

Statistical snapshot

Serbia
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey **2019**

and

Serbia Roma Settlements
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Publisher
UNICEF Belgrade

For publisher
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Representative

Published in October, 2020

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.

These Statistical Snapshots accompany the main findings of the surveys published in the Survey Findings Report.

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

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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 of the Survey Findings Report for information on how the wealth index is determined.

Children's Living Arrangements

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.

Child Mortality

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

Roma Settlements

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).

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

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

Roma Settlements

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

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

Early Childbearing

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.

Contraception

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).

Roma Settlements

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.

Roma Settlements

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

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).

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

Abortions

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.

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.

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.

Roma Settlements

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 having sexual intercourse, contraceptive use and reproductive health is 68.

Roma Settlements

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).

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 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

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.

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 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 care³.

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.

Roma Settlements

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, 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 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.

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

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.

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.

Birthweight

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.

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

⁵ See Section 4.5 of the Survey Findings Report for information on how the wealth index is determined.

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 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.

Roma Settlements

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

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.

Sexual Behaviour

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 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.

Roma Settlements

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.

Roma Settlements

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 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.

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

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).

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 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).

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

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.

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

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.

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 of the Survey Findings Report 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 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).

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 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

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.

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).

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).

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 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 per cent 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.

⁸ See Section 4.5 of the Survey Findings Report for information on how material deprivation categories are determined.

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 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).

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.

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 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.

Roma Settlements

In Roma settlements, 91 per cent 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' 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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 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 percent 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

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.

Feelings of Safety

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 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.

Roma Settlements

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.

Roma Settlements

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 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.

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).

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.

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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 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)

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.

Roma Settlements

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 did 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.

Subjective Well-being

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.

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.

Roma Settlements

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.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements 2019



Sample & Survey Characteristics

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Response Rates

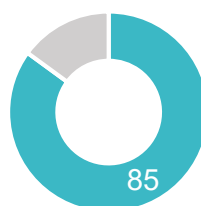


Household Serbia

Number

Sampled	8,101
Occupied	7,463
Interviewed	6,346

Response rates



Survey Implementation

Implementing agency:
Statistical Office of the Republic
of Serbia

Sampling frame:
Census 2011

Listing & mapping:
January–February 2019

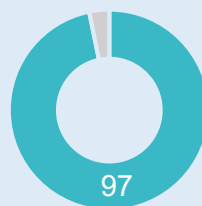
Interviewer training:
August 2019

Fieldwork:
September–December 2019

Questionnaires:
Household
Women aged 15-49
Children under 5
Children aged 5-17
Form for Vaccination Records at
Health Facility

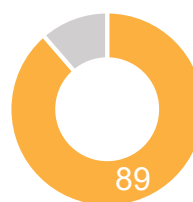
Household Serbia Roma Settlements

Sampled	1,934
Occupied	1,833
Interviewed	1,774



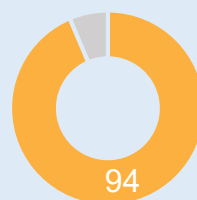
Women aged 15-49 Serbia

Eligible for interview	4,219
Interviewed	3,740



Women aged 15-49 Serbia Roma Settlements

Eligible for interview	1,912
Interviewed	1,790

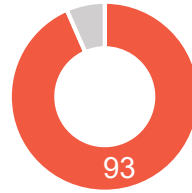


Response Rates

Children under 5

Serbia

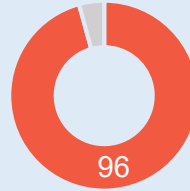
Eligible for interview 1,967
Mothers/Caregivers interviewed 1,838



Children under 5

Serbia Roma Settlements

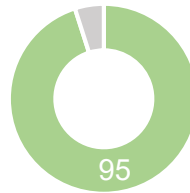
Eligible for interview 1,096
Mothers/Caregivers interviewed 1,049



Children aged 5-17

Serbia

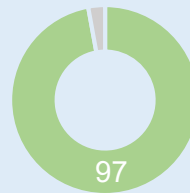
Eligible for interview 1,824
Mothers/Caregivers interviewed 1,734



Children aged 5-17

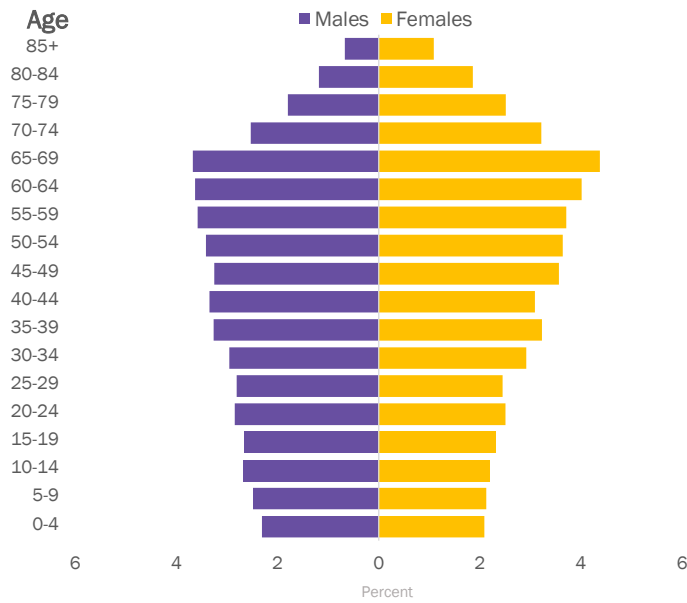
Serbia Roma Settlements

Eligible for interview 1,010
Mothers/Caregivers interviewed 981



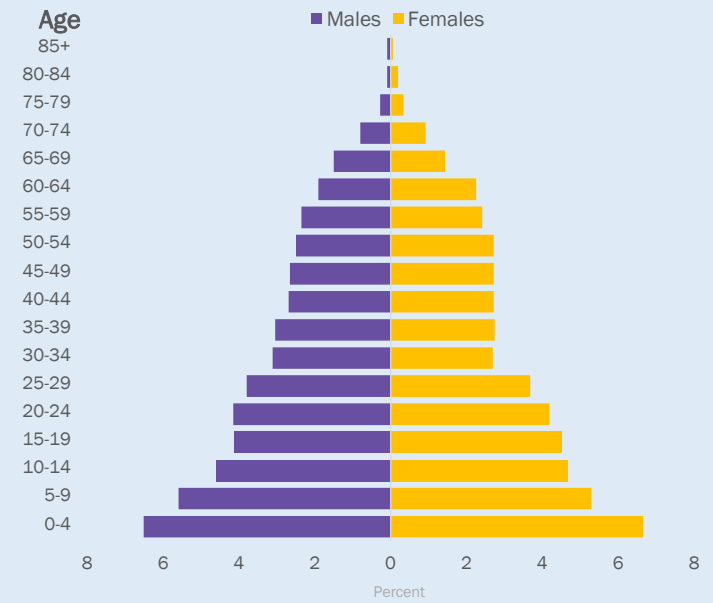
Population Characteristics

Household Population Age & Sex Distribution Serbia



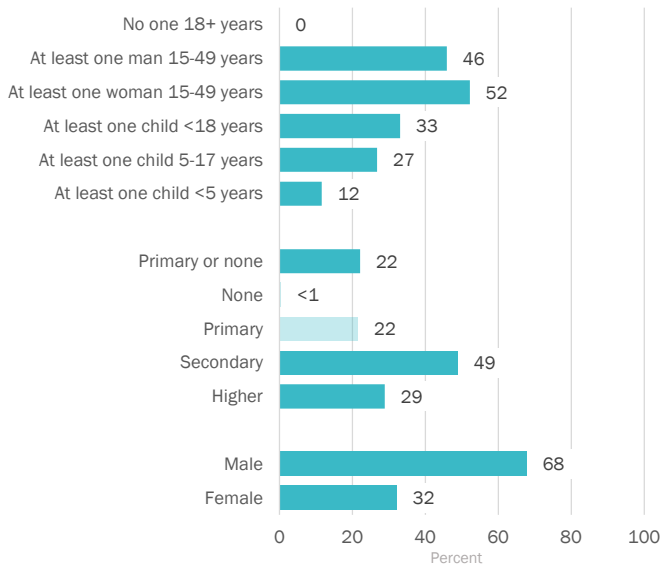
Percent distribution of household population by age group and sex

Household Population Age & Sex Distribution Serbia Roma Settlements



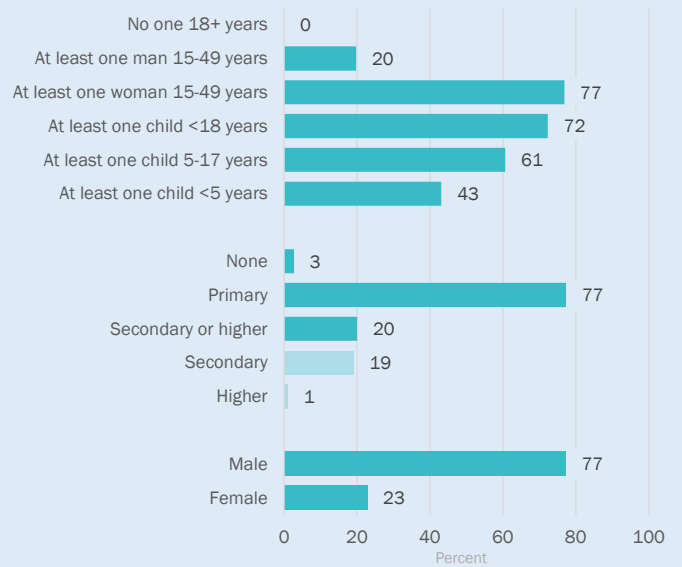
Percent distribution of household population by age group and sex

Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of household Serbia



Percent of households by selected characteristics

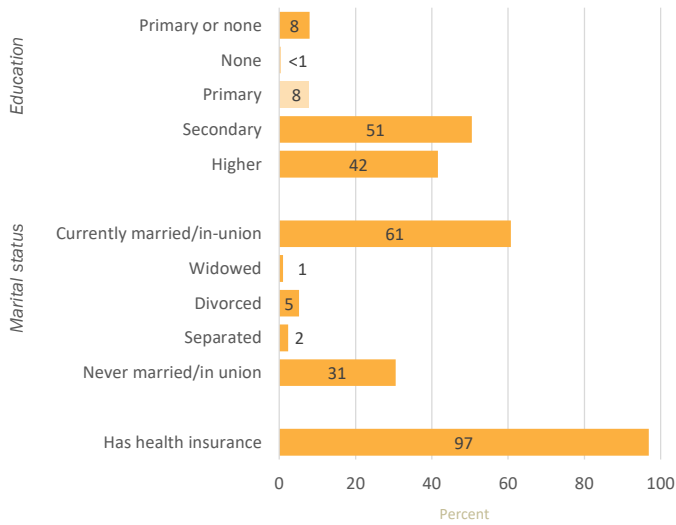
Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of household Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of households by selected characteristics

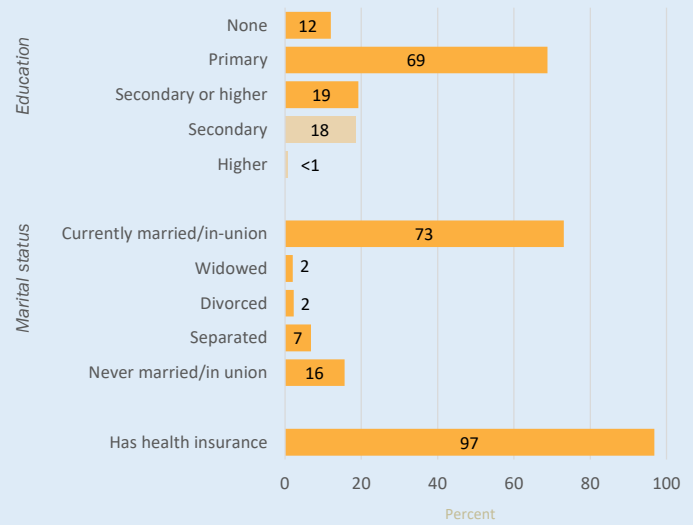
Population Characteristics

Women's Profile Serbia



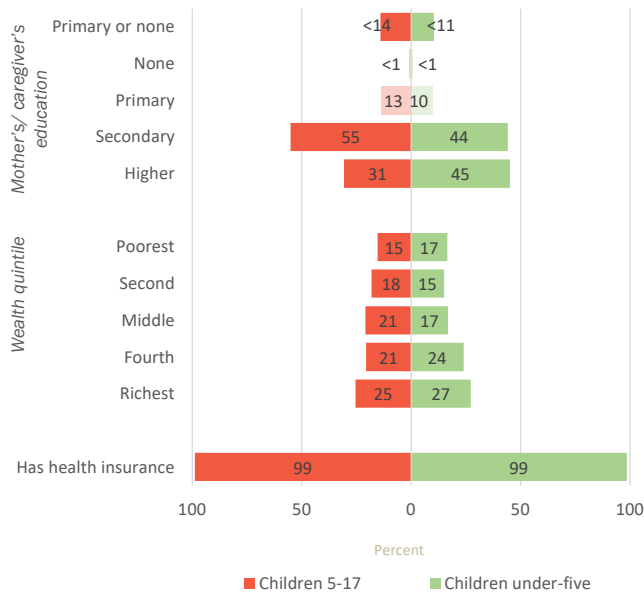
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by background characteristics

