RAZLOZI	1	2	8																																			

BRAK/ZAJEDNICA		MA
MA1. Da li ste trenutno udati ili živite sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, TRENUTNO UDATA 1 DA, ŽIVI SA MUŠKARCEM U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI 2 NE, NIJE U ZAJEDNICI 3	3 ⇨ MA5
MA2. Koliko godina ima Vaš suprug/partner? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je Vaš suprug/partner napunio na svoj poslednji rođendan?	STAROST U GODINAMA __ __ NZ 98	⇨ MA7 98 ⇨ MA7
MA5. Da li ste ikada bili udati ili ste živeli sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA BILA JE UDATA 1 DA, RANIJE JE ŽIVELA U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI SA MUŠKARCEM 2 NE 3	3 ⇨ Kraj
MA6. Koji je Vaš trenutni bračni status: da li ste udovica, razvedena ili rastavljena?	UDOVICA 1 RAZVEDENA 2 RASTAVLJENA 3	
MA7. Da li ste samo jednom ili više puta bili udati ili živeli sa muškarcem?	SAMO JEDNOM 1 VIŠE PUTA 2	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B
MA8A. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašim suprugom/partnerom?	DATUM KADA STE PRVI PUT POČELI DA ŽIVITE ZAJEDNO MESEC __ __ NZ MESEC 98	
MA8B. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašim <u>prvim</u> suprugom/partnerom?	GODINA __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
MA9. Proverite MA8A/B: Da li je unet odgovor „NZ godinu“?	DA, MA8A/B=9998 1 NE, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨ Kraj
MA10. Proverite MA7: U zajednici je bila samo jednom?	DA, MA7=1 1 NE, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MA11A 2 ⇨ MA11B
MA11A. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašim suprugom/partnerom?		
MA11B. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašim <u>prvim</u> suprugom/partnerom?	STAROST U GODINAMA __ __	

ODLUČIVANJE O REPRODUKTIVNOM ZDRAVLJU		ID
ID1. Proverite MA1: Trenutno udata ili živi sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, MA1=1 ILI 2 1 NE, MA1=3 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒Kraj
ID2. Da li možete reći „ne“ vašem mužu/partneru ako ne želite da imate seksualni odnos?	DA 1 NE 2 NIJE SIGURNA/ ZAVISI 8	
ID3. Sada bih želela da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o zdravstvenoj zaštiti. Ko obično donosi odluke o Vašoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti: Vi, Vaš muž/partner, Vi i Vaš muž/partner zajedno, ili neko drugi? <i>Ako neko drugi ili zajedno, pitajte:</i> Možete li mi reći ko?	UGLAVNOM ISPITANICA 1 UGLAVNOM MUŽ/PARTNER 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA/PARTNERA 3 NEKO DRUGI (<i>navesti</i>) 6	
ID4. Ko donosi odluku o tome da možete da idete na pregled za reproduktivno zdravlje, na primer, ako imate bolne ili neprijatne situacije kada mokrite? <i>Ako neko drugi ili zajedno, pitajte:</i> Možete li mi reći ko?	UGLAVNOM ISPITANICA 1 UGLAVNOM MUŽ / PARTNER 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA / PARTNERA 3 NEKO DRUGI (<i>navesti</i>) 6	
ID5A. Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?	DA, CP1=1 1 NE, NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	1 ⇒Kraj
ID5B. Proverite CP2: Da li žena trenutno radi nešto ili primenjuje neki metod da odloži ili izbegne trudnoću?	DA, CP2=1 1 NE, CP2=2 2	1 ⇒ID6A
ID5C. Proverite UN12: Da li je obeležena bar jedna kategorija odgovora (A do Z)?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA 1 NE, NIŠTA NIJE OBELEŽENO 2	1 ⇒Kraj 2 ⇒ID6B
ID6A. Vi ste spomenuli da trenutno primenjujete kontracepciju. Možete li mi reći da li je primena kontracepcije uglavnom Vaša odluka, uglavnom odluka Vašeg muža/partnera ili ste zajedno odlučili?	UGLAVNOM ISPITANICA 1 UGLAVNOM MUŽ / PARTNER 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA / PARTNERA 3	
ID6B. Vi ste spomenuli da trenutno ne primenjujete kontracepciju. Možete li mi reći da li je neprimenjivanje kontracepcije uglavnom Vaša odluka, uglavnom odluka Vašeg muža/partnera ili ste zajedno odlučili?	NEKO DRUGI (<i>navesti</i>) 6	

SEKSUALNO PONAŠANJE

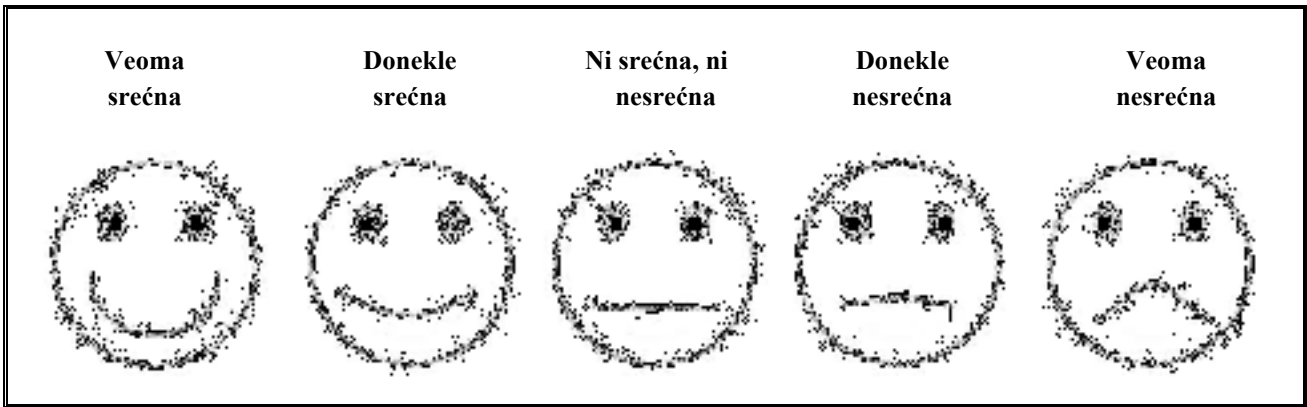
SB

<p>SB1. Proverite da li je još neko prisutan. Pre nego što nastavite, postarajte se da sa ispitanicom ostanete sami.</p> <p>Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o seksualnoj aktivnosti kako bismo dobili bolju sliku o nekim aspektima života.</p> <p>Želim još jednom da Vas uverim da su Vaši odgovori potpuno poverljivi i nikome neće biti saopšteni. Ukoliko dođemo do nekog pitanja na koje ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i preći ćemo na sledeće pitanje.</p> <p>Koliko ste imali godina kada ste imali prvi seksualni odnos?</p>	<p>NIKADA NIJE IMALA ODNOS00</p> <p>GODINE STAROSTI__ __</p> <p>PRVI PUT JE IMALA ODNOS KADA JE POČELA DA ŽIVI SA (PRVIM) SUPRUGOM/PARTNEROM95</p>	<p>00 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>SB2. Volela bih da Vas pitam o Vašoj skorijoj seksualnoj aktivnosti.</p> <p>Kada ste poslednji put imali seksualni odnos?</p> <p><i>Ako je manje od 12 meseci (godinu dana), unesite odgovor u danima, nedeljama ili mesecima. Za 12 ili više meseci, treba uneti broj godina.</i></p>	<p>PRE KOLIKO DANA1 __ __</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO NEDELJA2 __ __</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO MESECI3 __ __</p> <p>PRE KOLIKO GODINA4 __ __</p>	<p>4 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>SB3. Da li je korišćen kondom kada ste poslednji put imali seksualni odnos?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p>	
<p>SB4. U kakvoj ste vezi bili sa osobom sa kojom ste imali poslednji seksualni odnos?</p> <p><i>Postavite dodatno pitanje kako biste bili sigurni da se odgovor odnosi na vezu koja je postojala u vreme seksualnog odnosa.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Momak“, onda pitajte: Da li ste živeli u vanbračnoj zajednici? Ako je odgovor „Da“, obeležite pod '2'. Ako je odgovor „Ne“, obeležite pod '3'.</i></p>	<p>SUPRUG1</p> <p>PARTNER SA KOJIM ŽIVI2</p> <p>MOMAK3</p> <p>POZNANIK4</p> <p>KLIJENT / SEKSUALNI RADNIK5</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒SB6</p>
<p>SB5. Proverite MA1: Trenutno udata ili živi sa partnerom?</p>	<p>DA, MA1=1 ILI 21</p> <p>NE, MA1=32</p>	<p>1 ⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB6. Koliko godina ima ta osoba?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „NZ“, postavite dodatno pitanje: Koliko ta osoba otprilike ima godina?</i></p>	<p>STAROST SEKSUALNOG PARTNERA__ __</p> <p>NZ98</p>	
<p>SB7. Osim ove osobe, da li ste imali seksualni odnos sa još nekom osobom u poslednjih 12 meseci?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Kraj</p>
<p>SB8. Da li je korišćen kondom poslednji put kada ste imali seksualni odnos sa tom drugom osobom?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p>	