Women's Profile Serbia Roma Settlements



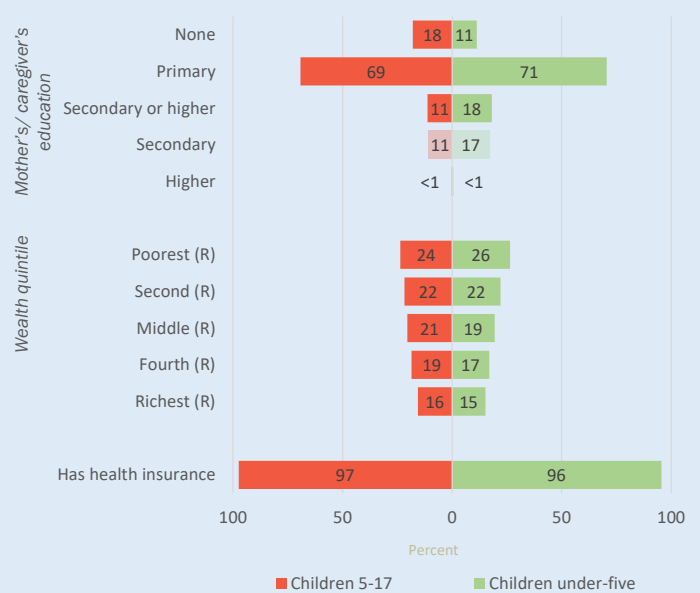
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by background characteristics

Children's Profile Serbia



Percent distribution of children aged 5-17 and under 5 by background characteristics

Children's Profile Serbia Roma Settlements



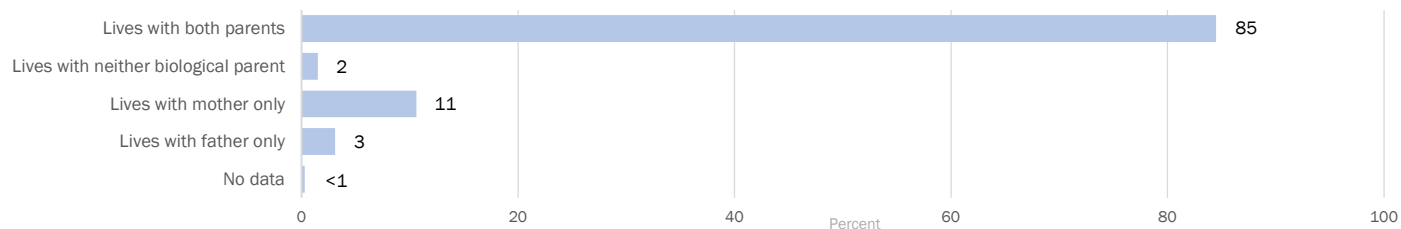
Percent distribution of children aged 5-17 and under 5 by background characteristics

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.

Population Characteristics

Children's Living Arrangements*

Serbia

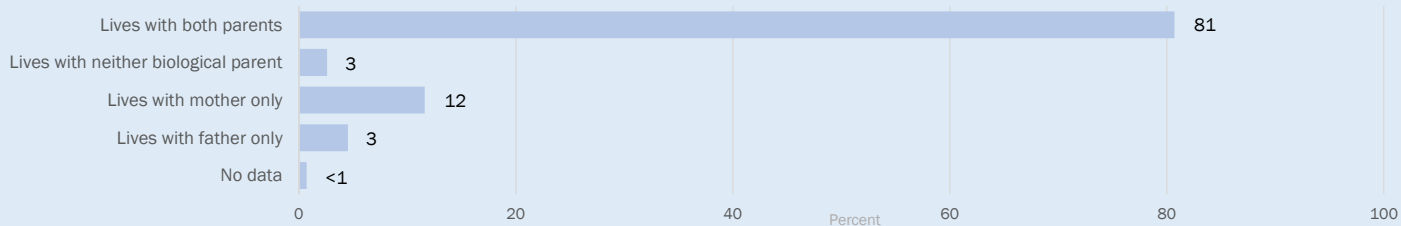


Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements

* Children aged 0-17 years

Children's Living Arrangements*

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements

* Children aged 0-17 years

Regional Distribution of Population (percent)

Region	Households	Women	Children under 5	Children 5-17
Serbia	100	100	100	100
Belgrade	24	24	26	22
Vojvodina	30	30	27	29
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25	25	26	28
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21	21	21	22

Key Messages

- The number of children age 0-4 years in the population pyramid in Serbia is smaller than number of children aged 5-9 years.
- The largest age group in Serbia is currently the population aged 65-69 years. The largest age group in Roma settlements in Serbia is currently the 0-4 year age group.
- Fifty one percent of women in Serbia have secondary education. Eighteen percent of women in Roma settlements in Serbia have secondary education.
- Thirty-one percent of women of reproductive (aged 15-49 years) in Serbia have never been married or lived in union.
- Ninety-seven percent of women in Serbia and in Roma settlements in Serbia have health insurance.
- There are 2 percent of children in Serbia who live with neither parent.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Survey and Sample Characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.1.1, SR.3.1, SR.4.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, SR.5.3 and SR.11.1 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia Roma Settlements



2019

Child Mortality

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Mortality Rates among Children Under-5

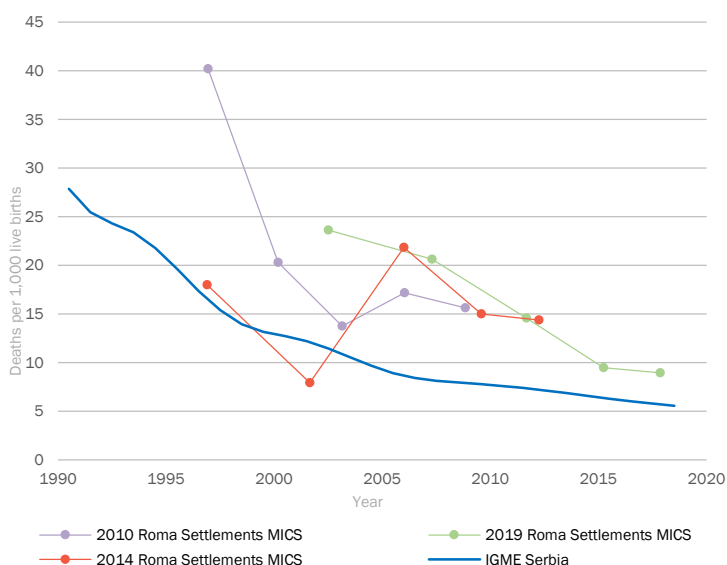


Time since first birth	IGME estimates: Serbia		2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS	
	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1
0-4	5	6	8	9
5-9	5	6	8	9
10-14	6	7	13	15

Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and first birthday
Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday

Mortality rates were calculated for the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS only, using the **indirect method for estimation of child mortality**. This involves collecting **summary birth histories** whereby women age 15-49 years are asked for the number of children born alive and number of children that died after birth, as well as the date of the first and last birth.

Trends in under-5 mortality rates



The source data used in the above graph is based on data from the 2010 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, except for the IGME rates for the total population of Serbia which have been downloaded from the UN IGME web portal. **Data for Roma settlements in Serbia are not available on the UN IGME web portal.**

Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates 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, longer reference periods and/or calendar years (if data are available).

UN IGME are estimates based on available survey, census and/or vital registration data. These may include both direct and indirect calculation methods. In order to reconcile differences between data sources, a smooth trend line is fit through the different data sources.

The Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Child Mortality. Data from this snapshot can be found in table CS.2R and figure CS.1R in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Birth Registration



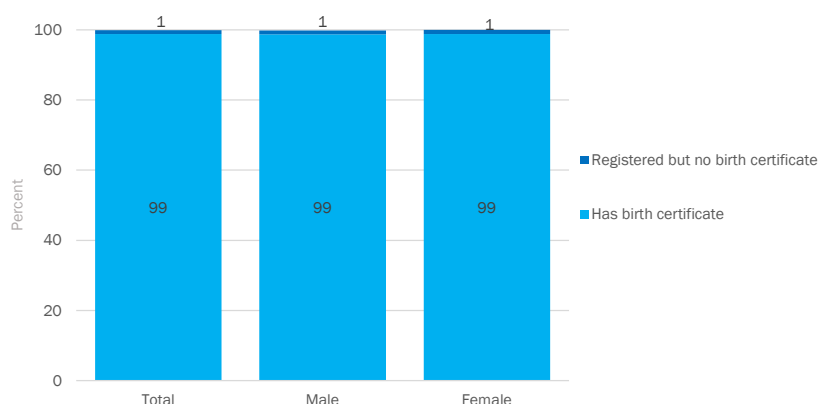
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Birth Registration Levels



Birth registration for Children Under-Five: SDG 16.9.1

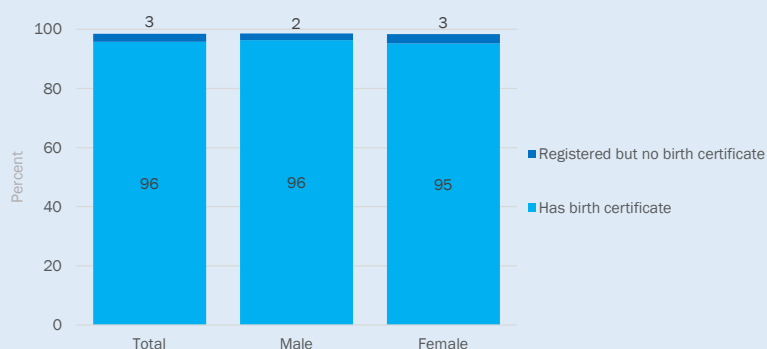
Serbia



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by whether or not they have a birth certificate and by sex

Birth registration for Children Under-Five: SDG 16.9.1

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by whether or not they have a birth certificate and by sex

Key Messages

- Birth registration among children in the general population is high.
- Among children in Roma settlements who are reported to have been registered with civil authorities, 3 percent do not have a birth certificate.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Birth Registration. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.1.1 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Maternal & Newborn Health



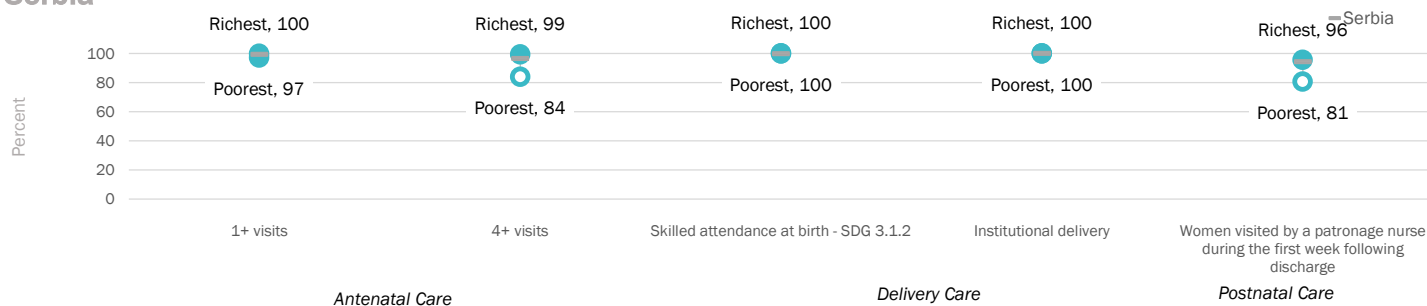
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health



Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Wealth Index Quintiles

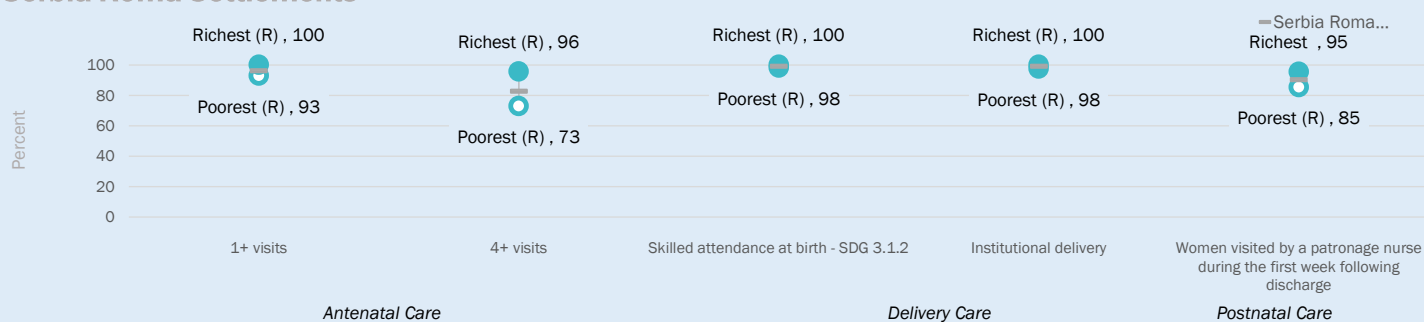
Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (SDG 3.1.2), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, and who were visited by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge, by wealth index quintiles

Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Wealth Index Quintiles

Serbia Roma Settlements



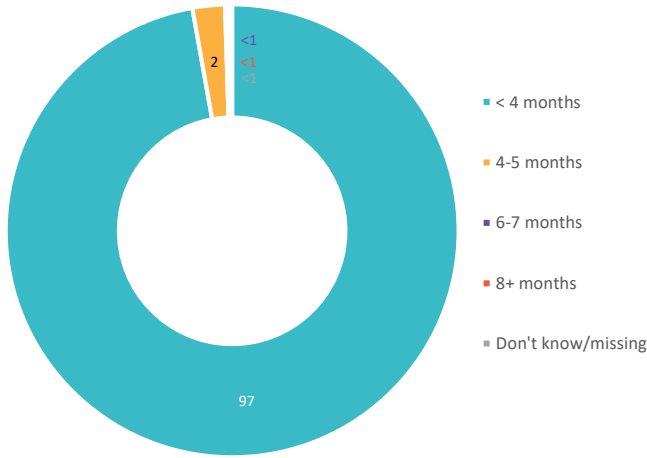
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (SDG 3.1.2), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, and who were visited by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge, by wealth index quintiles

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Average number of visits after birth by a patronage nurse	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
Total	3.8	3.6
Area		
Urban	3.5	4.0
Other	4.1	2.9

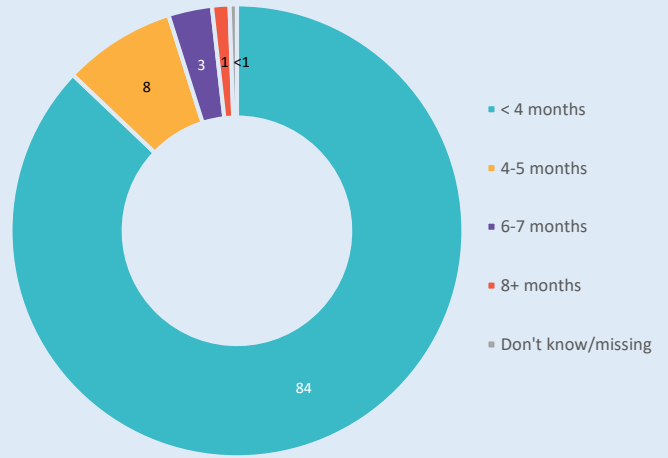
Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit Serbia



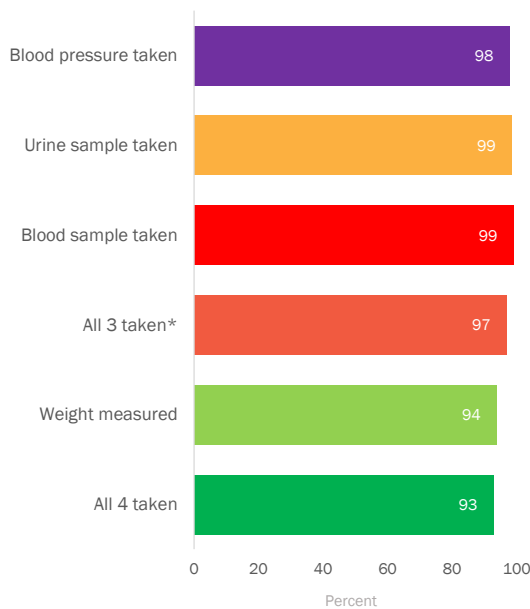
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit Serbia Roma Settlements



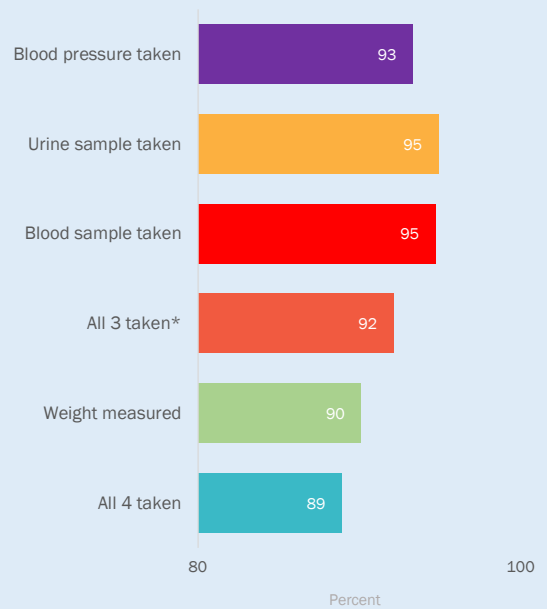
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Content & Coverage of Antenatal Care Services Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, gave urine and blood samples and whose weight has been measured
* "All 3 taken" corresponds to the standard MICS composite indicator "Content of antenatal care"

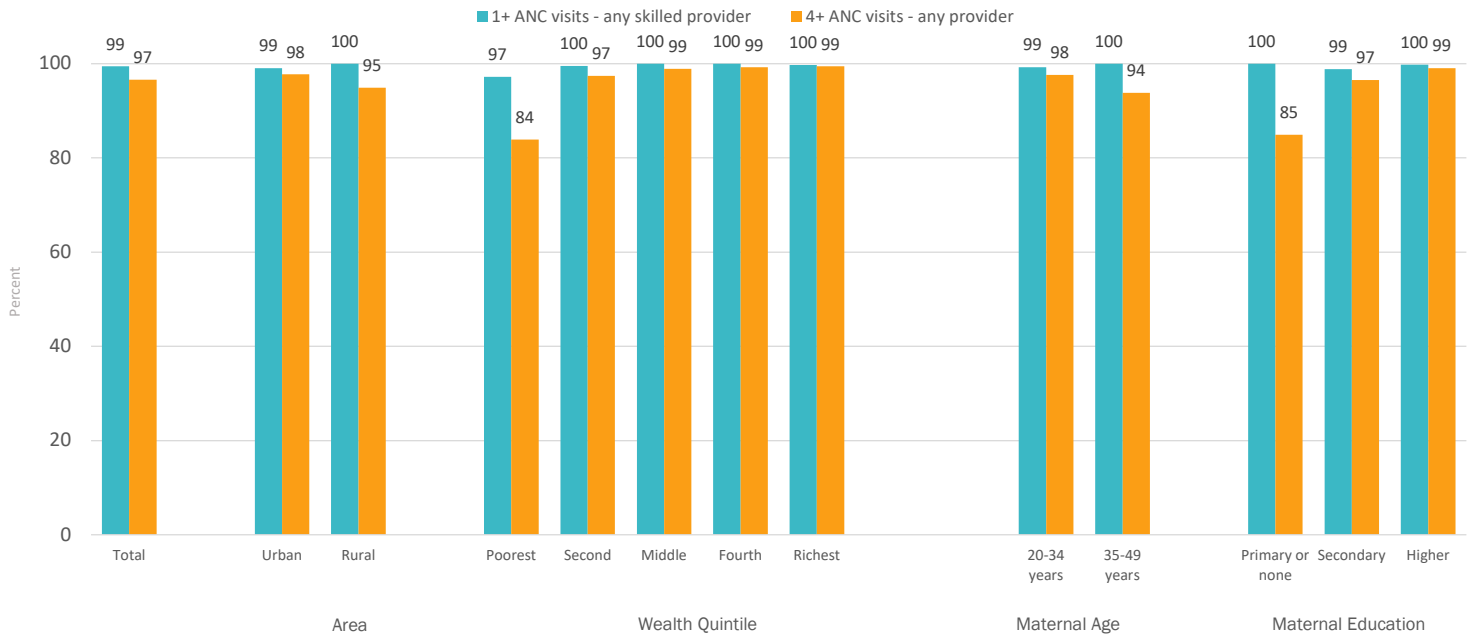
Content & Coverage of Antenatal Care Services Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, gave urine and blood samples and whose weight has been measured
* "All 3 taken" corresponds to the standard MICS composite indicator "Content of antenatal care"

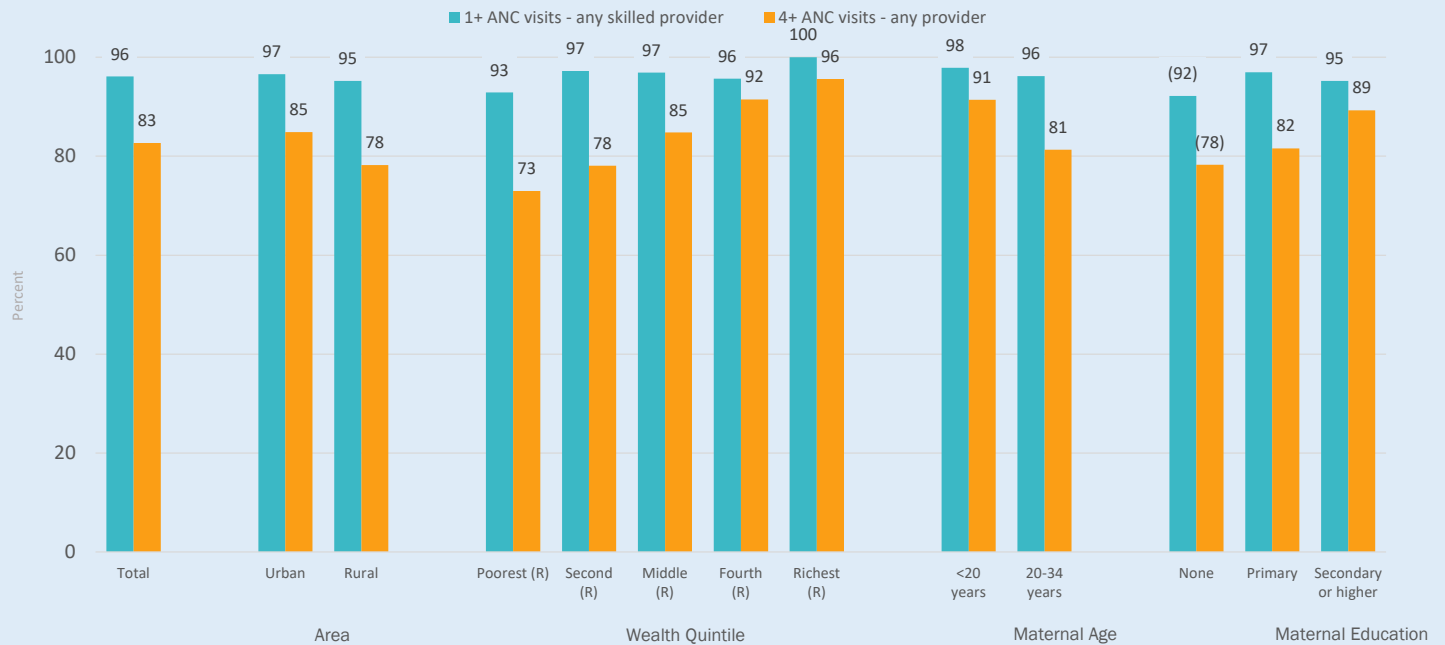
Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