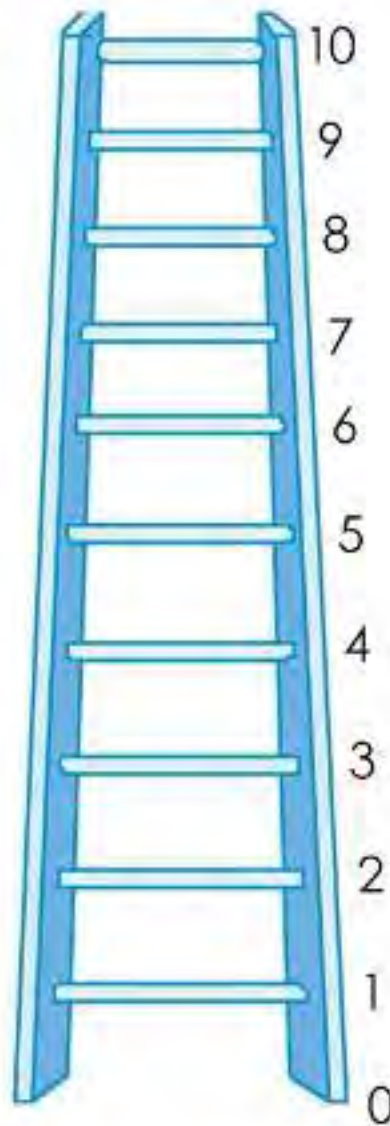
<p>SB9. U kakvoj ste bili vezi sa tom osobom?</p> <p><i>Postavite dodatno pitanje kako biste bili sigurni da se odgovor odnosi na vezu koja je postojala u vreme seksualnog odnosa.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Momak“, onda pitajte: Da li ste živeli u vanbračnoj zajednici? Ako je odgovor „Da“, obeležite pod '2'. Ako je odgovor „Ne“, obeležite pod '3'.</i></p>	<p>SUPRUG1</p> <p>PARTNER SA KOJIM ŽIVI2</p> <p>MOMAK3</p> <p>POZNANIK4</p> <p>KLIJENT / SEKSUALNI RADNIK5</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨SB12</p> <p>4 ⇨SB12</p> <p>5 ⇨SB12</p> <p>6 ⇨SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Proverite MA1: Trenutno udata ili živi sa partnerom?</p>	<p>DA, MA1=1 ILI 2 1</p> <p>NE, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Proverite MA7: Udavala se samo jednom ili živela sa partnerom samo jednom?</p>	<p>DA, MA7=1 1</p> <p>NE, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨Kraj</p>
<p>SB12. Koliko godina ima ta osoba?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „NZ“, postavite dodatno pitanje: Koliko ta osoba otprilike ima godina?</i></p>	<p>STAROST SEKSUALNOG PARTNERA __ __</p> <p>NZ 98</p>	

ZADOVOLJSTVO SOPSTVENIM ŽIVOTOM
LS

<p>LS1. Sada želim da Vam postavim neka vrlo jednostavna pitanja o sreći i zadovoljstvu.</p> <p>Prvo, sveukupno gledano, da li biste rekli da ste veoma srećni ili donekle srećni, ni srećni ni nesrećni, ili donekle ili veoma nesrećni?</p> <p>Takođe možete da pogledate ove slike koje mogu da Vam pomognu pri davanju odgovora.</p> <p><i>Pokažite karticu sa simbolima i ispitanici objasnite šta koji simbol predstavlja. Obeležite odgovore koje ispitanica navede.</i></p>	<p>VEOMA SREĆNA 1 DONEKLE SREĆNA 2 NI SREĆNA NI NESREĆNA 3 DONEKLE NESREĆNA 4 VEOMA NESREĆNA 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Pokažite karticu sa merdevinama.</i></p> <p>Sada pogledajte ove merdevine sa stepenicama od 0 do 10, idući od dna prema vrhu.</p> <p>Pretpostavimo da vrh merdevina predstavlja najbolji mogući život za Vas, a dno najgori mogući život za Vas.</p> <p>Na kojoj stepenici ovih merdevina se osećate da ste u ovom trenutku?</p> <p><i>Pitajte ako je potrebno: Koji stepenik je najbliži načinu na koji se osećate?</i></p>	<p>STEPENIK NA MERDEVINAMA ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Poredeći sa situacijom od pre godinu dana, sveukupno gledano, da li biste rekli da Vam se život poboljšao, ostao manje-više isti ili da se pogoršao?</p>	<p>POBOLJŠAO SE 1 MANJE-VIŠE JE ISTI 2 POGORŠAO SE 3</p>	
<p>LS4. A za godinu dana, sveukupno gledano, da li očekujete da će Vaš život biti bolji, ostati manje-više isti ili gori?</p>	<p>BOLJI 1 MANJE-VIŠE ISTI 2 GORI 3</p>	



Najbolji mogući život



Najgori mogući život

Српски језик:	1. Дете чита књигу.
	2. Ово лето је било врло кишно.
	3. Родитељи морају бринути о деци.
	4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Мађарски језик:	1. A gyermek könyvet olvas.
	2. Ez a nyár nagyon esős volt.
	3. A szülőknek gondoskodniuk kell a gyermekükről.
	4. A mezőgazdaságban dolgozni nehéz munka.

Ромски језик 1:	1. O čhavo drabarela pustik.
	2. Akava nilaj sine brišinalo.
	3. O dad/daj musaj te dikhen pe čhaven.
	4. Keribe buti sar agroekonomi sito phare.

Ромски језик 2:	1. O čhavo lekhavel e pustak.
	2. Akava nilaj sine but bršindalo.
	3. E dadora musaj trubun te igaren izaeti e čhavendar.
	4. O ćeriba pe umaljinkerimaske buća si phari buti.

Slovački језик:	1. Diet'a číta knihu.
	2. Toto leto bolo vel'mi daždivé.
	3. Rodičia sa musia starat' o deti.
	4. Zaoberanie sa pol'nohospodárstvom je t'ažká práca.

Rumunski jezik:	1. Copilul citește o carte.
	2. Vara aceasta a fost foarte ploioasă.
	3. Părinții trebuie să aibă grijă de copii.
	4. Practicarea agriculturii este un lucru foarte greu.

Русински jezik:	1. Дзецко чита кнїжку.
	2. Тото лето було барз дижджовне.
	3. Родичи ше муша старац о дзехох.
	4. Занїмац ше зоз польопривреду то чежка работа.

Hrvatski jezik:	1. Dijete čita knjigu.
	2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišno.
	3. Roditelji moraju brinuti o djeci.
	4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	1. The child is reading a book.
	2. This summer was very rainy.
	3. Parents must care for their children.
	4. Farming is hard work.

WM10. Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.	SAT I MINUT : ..	
WM11. Da li je ceo razgovor završen u privatnosti, bez prisustva treće osobe ili je neko drugi bio prisutan tokom čitavog anketiranja ili njegovim delom?	DA, CEO RAZGOVOR JE OBAVLJEN U PRIVATNOSTI / BEZ PRISUSTVA TREĆE OSOBE 1 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM CELOG ANKETIRANJA (navesti) 2 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM DELA ANKETIRANJA (navesti) 3	
WM13. Jezik na kome je obavljena anketa.	SRPSKI 2 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
WM14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI 02 ALBANSKI 03 BOSANSKI 04 MAĐARSKI 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
WM15. Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
WM16. Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka bilo kojeg deteta od 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Da</i> ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENU i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA za to dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanicom.		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ne</i> ⇒ Proverite HH26-HH27 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li postoji dete uzrasta 5-17 godina koje je izabrano za UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA?		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Da</i> ⇒ Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Da</i> ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENE i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU 5-17 GODINA za ovo dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanikom/com.		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ne</i> ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENE i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanicom i zahvalite joj se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ne</i> ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENU i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanicom i zahvalite joj se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA



**UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA
2019 SRBIJA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA		UF
UF1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____	UF2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____	
UF3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	UF4. Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja: IME _____	
UF5. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____	UF6. Ime i šifra supervizora: IME _____	
UF7. Dan/Mesec/Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>2019</u>	UF8. Unesite vreme:	SATI : MINUTI _____ : _____

Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:

Ako je 15-17 godina, proverite da li je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za anketiranje (HH33) ili saglasnost nije neophodna (HL20 = 90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna, a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne smete da započnete, a u okviru pitanja UF17 obeležite '06'. Ispitanik mora imati najmanje 15 godina.

UF9. Proveriti popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima već anketirali ovog ispitanika za druge upitnike?	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN 1 NE, PRVI PUT SE ANKETIRA 2	1 ⇨ UF10B 2 ⇨ UF10A
UF10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o (<i>ime deteta iz UF3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	UF10B. Sada želim da malo detaljnije porazgovaram sa vama o (<i>ime deteta iz UF3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	
DA 1 NE / NIJE PITANO 2	1 ⇨ Modul PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA 2 ⇨ UF17	

UF17. Rezultat ankete za dete mlađe od 5 godina. Šifre se odnose na majku/staratelja. Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN 01 MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE KOD KUĆE 02 MAJKA/STARATELJ ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN 04 MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti) _____ 05 NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU/STARATELJA STAROSTI 15-17 06 DRUGO (navesti) _____ 96
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Подржана од стране
Европске уније



PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA		UB
<p>UB0. Pre nego što počnemo sa anketiranjem, molim Vas da donesete (<i>ime</i>) Izvod iz matične knjige rođenih, vakcinalni karton, otpusnu listu iz porodilišta i neki dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Potrebni su nam ti dokumenti.</p>		
<p>UB1. Kog dana, meseca i godine je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/rođena?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Kad mu/joj je rođendan?</p> <p><i>Ako majka/staratelj zna tačan datum rođenja unesite i dan; u suprotnom obeležite '98' za dan.</i></p> <p><i>Mesec i godina se moraju uneti.</i></p>	<p>DATUM ROĐENJA</p> <p>DAN__ __</p> <p>NE ZNA DAN98</p> <p>MESEC__ __</p> <p>GODINA <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> __</p>	
<p>UB2. Koliko (<i>ime</i>) ima godina?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je (<i>ime</i>) napunio/napunila na svom poslednjem rođendanu?</p> <p><i>Unesite uzrast u punim godinama.</i> <i>Unesite '0' ako dete ima manje od godinu dana.</i> <i>Uporedite UB1 i UB2 i uskladite odgovore.</i></p>	<p>STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE)__</p>	
<p>UB3. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?</p>	<p>STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2 1</p> <p>STAROST 3 ILI 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Proverite redni broj ispitanika u (UF4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za Upitnik za domaćinstvo?</p>	<p>DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Proverite ED10 u MODULU OBRAZOVANJA u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li dete pohađa predškolsko obrazovanje u tekućoj školskoj godini?</p>	<p>DA, ED10=0 1</p> <p>NE, ED10≠0 ILI PRAZNO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB6. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala bilo koji program predškolskog obrazovanja, kao što je obdanište ili vrtić?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB7. U bilo koje vreme od septembra 2019. godine, da li je (<i>ime</i>) pohađao/pohađala program predškolskog obrazovanja, kao što je obdanište ili vrtić?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB8A. Da li (<i>ime</i>) trenutno pohađa program predškolskog obrazovanja, kao što je obdanište ili vrtić?</p> <p>UB8B. Pomenuli ste da je (<i>ime</i>) pohađao/pohađala predškolsko obrazovanje ove školske godine. Da li (on/ona) trenutno pohađa ovaj program?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UB8D</p>