Coverage of Antenatal Care by Various Characteristics Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider
 Figures for women aged less than 20 years are not shown because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Coverage of Antenatal Care by Various Characteristics Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 Figures for women aged 35-49 years are not shown because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics

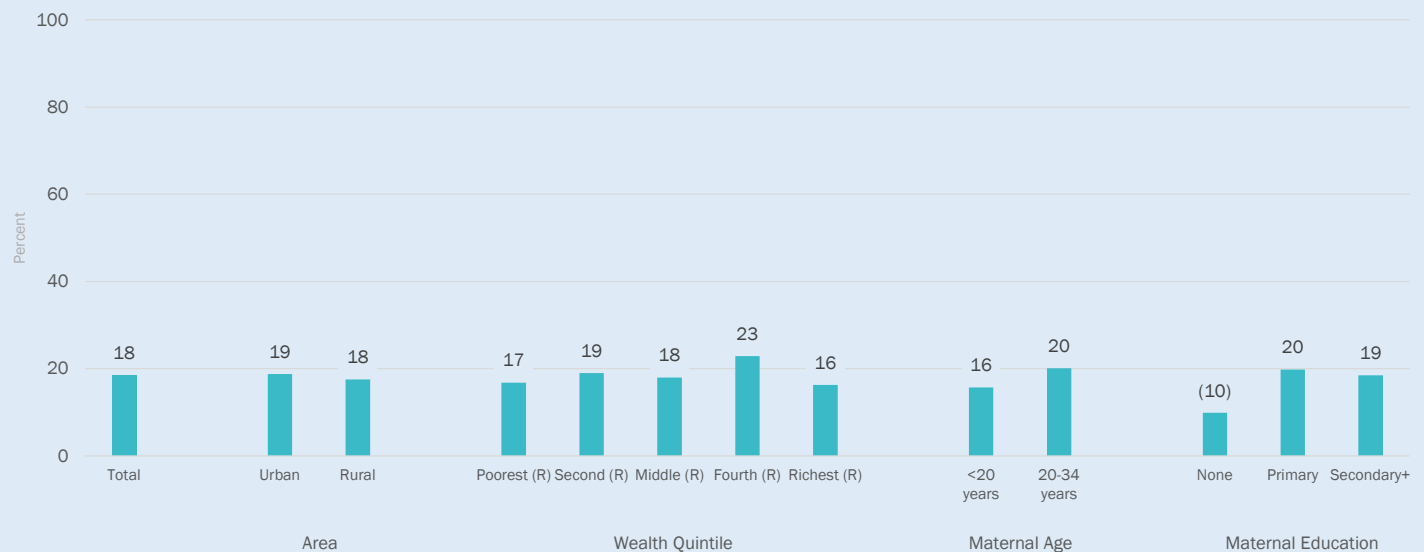
Serbia



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 by various characteristics
 Figures for women aged less than 20 years are not shown because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics

Serbia Roma Settlements



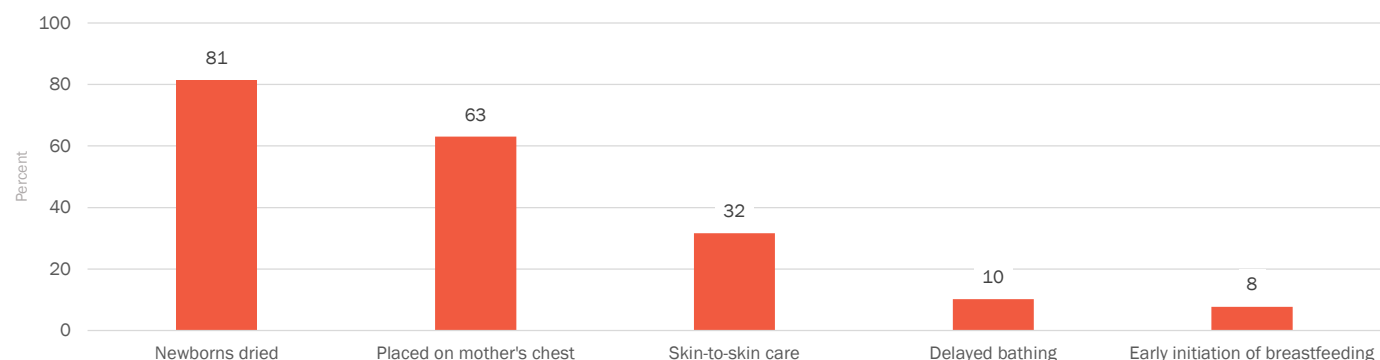
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section by various characteristics
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- Women from the overall population in Serbia, from households in the poorest quintiles and those with lower levels of education, are less likely to have four or more antenatal care visits by a skilled provider compared to the national average.
- The timing of the first antenatal visit for women in Roma settlements is somewhat delayed compared to women in the overall population in Serbia.
- The average number of postnatal visits by patronage nurses to women following delivery is 3.8 in the general population and 3.6 in Roma settlements.
- Repeated visits by any antenatal care provider are less frequent for women in Roma settlements, particularly those in rural areas, poorer quintiles, of lower education levels and in older age groups.
- The percentage of Caesarian sections is high, pointing to the medicalisation of the system. In the general population, Caesarian sections are more likely to be conducted among women living in households in richer quintiles, urban areas and, among women with higher education levels.
- Among the most recent live births in the last 2 years, skin-to-skin care was given in 32 percent of cases among births to women from Roma settlements, and 37 percent in the general population.

Coverage of Newborn Care

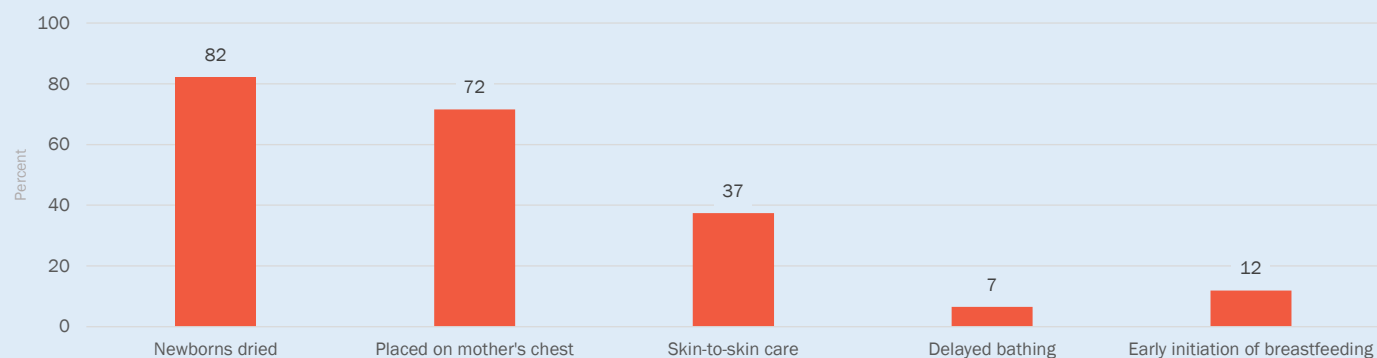
Serbia



Among the most recent live-births in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not; percentage who were given skin to skin contact with mother; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; and percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth.

Coverage of Newborn Care

Serbia Roma Settlements



Among the most recent live-births in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not; percentage who were given skin to skin contact with mother; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; and percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth.

Regional Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade

Region	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery
Serbia	99	97	100	100
Belgrade	100	97	100	100
Vojvodina	100	96	100	100
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100	97	100	100
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98	96	100	100

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Maternal and Newborn Health. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.4.1, TM.4.2, TM.4.2A, TM.4.3, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.8.4 and TC.7.1 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma

Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

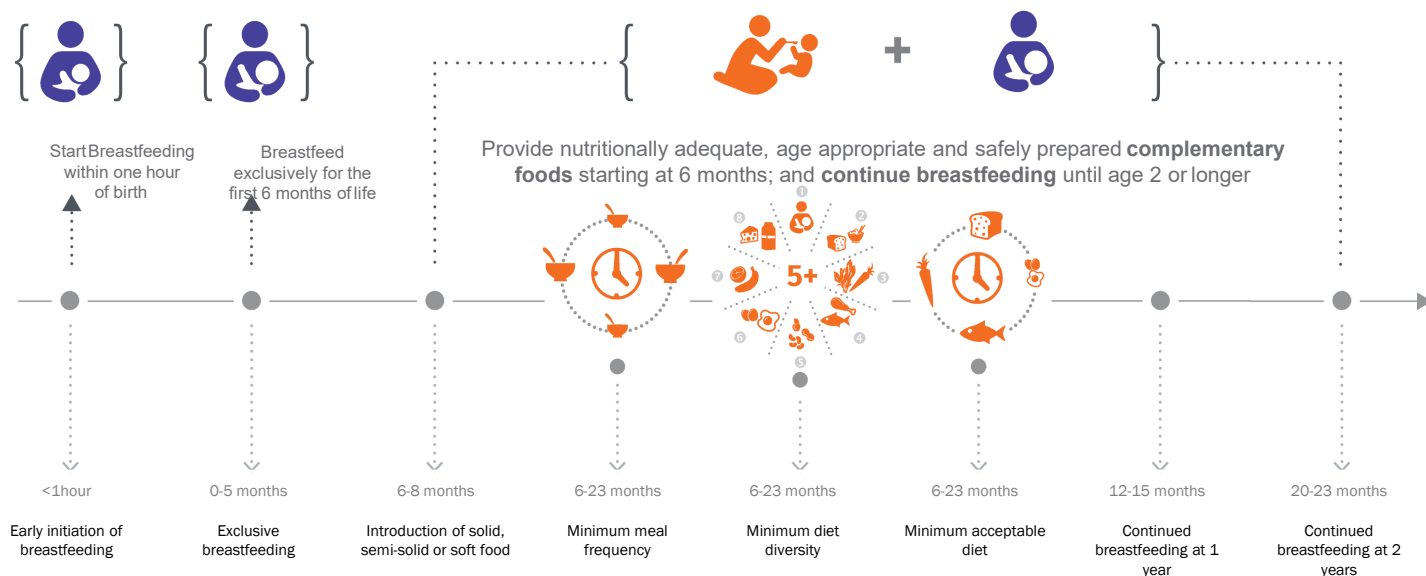
2019

Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

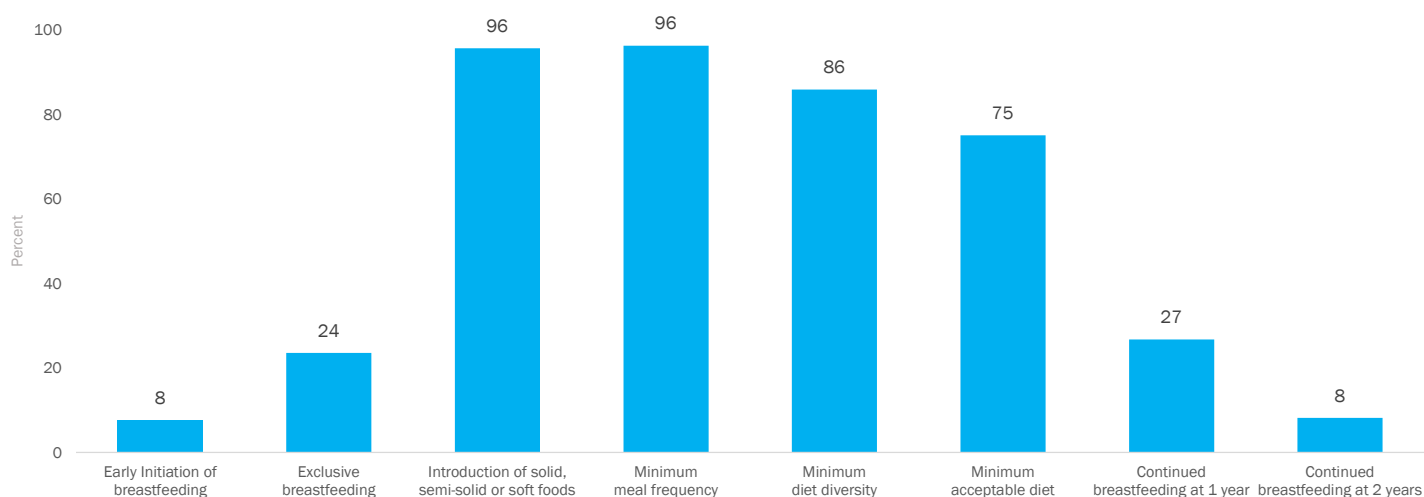


Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

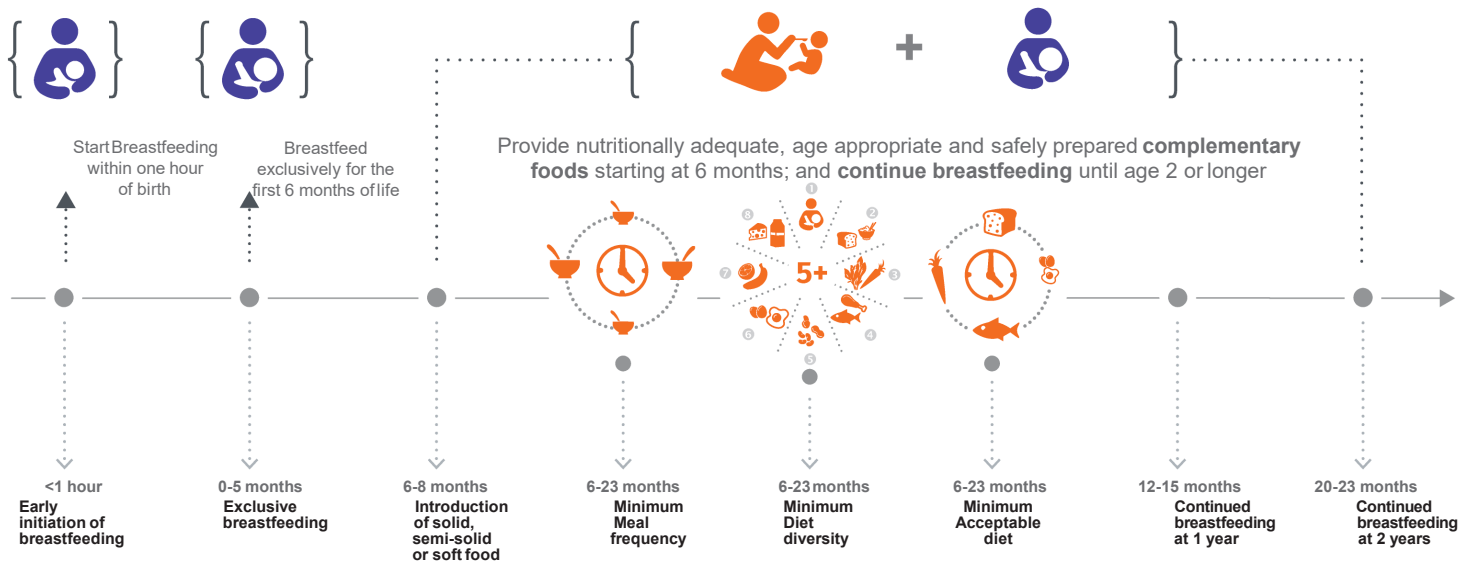
Infant & Young Child Feeding



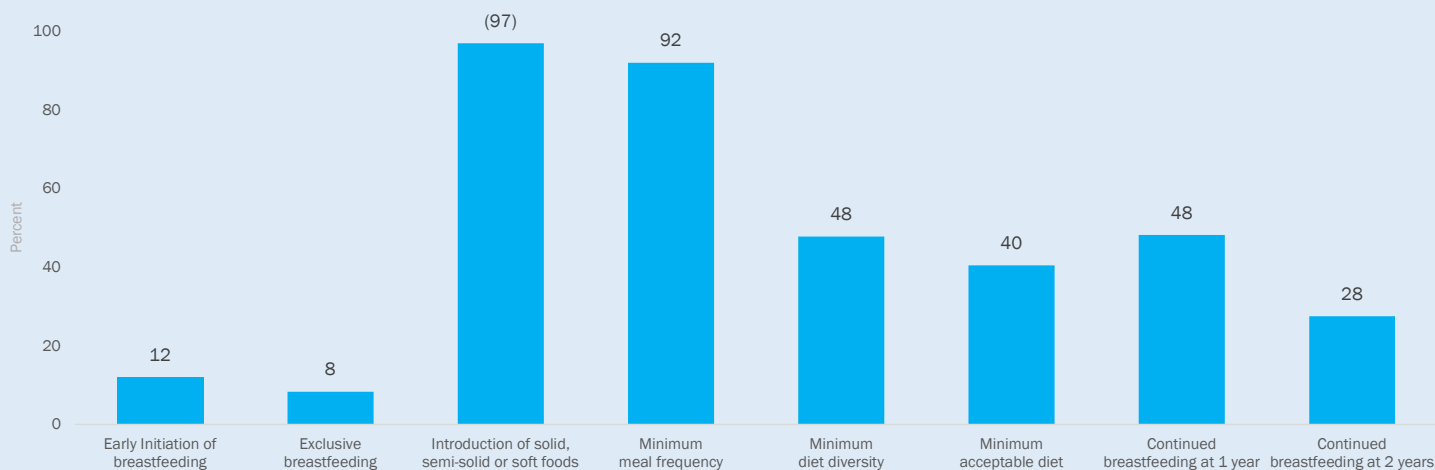
Serbia



Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.



Serbia Roma Settlements



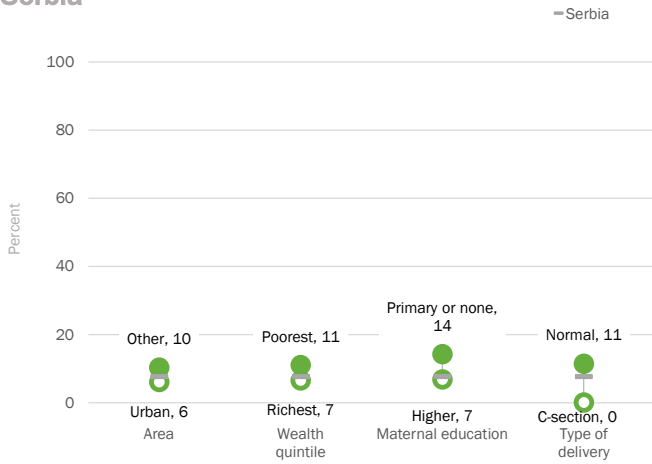
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

Key Messages

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is present among only 8 percent of newborns, and exclusive breastfeeding among 24 percent of infants aged 0-5 months in the overall population of Serbia.
- Continued breastfeeding at 1 year of age is 27 percent among children aged 12-15 months in the overall population in Serbia and 48 percent among children this age living in Roma settlements in Serbia.
- Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6-23 months living in Roma settlements in Serbia is 48 percent, compared to 86 percent for children in the overall population in Serbia.

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding Serbia



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

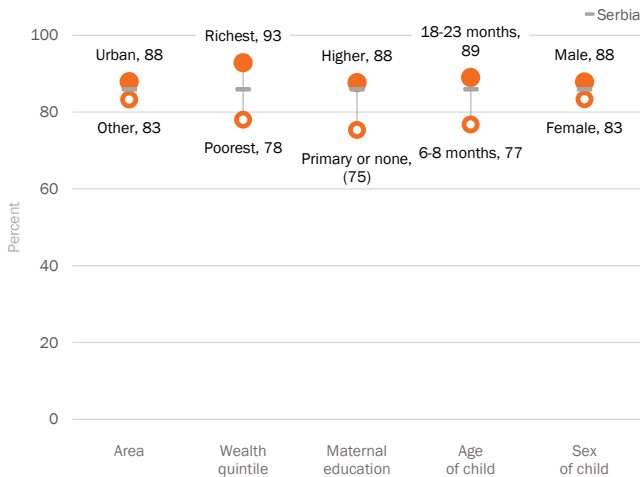
Early Initiation of Breastfeeding Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

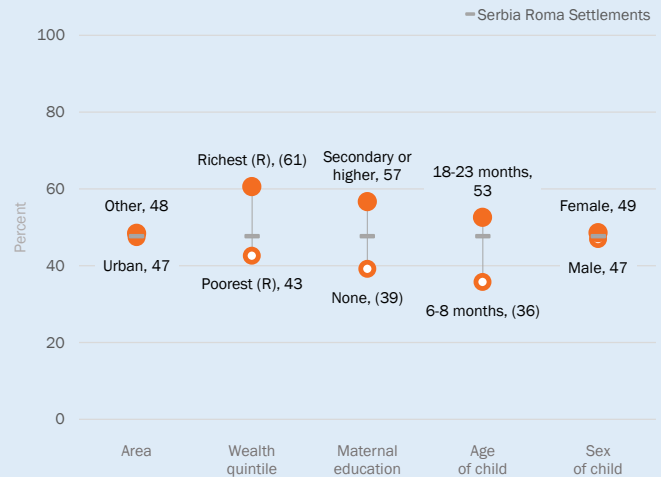
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the Serbia sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements sample, using 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Minimum Diet Diversity Serbia



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

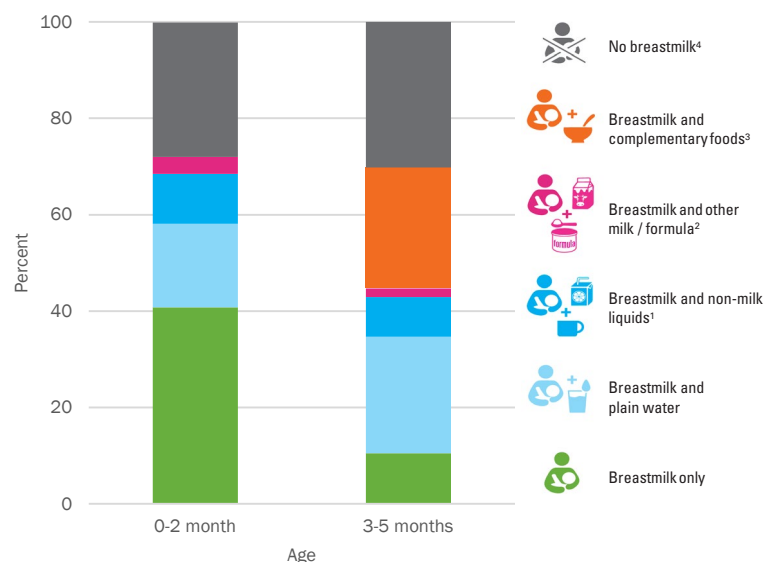
Minimum Diet Diversity Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old Serbia

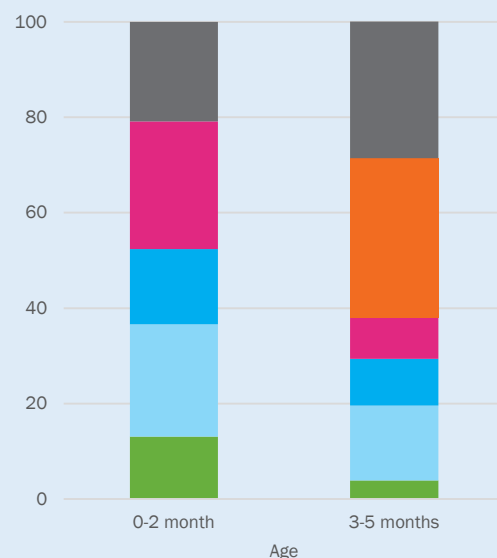


Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk

Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Figures for children age 0-2 months are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk

Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Regional Data

Region	Early Initiation of breastfeeding	Minimum Diet Diversity
Serbia	8	86
Belgrade	10	89
Vojvodina	6	90
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9	83
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6	80

Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, and percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups by geographic region

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.7.1, TC.7.3, TC.7.5, TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Nutritional Status of Children



Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators

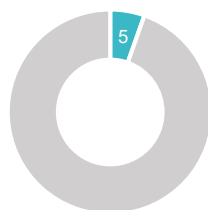


Serbia

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.