UB8C. Koju vrstu ustanove ili programa (<i>ime</i>) pohađa?	DRŽAVNO OBDANIŠTE.....1 PRIVATNO OBDANIŠTE2 PROGRAM POD POKROVITELJSTVOM NEVLADINE ORGANIZACIJE3 PROGRAM POD POKROVITELJSTVOM VERSKE ORGANIZACIJE4 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ 6	1 ⇒ UB9 2 ⇒ UB9 3 ⇒ UB9 4 ⇒ UB9 6 ⇒ UB9
UB8D. Postoji više razloga zbog kojih dete ne pohađa vrtić ili obdanište. Pročitacu neke od mogućih razloga i zamolila bih Vas da mi za svaki kažete da li je uticao na to da (<i>ime</i>) ne pohađa vrtić ili obdanište: [A] (<i>Ime</i>) neće naučiti važne stvari u obdaništu. [B] Deca u obdaništu, koje je (<i>ime</i>) trebalo da pohađa, ne dobijaju dovoljno pojedinačne pažnje jer su grupe prevelike u odnosu na broj raspoloživog osoblja. [C] Sa (<i>ime</i>) će se postupati loše (zbog etničke pripadnosti, zato što ne zna jezik i sl.). [D] Ima ko da brine o (<i>ime</i>) kod kuće. [E] (<i>Ime</i>) se često razboleva u vrtiću ili obdaništu. [F] (<i>Ime</i>) nije mogao/mogla da dobije mesto u obdaništu, jer su oba roditelja nezaposlena. [G] U vrtiću ili obdaništu, koji je (<i>ime</i>) trebalo da pohađa, nije bilo dovoljno mesta u trenutku kada je (<i>ime</i>) trebalo da bude upisan/upisana. [H] U blizini kuće, ne postoji vrtić ili obdanište. [I] Usluge boravka u vrtiću ili obdaništu su previše skupe. [J] Drugi troškovi vezani za boravak u vrtiću ili obdaništu, tj. prevoz, odeća, hrana za vrtić ili obdanište su previsoki.	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</p> <p>STAVOVI RODITELJA</p> NEĆE NAUČITI VAŽNE STVARI U OBDANIŠTU 1 2 8 DETETU U GRUPI SE NE POSVEĆUJE DOVOLJNO PAŽNJE 1 2 8 SA DETETOM ĆE SE POSTUPATI LOŠE 1 2 8 BRIGA O DETETU U KUĆI 1 2 8 ČESTO RAZBOLEVANJE 1 2 8 <p>PROBLEMI PRISTUPA</p> OBA RODITELJA NEZAPOSLENA 1 2 8 NEMA MESTA 1 2 8 DALJINA..... 1 2 8 <p>FINANSIJSKI PROBLEMI</p> USLUGE SU PREVIŠE SKUPE 1 2 8 DRUGI TROŠKOVI (PREVOZ, ODEĆA, HRANA) SU PREVISOKI..... 1 2 8	
UB9. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima bilo koje zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA.....1 NE2	2 ⇒ Kraj
UB10. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja (<i>ime</i>) ima? <i>Obeležite sve što je pomenuto.</i>	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE.....F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE.....D DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) _____ X	

UPIS U MATIČNU KNJIGU ROĐENIH		BR
BR1. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima izvod iz matične knjige rođenih? <i>Ako je odgovor „Da”, pitajte:</i> Mogu li da ga vidim?	DA, IZVOD JE POKAZAN 1	1 ⇔ <i>Kraj</i>
	DA, IZVOD NIJE POKAZAN 2	2 ⇔ <i>Kraj</i>
	NE 3	
	NZ 8	
BR2. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) upisan/a u matičnu knjigu rođenih?	DA 1	1 ⇔ <i>Kraj</i>
	NE 2	
	NZ 8	
BR3. Da li znate kako se (<i>ime</i>) upisuje u matičnu knjigu rođenih?	DA 1	
	NE 2	

RODITELJSKI DODATAK		BG
BG0. Da li ste čuli za roditeljski dodatak?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ Kraj
BG1. Da li ste podneli zahtev za roditeljski dodatak za (<i>ime</i>)? <i>Dodatno objasnite da se roditeljski dodatak ostvaruje po rođenju deteta za prvo četvoro dece u porodici.</i>	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ BG3
BG2. Da li ste dobili roditeljski dodatak?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ Kraj
BG2A. Proverite UBI: Kog dana, meseca i godine je dete rođeno? <i>Ukoliko je dan rođenja deteta nepoznat: obeležite šifru '1' samo ako je dete rođeno u januaru, februaru, martu, aprilu, maju ili junu 2018. godine, u suprotnom obeležite šifru '2'.</i>	DETE JE ROĐENO U PERIODU OD 25.12.2017. DO 30.06.2018..... 1 DETE NIJE ROĐENO U PERIODU OD 25.12.2017. DO 30.06.2018..... 2	2 ⇒ Kraj
BG2B. Da li ste u skladu sa novim Zakonom o finansijskoj podršci porodici sa decom, koji se primenjuje od 1. jula 2018. godine, dobili novo rešenje za roditeljski dodatak?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇒ Kraj 2 ⇒ Kraj
BG3. Koji je <u>glavni razlog</u> što se niste prijavili za roditeljski dodatak?	NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO 01 NISAM ZNAO KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM..... 02 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKOVANA 03 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA..... 04 NE ISPUNJAVAM USLOV JER DECA NISU VAKCINISANA..... 05 NE ISPUNJAVAM USLOV JER DECA NE IDU U OBAVEZNI PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM ILI U ŠKOLU 06 NE ISPUNJAVAM DRUGE USLOVE (navesti) 07 JOŠ UVEK IMA VREMENA/SPREMAM SE DA PODNESEM ZAHTEV 08 DRUGO (navesti) 96	

RAZVOJ U RANOM DETINJSTVU		EC
<p>EC1. Koliko dečjih knjiga ili slikovnica imate za (<i>ime</i>)?</p>	<p>NIJEDNU00</p> <p>BROJ DEČJIH KNJIGA 0</p> <p>DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA10</p>	
<p>EC2. Interesuje me da saznam čime se (<i>ime</i>) igra kad je kod kuće.</p> <p>Da li se igra: D N NZ</p> <p>[A] Igračkama napravljenim kod kuće kao što su krpene lutke, lopte krpenjače ili neke druge igračke napravljene kod kuće?</p> <p>[B] Igračkama iz radnje ili fabrički napravljenim igračkama?</p> <p>[C] Predmetima iz domaćinstva, kao što su činije ili šerpe, ili predmetima koje nađe napolju kao što su štapovi, kamenje, lišće i sl.?</p>	<p>IGRAČKE NAPRAVLJENE KOD KUĆE.....1 2 8</p> <p>IGRAČKE IZ RADNJE1 2 8</p> <p>PREDMETI IZ DOMAĆINSTVA ILI PREDMETI PRONAĐENI NAPOLJU1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Ponekad odrasli koji se brinu o deci moraju da izađu iz kuće i da odu u kupovinu, ili da iz nekog drugog razloga ostave malu decu.</p> <p>Tokom poslednjih nedelju dana, koliko dana je (<i>ime</i>):</p> <p>[A] Ostavljen/a sam/a duže od sat vremena?</p> <p>[B] Ostavljen/a da se o njemu/njoj brine drugo dete, odnosno neko ko je mlađi od 10 godina, duže od jednog sata?</p> <p><u>Ako je odgovor „nijedan dan“, unesite ‘0’.</u></p> <p><u>Ako je odgovor „ne znam“, unesite ‘8’.</u></p>	<p>BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SAMO DUŽE OD SAT VREMENA _</p> <p>BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SA DRUGIM DETETOM DUŽE OD SAT VREMENA _</p>	
<p>EC4. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?</p>	<p>STAROST 01</p> <p>STAROST 1, 2, 3 ILI 42</p>	1 ⇒ Kraj

<p>EC5. U prethodna 3 dana, da li ste Vi ili neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva koji ima 15 ili više godina bili uključeni u neku od sledećih aktivnosti sa (<i>ime</i>):</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Da“, pitajte:</i> Ko je sve bio uključen u tu aktivnost sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Hranitelja/maćehu ili očuha sa kojima dete živi u domaćinstvu i koji su bili uključeni u aktivnosti treba smatrati majkom ili ocem.</i></p> <p><i>Obeležite sve date odgovore.</i></p> <p><i>Odgovor „Niko“ ne može biti unet ukoliko je član domaćinstva starosti 15 i više godina angažovan u aktivnostima sa detetom.</i></p> <p>[A] Čitali knjige ili gledali slikovnice sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p>[B] Pričali priče (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Pevali pesme (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>), uključujući uspavanke?</p> <p>[D] Vodili (<i>ime</i>) van kuće odnosno napolje?</p> <p>[E] Igrali se sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p>[F] Imenovali, brojali ili crtali predmete (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MAJKA</th> <th>OTAC</th> <th>DRUGI</th> <th>NIKO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ČITALI KNJIGE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRIČALI PRIČE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PEVALI PESME</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IZVODILI DETE NAPOLJE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IGRALI SE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMENOVALI/ BROJALI/CRTALI</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MAJKA	OTAC	DRUGI	NIKO	ČITALI KNJIGE	A	B	X	Y	PRIČALI PRIČE	A	B	X	Y	PEVALI PESME	A	B	X	Y	IZVODILI DETE NAPOLJE	A	B	X	Y	IGRALI SE	A	B	X	Y	IMENOVALI/ BROJALI/CRTALI	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC5A. U prethodna 3 dana, da li ste Vi ili neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva koji ima 15 ili više godina bili uključeni u neku od sledećih aktivnosti za (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>):</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Da“, pitajte:</i> Ko je sve bio uključen u tu aktivnost za (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Hranitelja/maćehu ili očuha sa kojima dete žive u domaćinstvu i koji su bili uključeni u aktivnosti treba smatrati majkom ili ocem.</i></p> <p><i>Obeležite sve date odgovore.</i></p> <p><i>Odgovor „Niko“ ne može biti unet ukoliko je član domaćinstva starosti 15 i više godina angažovan u aktivnostima za dete ili sa detetom.</i></p> <p>[A] Pripremali hranu za (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p>[B] Sređivali sobu za (<i>ime</i>) ili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MAJKA</th> <th>OTAC</th> <th>DRUGI</th> <th>NIKO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRIPREMALI HRANU</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SREĐIVALI SOBU</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MAJKA	OTAC	DRUGI	NIKO	PRIPREMALI HRANU	A	B	X	Y	SREĐIVALI SOBU	A	B	X	Y																					
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SREĐIVALI SOBU	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?</p>	<p>STAROST 1 ILI 21</p> <p>STAROST 3 ILI 42</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Kraj</p>																																			