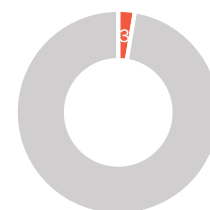


Percentage of children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

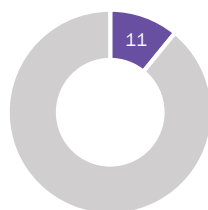


Percentage of children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.

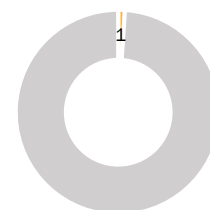


Percentage of children under-5 who are overweight

Underweight



Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



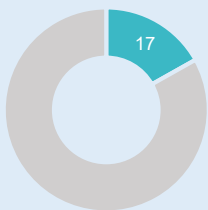
Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight

Serbia Roma Settlements

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.

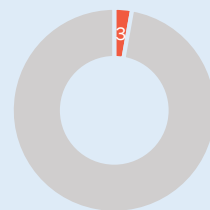


Percentage of children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

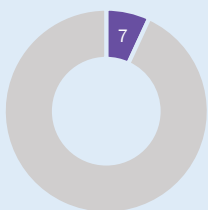


Percentage of children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.

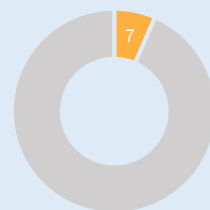


Percentage of children under-5 who are overweight

Underweight



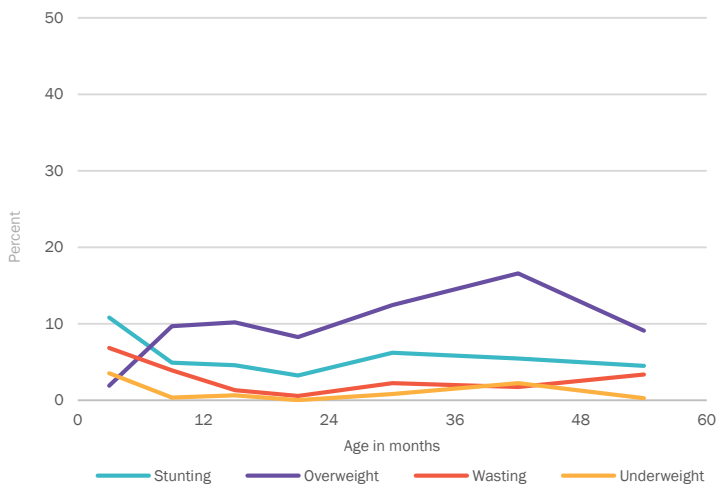
Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight

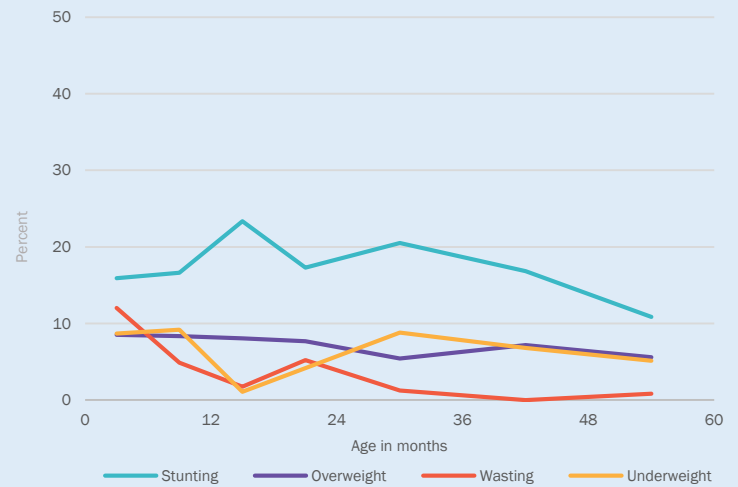
Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators by Age Serbia



Percentage of children who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, by age in months

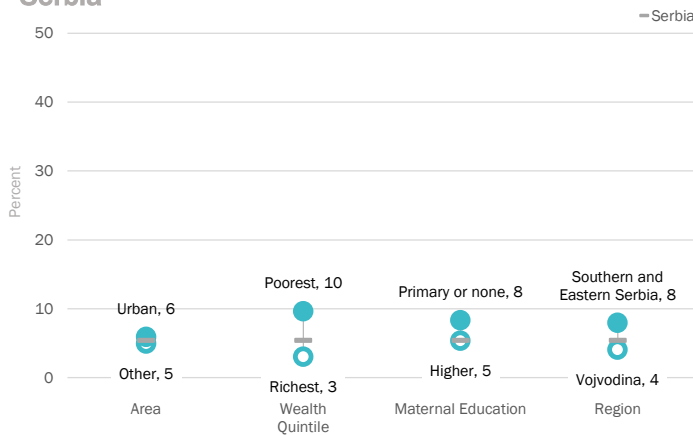
Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators by Age Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, by age in months

Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1 Serbia



Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted, by background characteristics

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted, by background characteristics

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Key Messages

- Stunting in children living in Roma settlements in Serbia has a prevalence rate of 17 percent, and is most evident at the age between 12 and 24 months. It is higher for children living in Roma settlements in Serbia in households belonging to the poorest quintile.
- 11 percent of children under 5 years of age in Serbia are overweight.
- Both underweight and overweight prevalence is observed in Roma children at a rate of 7 percent.

Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2

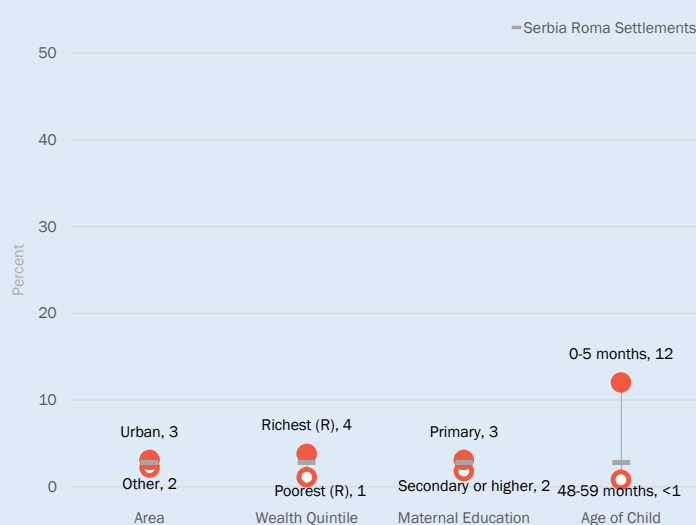
Serbia



Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted, by background characteristics

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Stunting, Overweight & Wasting

Region	Stunting: SDG 2.2.1	Overweight		Wasting	
	% stunted (moderate and severe)	% overweight (moderate and severe, SDG 2.2.2)	% overweight (severe)	% wasted (moderate and severe, SDG 2.2.2)	% wasted (severe)
Serbia	5	11	3	3	1
Belgrade	5	8	2	<1	0
Vojvodina	4	11	1	2	0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5	15	4	2	<1
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8	7	3	7	2

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to the Nutritional Status of Children. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC.8.1 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Early Childhood Development (ECD)

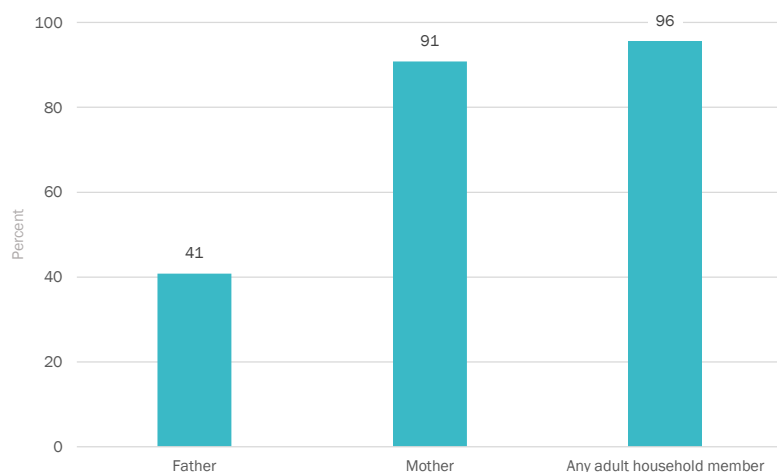


Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Support for Learning



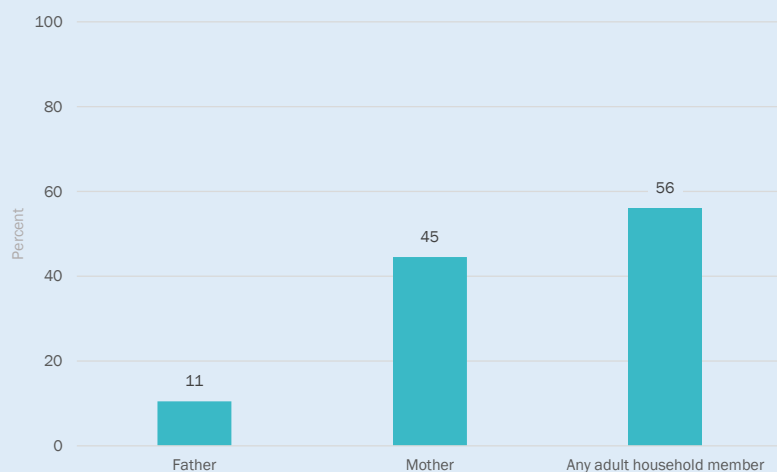
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care Serbia



Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

Early Stimulation & Responsive Care Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

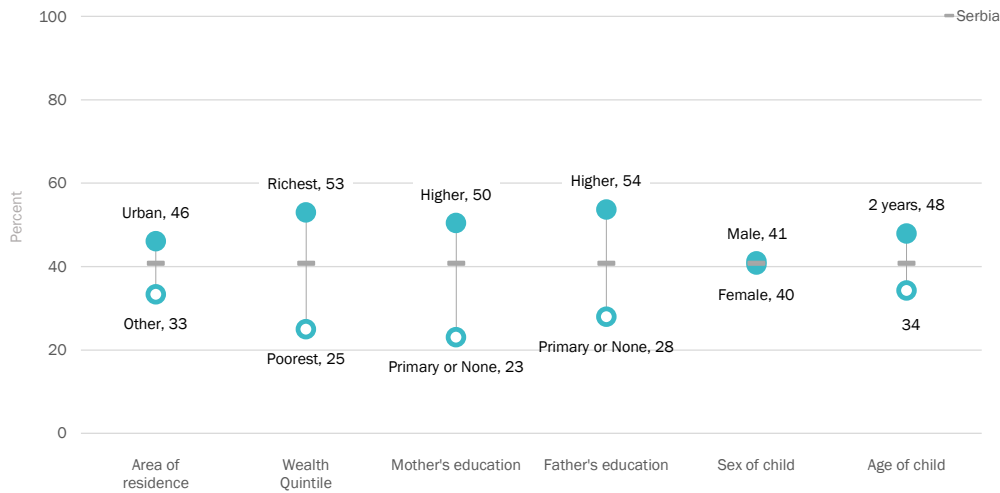
Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. All these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

Children facing a broad range of risk factors including poverty; poor health; high levels of family and environmental stress and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and inadequate care and learning opportunities face inequalities and may fail to reach their developmental potential. Investing in the early years is one of the most critical and cost-effective ways countries can reduce gaps that often place children with low social and economic status at a disadvantage.