<p>EC6. Želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o (<i>ime</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Deca se ne razvijaju i ne uče istom brzinom. Na primer, neka prohodaju pre drugih. Ova pitanja se odnose na nekoliko aspekata (<i>ime</i>) razvoja.</p> <p>Može li (<i>ime</i>) da prepozna ili navede bar deset slova azbuke/abecede?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC7. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ume da pročita bar četiri jednostavne, popularne reči?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC8. Da li (<i>ime</i>) zna da imenuje i prepozna sve brojeve od 1 do 10?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC9. Može li (<i>ime</i>) da podigne mali predmet sa dva prsta, kao što je štap ili kamen sa zemlje?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC10. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ponekad toliko bolestan/bolesna da ne može da se igra?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC11. Da li (<i>ime</i>) može da prati jednostavna uputstva kako da nešto pravilno uradi?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC12. Kada mu/joj se kaže da nešto uradi, da li (<i>ime</i>) može to da uradi sam/a?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC13. Da li se (<i>ime</i>) dobro slaže sa drugom decom?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC14. Da li (<i>ime</i>) šutira, ujeda ili udara drugu decu ili odrasle?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	
<p>EC15. Da li (<i>ime</i>) lako gubi pažnju?</p>	<p>DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8</p>	

DISCIPLINOVANJE DETETA

UCD

UCD1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	STAROST 0 1 STAROST 1, 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇒ Kraj
<p>UCD2. Odrasli koriste određene metode da decu nauče da se pravilno ponašaju ili da reše neki problem u ponašanju. Pročitacu Vam nekoliko metoda koje se koriste. Molim vas da mi kažete da li ste <u>Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član domaćinstva</u> koristili neki od metoda sa (ime) u poslednjih mesec dana.</p> <p>[A] Oduzimali privilegije, zabranili nešto što se (ime) sviđa ili zabranili njemu/njoj da izađe iz kuće?</p> <p>[B] Objašnjavali (ime) zašto je njegovo/njeno ponašanje bilo pogrešno?</p> <p>[C] Protresli ga/je?</p> <p>[D] Vikali, drali se ili vrištali na njega/nju?</p> <p>[E] Davali mu/joj da radi nešto drugo?</p> <p>[F] Pljeskali, udarali ili šljepali ga/je rukom po zadnjici?</p> <p>[G] Udarali ga/je po zadnjici ili po drugim delovima tela nečim, kao što je kaiš, četka za kosu, štap ili neki drugi čvrst predmet?</p> <p>[H] Nazivali ga/je glupim, lenjim ili drugim sličnim imenom?</p> <p>[I] Šamarali ga/je ili udarali po licu, glavi ili ušima?</p> <p>[J] Udarali ga/je ili pljeskali po šaci, ruci ili nozi?</p> <p>[K] Prebijali ga/je, odnosno zadavali više udaraca svom snagom?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> <p>ODUZIMANJE PRIVILEGIJA 1 2</p> <p>OBJAŠNJAVANJE POGREŠNOG PONAŠANJA 1 2</p> <p>PROTRESANJE 1 2</p> <p>VIKANJE, DRANJE ILI VRIŠTANJE 1 2</p> <p>DAVANJE DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO 1 2</p> <p>PLJESKANJE, UDARANJE ILI ŠLJEPANJE RUKOM PO ZADNJICI 1 2</p> <p>UDARANJE KAIŠEM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTAPOM ILI DRUGIM ČVRSTIM PREDMETOM..... 1 2</p> <p>NAZIVANJE GLUPIM, LENJIM ILI DRUGIM SLIČNIM IMENOM..... 1 2</p> <p>ŠAMARANJE ILI UDARANJE PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA 1 2</p> <p>UDARANJE/PLJESKANJE PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI 1 2</p> <p>PREBIJANJE, ZADAVANJE VIŠE UDARACA SVOM SNAGOM 1 2</p>	
UCD3. Proverite UF4: Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj nekog drugog deteta mlađeg od 5 godina ili deteta starosti 5-14 godina koje je izabrano za upitnik za dete starosti 5-17?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Proverite UF4: Da li je ovaj ispitanik već odgovarao na pitanja (UCD5 ili FCD5) za neko drugo dete?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ Kraj
UCD5. Da li mislite da je za pravilno odgajanje ili vaspitavanje deteta neophodno fizički kažnjavati dete?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ/ NEMA MIŠLJENJE 8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		UCF
UCF1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	STAROST 0 ILI 1 1 STAROST 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇒ Kraj
UCF2. Želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o poteškoćama koje (<i>ime</i>) možda ima. Da li (<i>ime</i>) nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF3. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi slušni aparat?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF4. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF5. U narednim pitanjima zamoliću Vas da odgovorite tako što ćete izabrati jedan od četiri moguća odgovora. Za svako od pitanja, da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (on/ona) ne može uopšte. <i>Ponovite kategorije odgovora tokom pojedinačnih pitanja kad god ispitanik ne koristi kategoriju odgovora:</i> Setite se četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (on/ona) ne može uopšte?		
UCF6. Proverite UCF2: Da li dete nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA, UCF2=1 1 NE, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. Kada nosi svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa vidom? UCF7B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa vidom?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
UCF8. Proveriti UCF3: Da li dete koristi slušni aparat?	DA, UCF3=1 1 NE, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. Kada koristi svoj slušni aparat, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika? UCF9B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
UCF10. Proveriti UCF4: Da li dete koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?	DA, UCF4=1 1 NE, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa hodanjem?	NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	
UCF12. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u hodanju?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

<p>UCF13. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u hodanju?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da svojom rukom podiže male predmete?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PODIGNE 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da Vas razume?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE RAZUME..... 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. Kada (<i>ime</i>) govori, da li imate poteškoća da ga/je razumete?</p>	<p>NEMAM POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE GA NE RAZUMEM 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u učenju?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA UČI 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća prilikom igranja?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE IGRA 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. Sledeće pitanje ima pet različitih mogućnosti za odgovor. Pročitaću ih posle pitanja.</p> <p>U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, koliko (<i>ime</i>) šutira, grize ili udara drugu decu ili odrasle?</p> <p>Da li biste rekli: uopšte ne, manje, isto, više ili mnogo više?</p>	<p>UOPŠTE NE 1 MANJE 2 ISTO 3 VIŠE 4 MNOGO VIŠE 5</p>	

DOJENJE I ISHRANA		BD		
BD1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2..... 1 STAROST 3 ILI 4..... 2	2 ⇒ Kraj		
BD2. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada dojen/a?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A		
BD3. Da li se (<i>ime</i>) još doji?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8			
BD3A. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	STAROST 0 ILI 1..... 1 STAROST 2..... 2	2 ⇒ Kraj		
BD4. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći pio/pila nešto iz flašice sa cuclom?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8			
BD5. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, pio/pila <u>oralni rastvor za rehidraciju kao na primer Orosal ili Rehidran?</u>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8			
BD6. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, uzimao/uzimala <u> dodatne vitamine, minerale ili neke lekove?</u>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8			
BD7. Želim da Vas pitam o svim drugim tečnostima koje je (<i>ime</i>) možda uzimao/uzimala juče, tokom dana ili noći. Molim Vas da obuhvatite i tečnosti uzete izvan Vašeg doma. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći pio/pila (<i>naziv tečnosti</i>):		DA	NE	NZ
[A] Običnu vodu?	OBIČNA VODA	1	2	8
[B] Sok ili voćne napitke?	SOK ILI VOĆNI NAPICI	1	2	8
[C] Bistru supu?	BISTRA SUPA	1	2	8
[D] Adaptirano mleko za bebe (Bebelac, Aptamil, Impamil, Hipp, Nestle i sl.)?	ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE	1	2 ♀	8 ♀
[D1] Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) pio/pila adaptirano mleko za bebe? <i>Ako je 7 ili više puta, unesite '7'.</i>	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE PIO/PILA ADAPTIRANO MLEKO..... NZ 8	BD7[E] BD7[E]		
[E] Mleko životinjskog porekla, kao što je sveže mleko, konzervirano ili mleko u prahu?	MLEKO	1	2 ♀	8 ♀
[E1] Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) pio/pila mleko? <i>Ako je 7 ili više puta, unesite '7'.</i>	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE PIO/PILA MLEKO..... NZ 8	BD7[P] BD7[P]		
[P] Čaj?	ČAJ	1	2	8
[X] Neku drugu tečnost?	DRUGE TEČNOSTI	1	2 ♀	8 ♀
[X1] Navesti sve druge pomenute tečnosti.	(Navesti) _____	BD8 BD8		

<p>BD8. Sada želim da Vas pitam o <u>svoj hrani</u> koju je (<i>ime</i>) uzimao/uzimala juče, tokom dana ili noći. Molim Vas da obuhvatite i hranu pojedenu izvan Vašeg doma.</p> <p>- Razmislite kada se (<i>ime</i>) probudio/la juče. Da li je u to vreme jeo/jela bilo šta?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Da“ pitajte:</i> Molim vas recite mi šta je sve (<i>ime</i>) jeo/jela u to vreme. <i>Pitajte:</i> Još nešto?</p> <p><i>Obeležite odgovore koristeći grupe hrane navedene ispod.</i></p> <p>- Šta je radio/radila (<i>ime</i>) posle toga? Da li je u to vreme (on/ona) jeo/jela bilo šta?</p> <p><i>Ponovite ovaj set pitanja, obeležite u grupama za hranu, sve dok ispitanik ne kaže da je dete otišlo na spavanje do sledećeg jutra.</i></p>				
<p><i>Za svaku grupu hrane koja nije pomenuta gore, pitajte:</i></p> <p>Samo da potvrdimo, da li je (<i>ime</i>) jeo/jela (<i>stavke grupe hrane</i>) juče tokom dana ili noći?</p>				
		DA	NE	NZ
[A] Jogurt/kiselo mleko napravljen/o od životinjskog mleka? <i>Imajte na umu da tečni jogurt/kiselo mleko treba uneti u BD7 [E] ili BD7 [X], u zavisnosti od sadržaja mleka.</i>	JOGURT/KISELO MLEKO	1	2 ⁸ BD8[B]	8 ⁸ BD8[B]
[A1] Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) jeo/jela jogurt/kiselo mleko? <i>Ako je 7 ili više puta, unesite '7'.</i>	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE JEO/JELA JOGURT/KISELO MLEKO			__
	NZ.....			8
[B] Bilo koju dečiju kašu (Baby King, Milupa, Hipp, Nestle i sl.)?	KAŠE	1	2	8
[C] Hleb, pirinač, testeninu, palentu, griz ili drugu hranu od žitarica?	HRANA OD ŽITARICA	1	2	8
[D] Bundeve ili šargarepu koje su žute ili narandžaste unutra?	BUNDEVA, ŠARGAREPA	1	2	8
[E] Krompir, paškanat, repu ili drugu hranu pripremljenu od korenastog povrća koje je unutra belo?	KORENASTA HRANA	1	2	8
[F] Spanać, blitvu, kelj, brokoli ili drugo tamno zeleno zeljasto povrće?	TAMNO ZELENO ZELJASTO POVRĆE	1	2	8
[G] Svežu ili sušenu kajsiju, zrelu dinju koja je narandžasta unutra ili sirove višnje?	KAJSIJA, DINJA ILI SIROVA VIŠNJA	1	2	8
[H] Drugo voće ili povrće kao što su banane, jabuke, grožđe, paradajz, krastavac, karfiol i sl.?	DRUGO VOĆE ILI POVRĆE	1	2	8
[I] Džigericu, bubrege, srce ili druge iznutrice?	DŽIGERICA, BUBREZI, SRCE ILI DRUGE IZNUTRICE	1	2	8
[J] Meso, kao što je teletina/junetina, svinjetina, jagnjetina, jaretina, piletina ili ćuretina ili kobasice napravljene od ovih vrsta mesa?	MESO ILI KOBASICE	1	2	8
[K] Jaja?	JAJA	1	2	8
[L] Ribu?	RIBA	1	2	8
[M] Pasulj, grašak, sočivo ili orašaste plodove (orahe, bademe) ili hranu pripremljenu od ovih namirnica?	HRANA PRIPREMLJENA OD PASULJA, GRAŠKA, ORAŠASTIH PLODOVA ITD.	1	2	8

[N] Sir ili druge mlečne proizvode, napravljene od životinjskog mleka?	SIR ILI DRUGI PROIZVODI NAPRAVLJENI OD MLEKA	1	2	8
[X] Drugu čvrstu, polučvrstu ili mekanu hranu?	DRUGA ČVRSTA, POLUČVRSTA ILI MEKANA HRANA	1	2 <i>8</i> <i>BD9</i>	8 <i>8</i> <i>BD9</i>
[X1] <i>Navesti svu ostalu čvrstu, polučvrstu ili mekanu hranu koja nije gore pomenuta.</i>	<i>(Navesti) _____</i>			
<p>BD9. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana, ili noći jeo/jela čvrstu, polučvrstu ili mekanu hranu?</p> <p><i>Ako je BD8[A] „Da“, budite sigurni da odgovor ovde uključuje broj puta unet za jogurt u BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor 7 ili više puta, unesite '7'.</i></p>	<p>BROJ PUTA</p> <p>NZ.....8</p>			

VAKCINACIJA							IM		
IM1. <i>Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?</i>	STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2 1 STAROST 3 ILI 4 2						2 ⇒ <i>Kraj</i>		
IM2. Da li imate vakcinalni karton, dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi, otpusnu listu iz porodilišta ili neki drugi dokument u kome su upisane vrste vakcina koje je (<i>ime</i>) primio/pimila?	DA, IMA SAMO KARTON 1 DA, IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT 2 DA, IMA KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT 3 NE, NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4						1 ⇒ <i>IM5</i> 3 ⇒ <i>IM5</i>		
IM3. Da li ste ikada imali vakcinalni karton ili dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi za (<i>ime</i>)?	DA 1 NE 2								
IM4. <i>Proverite IM2:</i>	IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=2 1 NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ <i>IM11</i>		
IM5. Mogu li da pogledam vakcinalni karton i/ili drugi dokument?	DA, KARTON JE POKAZAN 1 DA, POKAZAN JE SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT 2 DA, KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT JE POKAZAN 3 NIJE POKAZAN NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4						4 ⇒ <i>IM11</i>		
IM6. (a) <i>Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona/dokumenta.</i> (b) <i>Unesite '44' u kolonu „Dan“ ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran.</i>	DATUM VAKCINACIJE								
	DAN	MESEC	GODINA						
BCG			2	0	1				
OPV1			2	0	1				
OPV2			2	0	1				
OPV3			2	0	1				
OPV R1			2	0	1				
IPV1			2	0	1				
IPV2			2	0	1				
IPV3			2	0	1				
IPV R1			2	0	1				
DTP1			2	0	1				
DTP2			2	0	1				
DTP3			2	0	1				
DTP R1			2	0	1				
HepB1 (HB1/Hb1)			2	0	1				
HepB2 (HB2/Hb2)			2	0	1				
HepB3 (HB3/Hb3)			2	0	1				
Hem. Inf B 1 (Hib1/H1b1)			2	0	1				
Hem. Inf B 2 (Hib2/H1b2)			2	0	1				
Hem. Inf B 3 (Hib3/H1b3)			2	0	1				
Hem. Inf B R1 (Hib R1/H1b R1)			2	0	1				
MMR			2	0	1				
Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 1 (PCV1)			2	0	1				
Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 2 (PCV2)			2	0	1				
Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 3 (PCV3)			2	0	1				
Pneumokok (Konjugovani) R1 (PCV R1)			2	0	1				

IM7. Proverite IM6: Da li su sve vakcine (BCG do PCV RI) evidentirane?	DA1 NE.....2	1 ⇒ IM28
IM9. Pored onoga što je evidentirano u ovom kartonu/dokumentu, da li je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila druge vakcine?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28
IM10. Vratite se na IM6 i postavljajte pitanja u vezi sa tim drugim vakcinama. <i>Za svaku primljenu vakcinu unesite '66' u odgovarajuću kolonu koja označava dan.</i> <i>Za vakcine koje nisu primljene unesite '00'.</i> <i>Kada završite, pređite na Kraj modula.</i>		⇒ IM28
IM11. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada vakcinisan/a kako bi se sprečilo obolevanje od određene zarazne bolesti?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28
IM14. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila vakcinu protiv tuberkuloze (BCG), odnosno injekciju u levu ruku ili rame koja obično ostavlja ožiljak?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
IM15A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikad primio/primila vakcinu protiv Hepatitisa B, odnosno injekciju u butinu kako bi se sprečilo da dobije Hepatitis B (zarazna žutica B)?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20
IM15B. Da li je prva hepatitis B vakcina primljena u porodilištu u roku od 24h po rođenju?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
IM15C. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B?	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM20. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu – odnosno injekciju koja se daje u butinu koja sprečava (njegovu/njeno) obolevanje od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize i oboljenja koja izaziva hemofilus influenzae tip b? <i>Postavite dodatno pitanje ukazujući da se petovalentna vakcina obično daje na predlog pedijatra ili zahtev roditelja.</i>	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM21B 8 ⇒ IM21B
IM21. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM21A. Proverite IM21: Koliko puta je dete primilo kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu?	IM21<4 ILI IM21=8.....1 IM21≥4 I IM21≠8.....2	2 ⇒ IM22
IM21B. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila: [A] Oralnu polio vakcinu (OPV) – vakcinu u obliku kapi koje se daju u usta da bi se zaštitio/zaštitila od dečje paralize? [B] Inaktivisanu polio vakcinu (IPV) – odnosno injekciju u butinu ili rame da bi se zaštitio/zaštitila od dečje paralize?	DA NE NZ ORALNA POLIO VAKCINA 1 2 8 INAKTIVISANA POLIO VAKCINA 1 2 8	

IM21C. Proverite IM21B: Da li je dete ikada primilo oralnu ili inaktivisanu polio vakcinu?	DA, IM21B[A]=1 ILI IM21B[B]=11 NE ILI NZ, IM21B[A] ≠1 i IM21B[B] ≠12	2 ⇒ IM21E
IM21D. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila vakcinu protiv dečije paralize? <i>Budite sigurni da se odgovor ovde odnosi na ukupan broj vakcina protiv dečije paralize koje je dete primilo, uključujući i oralne i inaktivisane polio vakcine.</i>	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM21E. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila DTP vakcinu, injekciju u butinu ili nadlakticu kako bi se sprečilo da dobije tetanus, veliki kašalj i difteriju? <i>Postavite dodatno pitanje ukazujući da se DTP vakcina gotovo uvek daje u isto vreme kada i vakcina protiv dečije paralize (polio vakcina).</i>	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM21G 8 ⇒ IM21G
IM21F. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila DTP vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM21G. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila Hib vakcinu – odnosno injekciju u butinu kako bi se sprečilo da dobije meningitis/pneumoniju ili drugo oboljenje izazvano bakterijom hemofilus influenzae tip b? <i>Postavite dodatno pitanje, ukazujući da se Hib vakcina gotovo uvek daje u isto vreme kada i polio i DTP vakcine.</i>	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM22 8 ⇒ IM22
IM21H. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila Hib vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM22. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka, - vakcina koja sprečava oboljenja izazvana bakterijom pneumokoka, uključujući infekcije ušiju i meningitis? <i>Dodatno objasnite da se vakcina protiv Pneumokoka obično daje u isto vreme kada i kombinovana petovalentna vakcina.</i>	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	2 ⇒ IM26 8 ⇒ IM26
IM23. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka?	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8	
IM26. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila MMR vakcinu – odnosno injekciju u nadlakticu (u uzrastu od 12 meseci ili više) kako bi se sprečilo da dobije male boginje, rubele i zauške?	DA1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
IM28. Uzmite UPITNIK ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJE U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI za ovo dete. Popunite Informacioni panel za dete.		