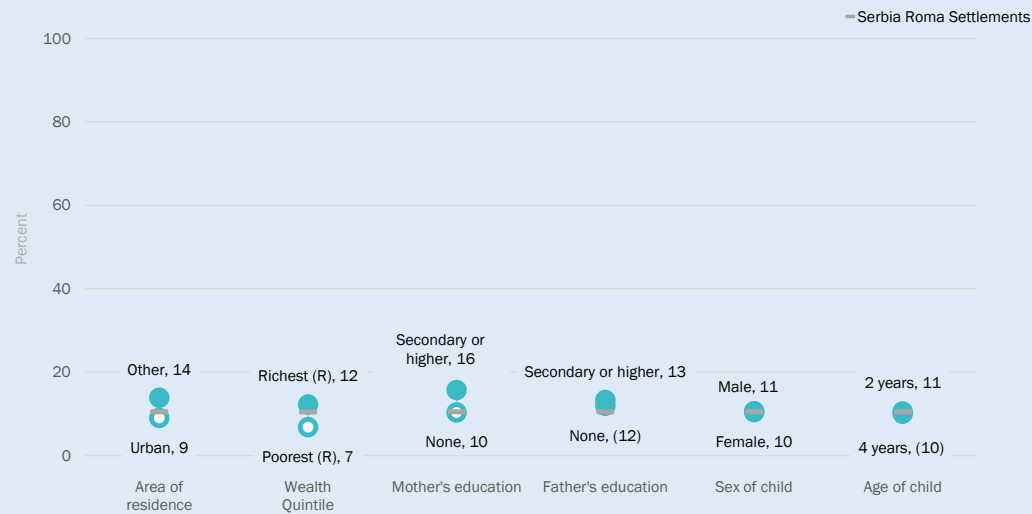
Support for Learning

Children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities Serbia



Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom the father engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by background characteristics

Children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities Serbia Roma Settlements



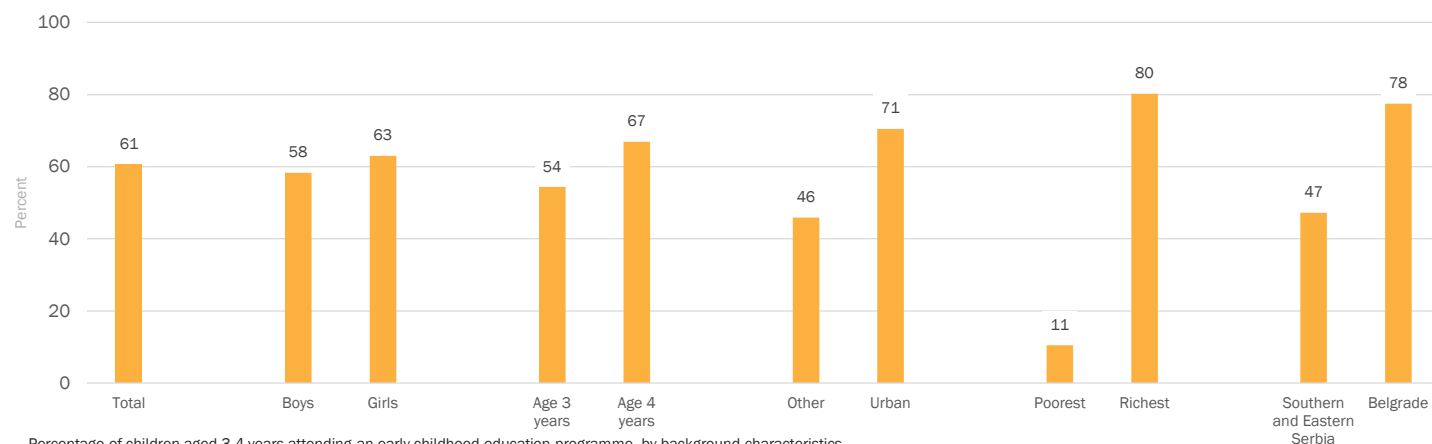
Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with whom the father engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by background characteristics

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

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

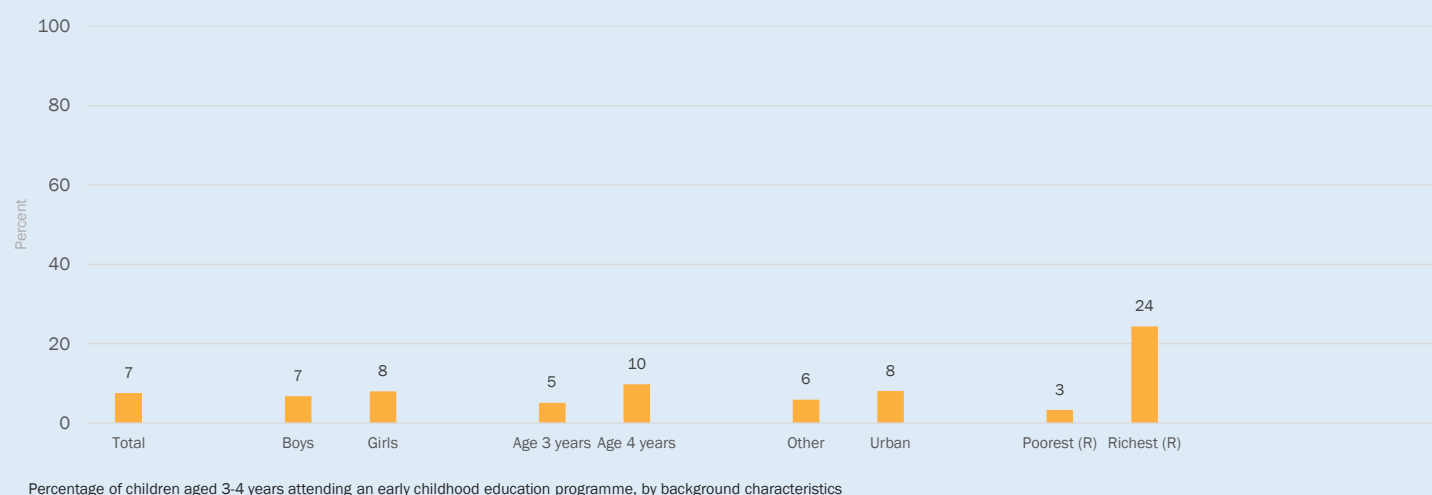
Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes

Serbia



Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes

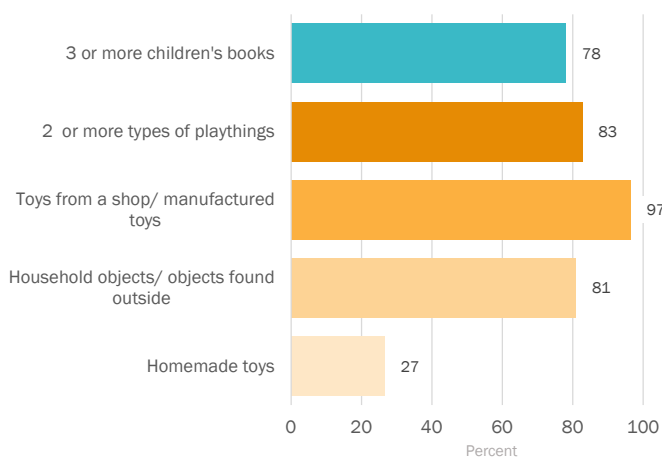
Serbia Roma Settlements



Key Messages

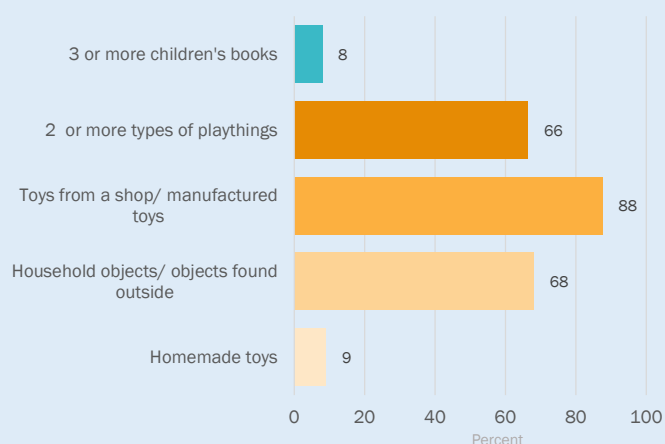
- Early stimulation and responsive care is much more frequently provided by mothers than by fathers.
- Significant differences are observed in the level of attendance at early childhood education programmes among the children in the general population and those living in Roma settlements. Further differences are evident between the poorest and richest households in both surveys, and in the general population between urban and other areas.
- The prevalence of inadequate supervision of children aged under 5 for children in the general population in Serbia and children from Roma settlements in Serbia is similar.
- The availability of reading materials among children under the age of 5 living in Roma settlements is very limited compared to their peers from the general population.
- The literacy-numeracy domain is below the national average for other domains (physical, learning, socio-emotional) of early child development among all children aged 3-4 years in Serbia.

Access to Play & Learning Materials Serbia



Percentage of children under age five according to their access to play and learning materials

Access to Play & Learning Materials Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children under age five according to their access to play and learning materials

Inadequate supervision of children

Region	Left In Inadequate supervision
Serbia	4
Belgrade	2
Vojvodina	2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3

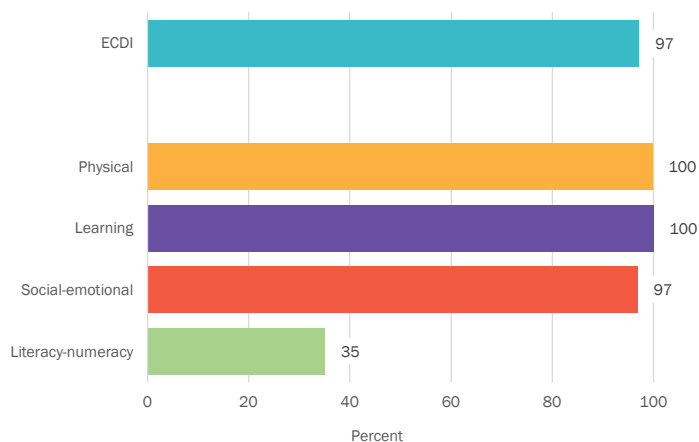
Percentage of children under age five left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week, by region

Inadequate supervision of children In Roma Settlements In Serbia:

3 percent

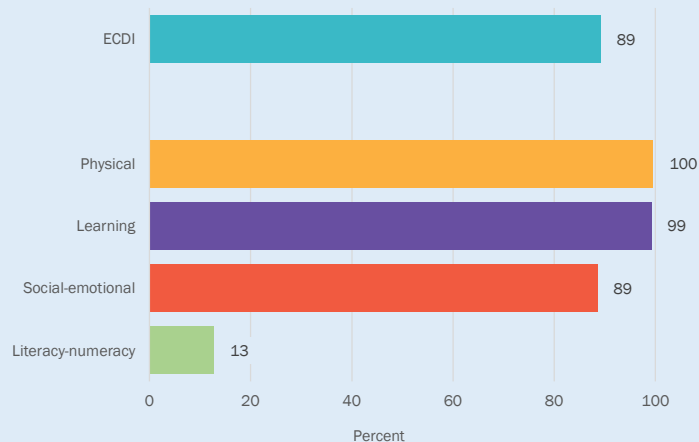
Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

ECDI: Total Score & Domains, SDG 4.2.1 Serbia



ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

ECDI: Total Score & Domains, SDG 4.2.1 Serbia Roma Settlements

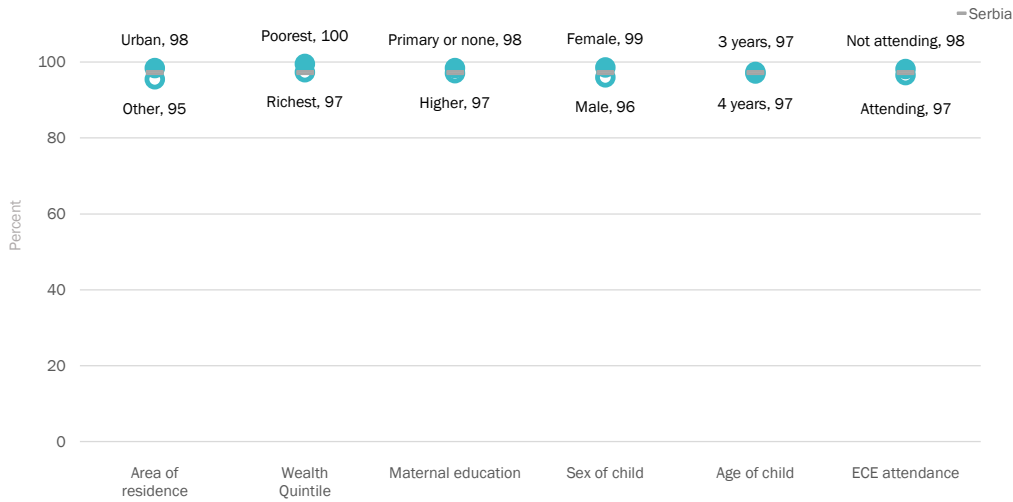


ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

ECDI: Disaggregates

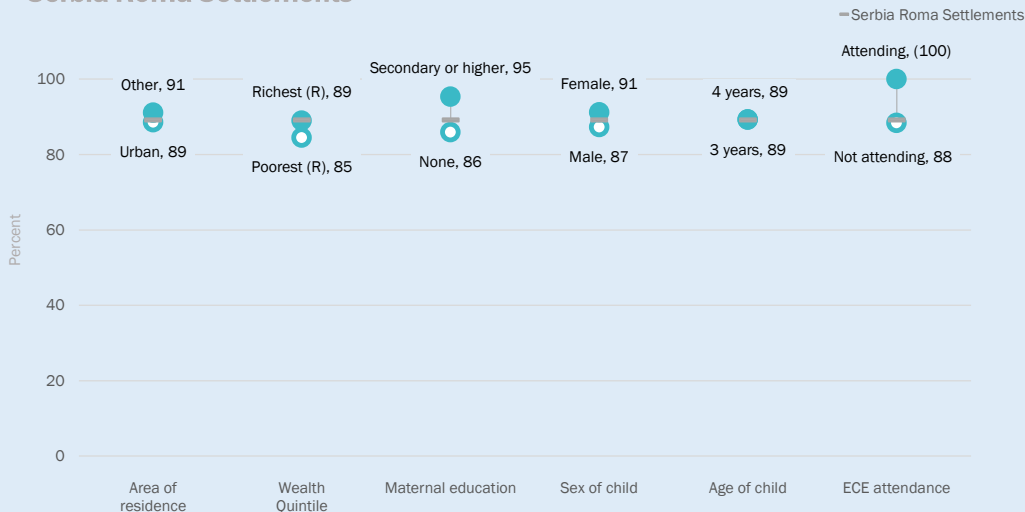
Serbia



Development Index; percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four component domains (literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning), by background characteristics
ECE = early childhood education