UF11. <i>Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.</i>	SAT I MINUT ____ : ____	
UF13. <i>Jezik na kom je obavljeno anketiranje.</i>	SRPSKI 2 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
UF14. <i>Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?</i>	SRPSKI 02 ALBANSKI 03 BOSANSKI 04 MAĐARSKI 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
UF15. <i>Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?</i>	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
<p>UF16. <i>Obavestite ispitanika da ćete morati da izmerite težinu i visinu deteta pre nego što napustite domaćinstvo i da će kolega doći da izvrši merenje. Uzmite ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL za ovo dete i popunite INFORMACIONI PANEL.</i></p> <p><i>Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO. Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj još nekog deteta od 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Da</i> ⇒ <i>Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GOIDNA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i počnite anketu sa istim ispitanikom.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ne</i> ⇒ <i>Proveriti HL6 i kolonu HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik majka ili starateljka deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Da</i> ⇒ <i>Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA i počnite anketu sa istim ispitanikom.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ne</i> ⇒ <i>Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanikom i zahvalite mu/joj na saradnji. Proverite da li postoje drugi upitnici koje treba popuniti u ovom domaćinstvu.</i></p>		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

ANTROPOMETRIJSKI PODACI		AN
AN1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____	AN2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____	
AN3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	AN4. Starost deteta iz UB2: STAROST (NAVRŠENE GODINE)	
AN5. Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja: IME _____	AN6. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____	

ANTROPOMETRIJA		
AN7. Ime i šifra osobe koja vrši merenje: IME _____		
AN8. Unesite rezultat merenja težine kako je pročitao merač: <i>Pročitajte ponovo meraču ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.</i>	KILOGRAMI (KG) DETE NIJE PRISUTNO NI POSLE PONOVLJENIH POSETA.....99.3 DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU.....99.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU99.5 DRUGO (navesti) 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Da li je dete minimalno obučeno?	DA1 NE, NIJE BILO MOGUĆE SKINUTI DETE U ODGOVARAJUĆOJ MERI.....2	
AN10. Proverite AN4: Starost deteta?	STAROST 0 ILI 11 STAROST 2, 3 ILI 42	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. Dete mlađe od 2 godine treba izmeriti u ležećem položaju. Unesite rezultat merenja dužine kako je pročitao merač: <i>Pročitajte ponovo meraču ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.</i>	DUŽINA / VISINA (CM) DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU.....999.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU999.5 DRUGO (navesti) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. Dete starosti 2 ili više godina treba izmeriti u stajaćem položaju. Unesite rezultat merenja visine kako je pročitao merač: <i>Pročitajte ponovo meraču ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.</i>		
AN12. Kako je dete izmereno? <i>Ležeći ili stojeći?</i>	LEŽEĆI1 STOJEĆI2	
AN13. Današnji datum: Dan/Mesec/Godina: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>		
AN14. Da li u domaćinstvu postoji još neko dete mlađe od 5 godina koje još nije izmereno?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇨ Sledeće dete
AN15. Zahvalite se ispitaniku/ci na njegovoj/njenoj saradnji i informišite Vašeg supervizora da ste Vi i merač završili sva merenja u domaćinstvu.		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU

ZAPAŽANJA MERAČA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU



UPITNIK ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI
2019 SRBIJA

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA

HF

Ovaj upitnik mora da se priključi upitniku za dete mlađe od 5 godina za svako dete starosti 0–2 godine.

Pročitajte sledeći tekst majci ili staratelju:

Kao što znate, u okviru ovog istraživanja prikupljaju se informacije o vakcinaciji dece uzrasta 0-2 godine. Pored ličnih vakcinalnih kartona kod kuće, informacije o vakcinaciji dece prikupljaju se i iz kartona koji se nalaze u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Informacije iz zdravstvenih ustanova su posebno važne jer upotpunjuju informacije dobijene na osnovu ličnih kartona i omogućavaju preciznije računanje obuhvata dece vakcinacijom. Ovde imam saglasnost i zamolila bih Vas da je potpišete ukoliko se slažete da se omogući uvid u (*ime deteta*) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Prikupljene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Imate li nekih pitanja? Da li nam dajete svoju saglasnost kako bi nam bio omogućen uvid u (*ime deteta*) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi?

HF0. Rezultat zahteva za uvid u dečiji vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi:	SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA JE DOBIJENA 01 SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA NIJE DOBIJENA 02 OTAC / STARATELJ JE ODSUTAN DUŽI VREMENSKI PERIOD 03 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96	
HF1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____	HF2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____	
HF3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	HF4. Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja: IME _____	
HF5. Ime i šifra člana tima koji je posetio zdravstvenu ustanovu: IME _____	HF6. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____	
HF7. Dan / Mesec / Godina posete ustanovi: _____ / _____ / <u>2019</u>	HF8. Unesite vreme:	SATI : MINUTI _____ : _____
HF9. Dan, mesec i godina rođenja deteta: Unesite iz UB2 iz modula PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA u UPITNIKU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA _____ / _____ / <u>201</u>	HF10. Unesite naziv zdravstvene ustanove: _____ ⇒HF11	

HF15. Rezultat posete zdravstvenoj ustanovi:	VAKCINALNI KARTON DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI PREPISAN.....01 NIJE PREPISAN (<i>navesti</i>) 02 VAKCINALNI KARTON NIJE DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI (<i>navesti</i>) 03 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96	
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Европске уније



VAKCINACIJA
HF
HF11. *Unesite dan, mesec i godinu rođenja onako kako su navedeni u evidenciji o vakcinaciji:*

 _____ / _____ / 2 0 1
HF12.

 (a) *Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona.*

 (b) *Unesite '44' u kolonu „DAN“ ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran.*
DATUM VAKCINACIJE
DAN
MESEC
GODINA
BCG

2 0 1

OPV1

2 0 1

OPV2

2 0 1

OPV3

2 0 1

OPV R1

2 0 1

IPV1

2 0 1

IPV2

2 0 1

IPV3

2 0 1

IPV R1

2 0 1

DTP1

2 0 1

DTP2

2 0 1

DTP3

2 0 1

DTP R1

2 0 1

HepB1
(HB1/Hb1)

2 0 1

HepB2
(HB2/Hb2)

2 0 1

HepB3
(HB3/Hb3)

2 0 1

Hem. Inf B 1
(Hib1/H1b1)

2 0 1

Hem. Inf B 2
(Hib2/H1b2)

2 0 1

Hem. Inf B 3
(Hib3/H1b3)

2 0 1

Hem. Inf B R1
(Hib R1/H1b R1)

2 0 1

MMR

2 0 1

Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 1
(PCV1)

2 0 1

Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 2
(PCV2)

2 0 1

Pneumokok (Konjugovani) 3
(PCV3)

2 0 1

Pneumokok (Konjugovani) R1
(PCV R1)

2 0 1

HF13. *Za sve vakcine koje nisu upisane unesite '00' u kolonu „DAN“.*
HF14. *Unesite vreme.*

SATI I MINUTI : ____

⇒HF15

ZAPAŽANJA ČLANA TIMA KOJI JE PRIKUPIO PODATKE

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

Za potrebe statističkog istraživanja Istraživanje višestrukih pokazatelja u Srbiji 2019. (MICS), koje sprovodi Republički zavod za statistiku (Zavod), saglasno Ugovoru sa UNICEF kancelarijom u Srbiji od 1. februara 2018. godine 03 broj 404-110, daje se sledeća:

SAGLASNOST

Ja, dole potpisana majka / dole potpisani staratelj, saglasna/saglasan sam da se za dete

_____ (*ime i prezime deteta iz HF3*) u Zdravstvenoj ustanovi

_____ (*naziv zdravstvene ustanove iz HF10*) prepisu podaci koji se odnose na vakcine koje je dete primilo.

Potpis majke/staratelja: _____

JMBG majke/staratelja: _____

Broj lične karte: _____

Izdana od PU: _____

Datum: _____



**UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA
2019 SRBIJA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA		FS
FS1. Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku: _____	FS2. Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu: _____	
FS3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	FS4. Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja: IME _____	
FS5. Ime i šifra anketara: IME _____	FS6. Ime i šifra supervizora: IME _____	
FS7. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 9</u>	FS8. Unesite vreme:	SATI : MINUTI ____ : ____

Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:
Ako je 15-17 godina, proverite da li je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za anketiranje (HH33) ili saglasnost nije neophodna (HL20 = 90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne smete da započnete, a u okviru pitanja FS17 obeležite '06'. Ispitanik mora imati najmanje 15 godina. U malom broju slučajeva kada za dete starosti 15-17 godina nije identifikovana majka ili staratelj u domaćinstvu (HL20 = 90), ispitanik će biti samo dete.

FS9. Proverite popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima već anketirali ovog ispitanika za druge upitnike?	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN.....1 NE, PRVI PUT SE ANKETIRA.....2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o (<i>ime deteta iz FS3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 10 minuta. Sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	FS10B. Sada želim da malo detaljnije porazgovaram sa Vama o (<i>ime deteta iz FS3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 10 minuta. Ponavljam, sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim da mi to kažete. Možemo li da počnemo?	
DA1 NE / NIJE PITANO2	1 ⇒Modul PODACI O DETETU 2 ⇒FS17	

FS17. Rezultat anketiranja za dete od 5 do 17 godina Šifre se odnose na ispitanika. Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ NIJE KOD KUĆE 02 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE..... 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN..... 04 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti) _____ 05 NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU / STARATELJA STAROSTI OD 15 DO 17..... 06 DRUGO (navesti) _____ 96
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PODACI O DETETU		CB
CB1. <i>Proverite redni broj ispitanika (FS4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU za dete 5 od 17 godina i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za Upitnik za domaćinstvo?</i>	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, FS4=HH47..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. Kog meseca i godine je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/rođena? <i>Mesec i godina moraju biti upisani.</i>	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC _ _ _ GODINA _ _ _ _	
CB3. Koliko (<i>ime</i>) ima godina? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je (<i>ime</i>) napunio/napunila na svom poslednjem rođendanu? <i>Unesite starost u punim godinama.</i> <i>Uporedite CB2 i CB3 i uskladite odgovore.</i>	STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE).... _ _ _	
CB4. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. Koji je najviši nivo škole i razred/godina koju je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala?	OBDANIŠTE 000 OBAVEZNI PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM (PPP) 100 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA..... 2 _ _ _ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA..... 3 _ _ _ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA..... 4 _ _ _ VISOKA 5 _ _ _	000 ⇒CB7 100 ⇒CB7
CB6. Da li je (on/ona) ikada završio/završila taj razred/godinu?	DA..... 1 NE 2	
CB7. Tokom ove (2019/2020.) školske godine, da li je (<i>ime</i>) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. Tokom ove školske godine, koju školu i koji razred / godinu (<i>ime</i>) pohađa?	OBDANIŠTE 000 PPP 100 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA..... 2 _ _ _ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA..... 3 _ _ _ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA..... 4 _ _ _ VISOKA 5 _ _ _	
CB9. Tokom prethodne (2018/2019.) školske godine, da li je (<i>ime</i>) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. Tokom prethodne školske godine, koju školu i koji razred/godinu je (<i>ime</i>) pohađao/pohađala?	OBDANIŠTE 000 PPP 100 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA..... 2 _ _ _ SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA..... 3 _ _ _ SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA..... 4 _ _ _ VISOKA 5 _ _ _	
CB11. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima bilo koje zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇒Kraj
CB12. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja ima (<i>ime</i>)? <i>Obeležite sve što je pomenuto.</i>	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE..... D DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X	

DEČIJI RAD

CL

<p>CL1. Sada bih želela da pitam o poslovima koje (<i>ime</i>) možda obavlja.</p> <p>Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) obavljao/obavljala bilo koju od navedenih aktivnosti, makar samo jedan sat?</p> <p>[A] Da li je (<i>ime</i>) radio/radila ili pomagao/pomagala na placu, imanju, okućnici koja pripada domaćinstvu ili je brinuo/brinula o životinjama? Na primer, gajenje poljoprivrednih proizvoda, žetva ili hranjenje životinja, vođenje na ispašu ili muža.</p> <p>[B] Da li je (<i>ime</i>) pomagao/pomagala u porodičnom poslu ili poslu rođaka sa novčanom naknadom ili bez nje, ili vodio/vodila svoj posao?</p> <p>[C] Da li je (<i>ime</i>) proizvodio/proizvodila ili prodavao/prodavala neke proizvode, rukotvorine, odeću, hranu ili poljoprivredne proizvode?</p> <p>[X] Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) obavljao/obavljala, makar jedan sat, bilo kakvu aktivnost koja mu/joj je donela prihod u novcu ili naturi?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> <p>RAD NA PLACU, IMANJU, OKUĆNICI, BRIGA O ŽIVOTINJAMA 1 2</p> <p>POMOĆ U PORODIČNOM POSLU/POSLU ROĐAKA ILI VOĐENJE SOPSTVENOG POSLA 1 2</p> <p>PROIZVODNJA/PRODAJA PROIZVODA/RUKOTVORINA/ODEĆE/HRANE ILI POLJOPRIVREDNIH PROIZVODA .. 1 2</p> <p>DRUGA AKTIVNOST 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Proverite CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>POSTOJI BAR JEDAN ODGOVOR „DA“ 1 SVI ODGOVORI SU „NE“ 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Koliko se ukupno sati (<i>ime</i>) od prošlog/prošle (<i>dan u nedelji</i>) bavio/bavila ovom aktivnošću/ovim aktivnostima?</p> <p><i>Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.</i></p>	<p>BROJ SATI __ __</p>	
<p>CL4. Da li ta aktivnost/te aktivnosti zahteva/zahtevaju nošenje teškog tereta?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p>	
<p>CL5. Da li ta aktivnost/te aktivnosti zahteva/zahtevaju rad sa opasnim alatima kao što su noževi i slično ili upravljanje teškim mašinama?</p>	<p>DA 1 NE 2</p>	

<p>CL6. Kako biste opisali (<i>ime</i>) radno okruženje?</p> <p>[A] Da li je (on/ona) izložen/izložena prašini, isparenjima ili gasovima?</p> <p>[B] Da li je (on/ona) izložen/izložena ekstremnoj hladnoći, vrućini ili vlazi?</p> <p>[C] Da li je (on/ona) izložen/izložena buci ili vibracijama?</p> <p>[D] Da li se od (njega/nje) zahteva da radi na visinama?</p> <p>[E] Da li se od (njega/nje) zahteva da radi sa hemikalijama, kao što su pesticidi, lepkovi i slično ili eksplozivima?</p> <p>[X] Da li je (<i>ime</i>) izložen/izložena drugim, po (njegovo/njeno) zdravlje i bezbednost štetnim stvarima, procesima ili uslovima?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p> <p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) donosio/donosila vodu za potrebe domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ CL9
<p>CL8. Koliko je ukupno sati (<i>ime</i>) proveo/provela donoseći vodu za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>)?</p> <p><i>Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.</i></p>	<p>BROJ SATI..... __ __</p>	
<p>CL9. Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) sakupljao/sakupljala drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA..... 1 NE..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ CL11
<p>CL10. Koliko je ukupno sati (<i>ime</i>) proveo/provela sakupljajući drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>)?</p> <p><i>Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.</i></p>	<p>BROJ SATI..... __ __</p>	

<p>CL11. Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) obavljao/obavljala neki od sledećih poslova za ovo domaćinstvo?</p> <p>[A] Kupovinu/nabavku za domaćinstvo?</p> <p>[B] Kuvanje?</p> <p>[C] Pranje posuđa ili čišćenje kuće?</p> <p>[D] Pranje veša?</p> <p>[E] Briga o deci?</p> <p>[F] Briga o starijim osobama ili bolesnima?</p> <p>[X] Druge kućne poslove?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> <p>KUPOVINA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO 1 2</p> <p>KUVANJE 1 2</p> <p>PRANJE POSUĐA ILI ČIŠĆENJE KUĆE..... 1 2</p> <p>PRANJE VEŠA 1 2</p> <p>BRIGA O DECI 1 2</p> <p>BRIGA O STARIJIM OSOBAMA ILI BOLESNIMA 1 2</p> <p>DRUGI KUĆNI POSLOVI..... 1 2</p>	
<p>CL12. Proverite CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>POSTOJI BAR JEDAN ODGOVOR „DA“ 1</p> <p>SVI ODGOVORI SU „NE“ 2</p>	<p>2 ⇔ <i>Kraj</i></p>
<p>CL13. Od prošlog/prošle (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), koliko je otprilike sati ukupno (<i>ime</i>) proveo/provela radeći ove poslove?</p> <p><i>Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'</i></p>	<p>BROJ SATI.....__ __</p>	

DISCIPLINOVANJE DETETA		FCD
FCD1. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	STAROST 5-14 GODINA1 STAROST 15-17 GODINA2	2 ⇒Kraj
<p>FCD2. Sada želim da razgovaram sa Vama o još nečemu.</p> <p>Odrasli koriste određene metode da decu nauče da se pravilno ponašaju ili da reše neki problem u ponašanju. Pročitaću Vam nekoliko metoda koje se koriste. Molim vas da mi kažete da li ste <u>Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član domaćinstva</u> koristili neki od metoda sa (ime) u poslednjih mesec dana.</p> <p>[A] Oduzimali privilegije, zabranili nešto što se (ime) sviđa ili zabranili njemu/njoj da izađe iz kuće?</p> <p>[B] Objasnjavali (ime) zašto je njegovo/njeno ponašanje bilo pogrešno?</p> <p>[C] Protresli ga/je.</p> <p>[D] Vikali, drali se ili vrištali na njega/nju?</p> <p>[E] Davali mu/joj da radi nešto drugo?</p> <p>[F] Pljeskali, udarali ili šljepali ga/je rukom po zadnjici?</p> <p>[G] Udarali ga/je po zadnjici ili po drugim delovima tela nečim, kao što je kaiš, četka za kosu, štap ili neki drugi čvrst predmet?</p> <p>[H] Nazivali ga/je glupim, lenjim ili drugim sličnim imenom?</p> <p>[I] Šamarali ga/je ili udarali po licu, glavi ili ušima?</p> <p>[J] Udarali ga/je ili pljeskali po šaci, ruci ili nozi?</p> <p>[K] Prebijali ga/je, odnosno zadavali više udaraca svom snagom?</p>	<p>ODUZIMANJE PRIVILEGIJA 1 2</p> <p>OBJAŠNJAVANJE POGREŠNOG PONAŠANJA..... 1 2</p> <p>PROTRESANJE 1 2</p> <p>VIKANJE, DRANJE ILI VRIŠTANJE 1 2</p> <p>DAVANJE DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO 1 2</p> <p>PLJESKANJE, UDARANJE ILI ŠLJEPANJE RUKOM PO ZADNJICI..... 1 2</p> <p>UDARANJE KAIŠEM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTAPOM ILI DRUGIM ČVRSTIM PREDMETOM..... 1 2</p> <p>NAZIVANJE GLUPIM, LENJIM ILI DRUGIM SLIČNIM IMENOM..... 1 2</p> <p>ŠAMARANJE ILI UDARANJE PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA..... 1 2</p> <p>UDARANJE/PLJESKANJE PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI..... 1 2</p> <p>PREBIJANJE, ZADAVANJE VIŠE UDARACA SVOM SNAGOM 1 2</p>	<p>DA NE</p>
FCD3. Proverite FS4: Da li je ispitanica majka ili staratelj nekog drugog deteta mlađeg od 5 godina?	DA1 NE2	2 ⇒FCD5
FCD4. Proverite FS4: Da li je ova ispitanica već odgovarala na sledeće pitanje (UCD5) za drugo dete?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇒Kraj
FCD5. Da li mislite da je za pravilno odgajanje ili vaspitavanje deteta neophodno fizički kažnjavati dete?	DA1 NE2 NE ZNA / NEMA MIŠLJENJE8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		FCF
<p>FCF1. Želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o poteškoćama koje (<i>ime</i>) možda ima.</p> <p>Da li (<i>ime</i>) nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi slušni aparat?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. U narednim pitanjima zamoliću Vas da odgovorite tako što ćete izabrati jedan od moguća četiri odgovora. Za svako od pitanja, da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (on/ona) ne može uopšte.</p> <p><i>Ponovite kategorije odgovora tokom pojedinačnih pitanja kad god ispitanik ne koristi kategorije odgovora:</i></p> <p>Setite se četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (on/ona) ne može uopšte.</p>		
<p>FCF5. Proverite FCF1: Dete nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?</p>	<p>DA, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NE, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. Kada nosi svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa vidom?</p> <p>FCF6B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa vidom?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1</p> <p>NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2</p> <p>DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3</p> <p>UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Proverite FCF2: Dete koristi slušni aparat?</p>	<p>DA, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NE, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. Kada koristi svoj slušni aparat, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?</p> <p>FCF8B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1</p> <p>NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2</p> <p>DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3</p> <p>UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Proverite FCF3: Dete koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?</p>	<p>DA, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NE, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da prepešači 100 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite: To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta.</i></p> <p><i>Imajte na umu da odgovor „Nema poteškoća“ nije ponuđen, jer dete koristi opremu ili pomoć prilikom hodanja.</i></p>	<p>NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2</p> <p>DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3</p> <p>UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da prepešači 500 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite:</i> To je otprilike dužina 5 fudbalskih igrališta.</p> <p><i>Imajte na umu da odgovor „Nema poteškoća“ nije ponuđen, jer dete koristi opremu ili pomoć prilikom hodanja.</i></p>	<p>NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da prepešači 100 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite:</i> To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta.</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da prepešači 500 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite:</i> To bi bila dužina oko pet fudbalskih terena.</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u hodanju 100 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite:</i> To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta.</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u hodanju 500 metara na ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Dodatno podsetite:</i> To je otprilike dužina pet fudbalskih igrališta.</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća sa brigom o sebi kao što su samostalno hranjenje ili oblačenje?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SE BRINE O SEBI..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. Kada (<i>ime</i>) govori, da li on/ona ima poteškoća da ga/je razumeju članovi ovog domaćinstva?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOGU DA GA/JE RAZUMEJU 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. Kada (<i>ime</i>) govori, da li on/ona ima poteškoća da ga/je razumeju osobe koje nisu članovi ovog domaćinstva?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE SE NE MOŽE RAZUMETI 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća prilikom učenja?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA UČI..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da zapamti nešto?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA ZAPAMTI..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća da se usredsredi na aktivnost u kojoj (on/ona) uživa?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SE USREDSREDI 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u prihvatanju promena u (njegovoj/njenoj) dnevnoj rutini?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PRIHVATI PROMENE 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u kontrolisanju (njegovog/njenog) ponašanja?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA KONTROLIŠE PONAŠANJE 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima poteškoća u sklapanju prijateljstava?</p>	<p>NEMA POTEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SKLAPA PRIJATELJSTVA 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. Sledeća pitanja imaju različite mogućnosti za odgovore. Pročitaću Vam ih posle svakog pitanja.</p> <p>Želela bih da znam koliko često (<i>ime</i>) deluje veoma uznemireno, nervozno ili zabrinuto.</p> <p>Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, nedeljno, mesečno, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?</p>	<p>SVAKODNEVNO 1 NEDELJNO 2 MESEČNO 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE 4 NIKADA 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. Takođe bih želela da znam koliko često (<i>ime</i>) deluje veoma tužno ili depresivno.</p> <p>Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, nedeljno, mesečno, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?</p>	<p>SVAKODNEVNO 1 NEDELJNO 2 MESEČNO 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE 4 NIKADA 5</p>	

UKLJUČENOST RODITELJA		PR
PR1. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	STAROST 5-6 GODINA 1 STAROST 7-14 GODINA 2 STAROST 15-17 GODINA 3	1 ⇒Kraj 3 ⇒Kraj
PR3. Ne računajući školske i verske knjige, koliko imate knjiga koje (<i>ime</i>) može da čita kod kuće?	NIJEDNU 00 BROJ KNJIGA..... <u>0</u> ___ DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA 10	
PR4. Proverite CB7: Da li dete pohađa bilo koju školu? Proverite ED9 Modul OBRAZOVANJE u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO, ako za dete nije postavljeno pitanje CB7.	DA, CB7/ED9=1 1 NE, CB7/ED9=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒Kraj
PR5. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ikada ima domaće zadatke?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒PR6B 8 ⇒PR6B
PR6. Da li neko pomaže (<i>ime</i>) sa domaćim zadacima?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒PR6B 8 ⇒PR6B
PR6A. Ko pomaže (<i>ime</i>) sa domaćim zadacima?	MAJKA A OTAC B BRAT ILI SESTRA C BAKA ILI DEKA D PLAĆENI NASTAVNIK..... E NEKO DRUGI X	
PR6B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) učestvuje u nekoj od navedenih aktivnosti i sadržaja koje Vaše domaćinstvo plaća?		DA NE
[A] Privatni časovi za školske predmete	PRIVATNI ČASOVI ZA ŠKOLSKE PREDMETE..... 1	2
[B] Dnevni/produženi boravak	DNEVNI/PRODUŽENI BORAVAK 1	2
[C] Sportske aktivnosti	SPORTSKE AKTIVNOSTI..... 1	2
[D] Učenje stranih jezika	STRANI JEZIK..... 1	2
[E] Muzičko obrazovanje	MUZIČKO OBRAZOVANJE 1	2
[X] Drugo	DRUGO 1	2
PR6C. Proverite CB8: Tokom ove školske godine, koju školu i koji razred / godinu (<i>ime</i>) pohađa?	CB8=000 ILI 100 CB8=2 I RAZRED 01-04 CB8=2 I RAZRED 05-08 ILI CB8= 3 ILI 4	⇒PR6D[F] ⇒PR6D[A] ⇒PR6D[C]

<p>PR6D. Da li (<i>ime</i>) učestvuje u nekoj od sledećih aktivnosti ili sadržaja u školi koju pohađa, a koje su besplatne?</p> <p>[A] Dnevni/produženi boravak (za decu 1-4. razreda)</p> <p>[B] Celodnevna nastava (za decu 1-4. razreda)</p> <p>[C] Dopunska nastava</p> <p>[D] Dodatna nastava</p> <p>[E] Školske sekcije (hor, matematičari, biolozičari, gluma)</p> <p>[F] Individualni obrazovni plan</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE</p> <p>DNEVNI/PRODUŽENI BORAVAK 1 2</p> <p>CELODNEVNA NASTAVA 1 2</p> <p>DOPUNSKA NASTAVA 1 2</p> <p>DODATNA NASTAVA 1 2</p> <p>ŠKOLSKE SEKCIJE 1 2</p> <p>INDIVIDUALNI OBRAZOVNI PLAN ... 1 2</p>	
<p>PR7A. Da li u školi koju (<i>ime</i>) pohađa postoji Savet roditelja?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒PR10</p> <p>8 ⇒PR10</p>
<p>PR8A. Da li ste Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član Vašeg domaćinstva obavesteni o zaključcima koji su postignuti na sastancima Saveta roditelja škole?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒PR10</p> <p>8 ⇒PR10</p>
<p>PR9A. Da li Vam je poznato da li je tokom sastanaka Saveta roditelja, diskutovano o nekoj od sledećih tema:</p> <p>[A] Ključna pitanja koja se odnose na obrazovanje sa kojima se (<i>ime</i>) škola suočava?</p> <p>[C] Izveštaji o kvalitetu rada škole?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</p> <p>KLJUČNA OBRAZOVNA PITANJA..... 1 2 8</p> <p>KVALITET RADA ŠKOLE..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR10. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili neka druga odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva dobili bilo kakav izveštaj /knjižicu /svedočanstvo za (<i>ime</i>) o uspehu iz škole?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>	
<p>PR11. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili bilo koja odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva otišli u (<i>ime</i>) školu iz bilo kog od sledećih razloga?</p> <p>[A] Školska priredba ili sportski događaj?</p> <p>[B] Da razgovarate o (<i>ime</i>) školskom uspehu sa (njegovim/njenim) nastavnicima?</p> <p>[C] Roditeljski sastanak?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</p> <p>PRIREDBA ILI SPORTSKI DOGAĐAJ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>RAZGOVOR O ŠKOLSKOM USPEHU SA NASTAVNICIMA 1 2 8</p> <p>RODITELJSKI SASTANAK 1 2 8</p>	

PR12. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li je (<i>ime</i>) škola bila zatvorena tokom radne sedmice makar jedan dan iz bilo kojeg od sledećih razloga:	DA NE NZ		
	[A] Vremenske nepogode, kao što su: poplave, sneg, ekstremno visoke temperature, epidemije i slično?	VREMENSKE NEPOGODE / EPIDEMIJE 1 2 8	
[B] Katastrofe izazvane ljudskim faktorom, kao što su požari, rušenje zgrada/kuća, neredi ili slično?	KATASTROFE IZAZVANE LJUDSKIM FAKTOROM..... 1 2 8		
[C] Štrajk nastavnika?	ŠTRAJK NASTAVNIKA..... 1 2 8		
[X] Drugo?	DRUGO 1 2 8		

FS11. <i>Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja</i>	SAT I MINUT ___ : ___	
FS13. <i>Jezik na kome je obavljeno anketiranje.</i>	SRPSKI..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti)..... 6	
FS14. <i>Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?</i>	SRPSKI..... 02 ALBANSKI 03 BOSANSKI 04 MAĐARSKI..... 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti)..... 96	
FS15. <i>Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?</i>	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN..... 3	
<p>FS16. <i>Zahvalite ispitaniku i detetu na njenoj/njegovoj saradnji.</i></p> <p><i>Potom upišete rezultat anketiranja u FS17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA a zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i popunite HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Dogovorite se za popunjavanje preostalog/preostalih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu.</i></p>		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

**Serbia
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2019
and
Serbia Roma Settlements
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2019**