ECDI: Disaggregates

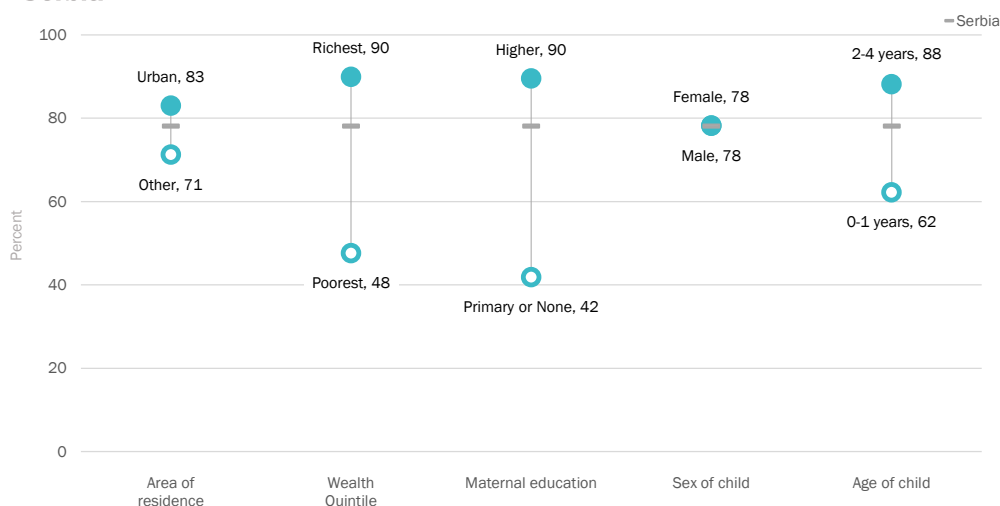
Serbia Roma Settlements



Development Index; percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four component domains (literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning), by background characteristics
ECE = early childhood education

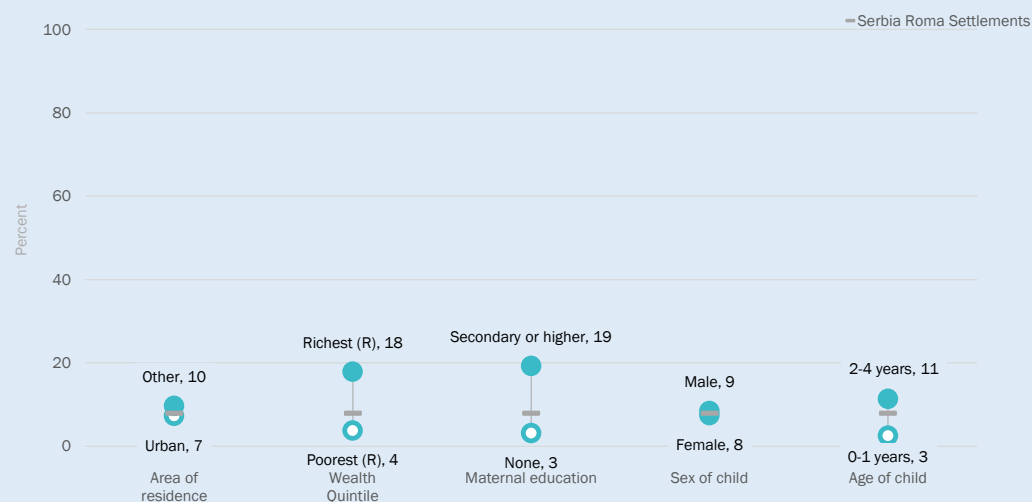
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Children living in households that have for the child 3 or more children's books Serbia



Percentage of children under age 5 living in households that have 3 or more children's books for the child, by background characteristics

Children living in households that have for the child 3 or more children's books Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children under age 5 living in households that have 3 or more children's books for the child, by background characteristics

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Early Childhood Development (ECD). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.10.1, LN.1.1, TC.10.2, TC.10.3 and TC.11.1 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

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Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements 2019



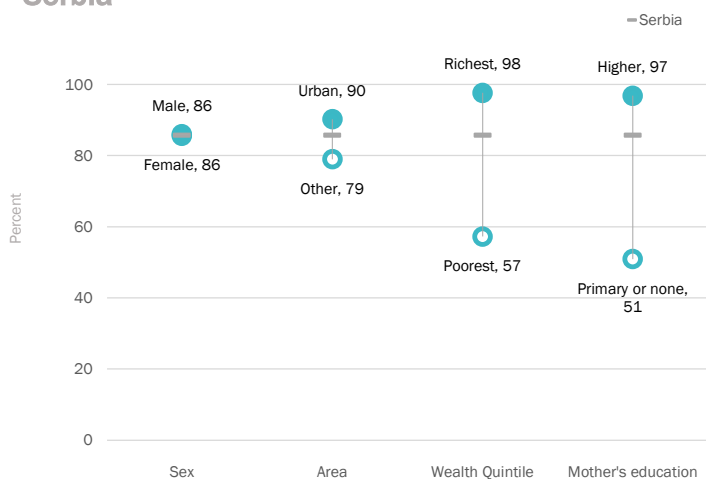
Learning Environment at Home & Parental Involvement

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Learning Environment at Home

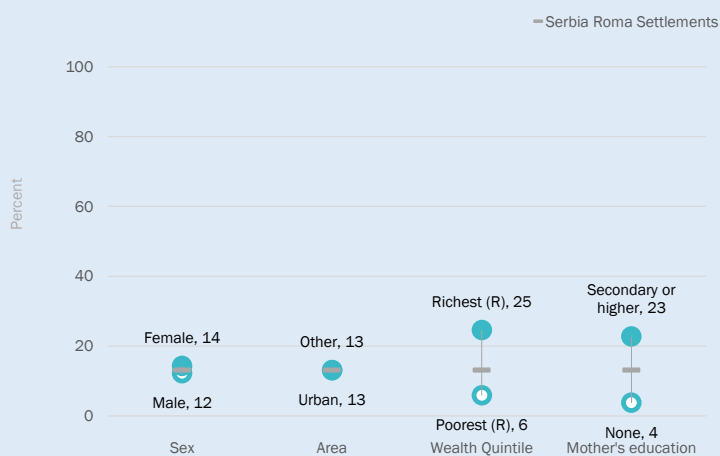


Access to Books at Home Serbia



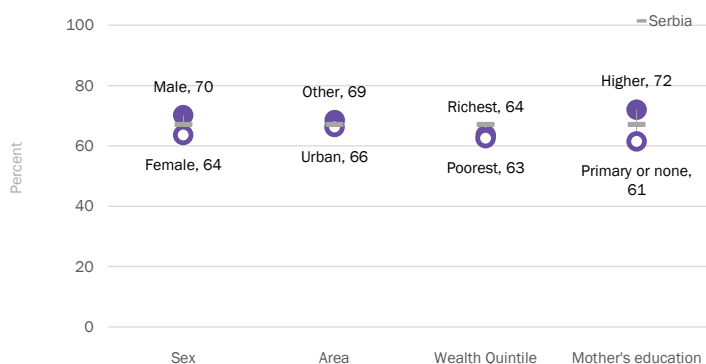
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read at home, by background characteristics

Access to Books at Home Serbia Roma Settlements



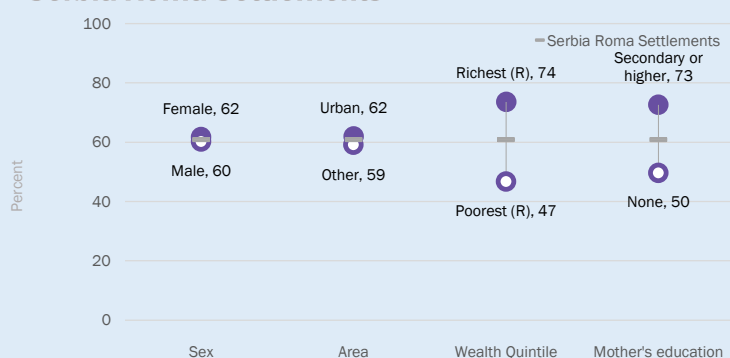
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read at home, by background characteristics

Help with Homework Serbia



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who receive help with homework, among those attending school who have homework, by background characteristics

Help with Homework Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who receive help with homework, among those attending school who have homework, by background characteristics

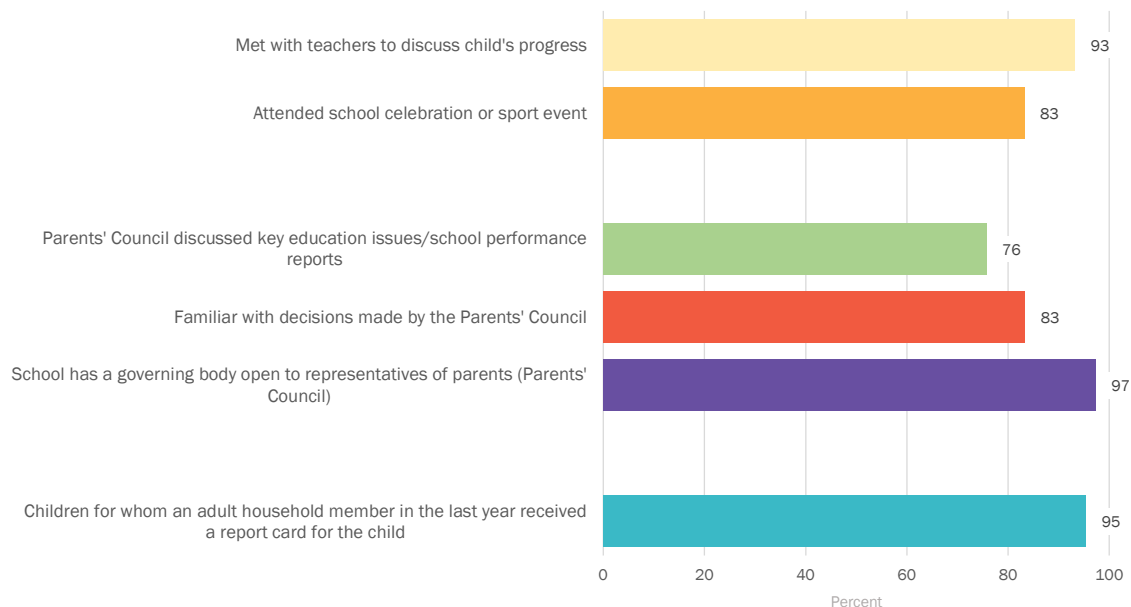
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the Serbia sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements sample, using 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Parental Involvement: Support for learning at School

Serbia

Involvement by adult in school activities in last year

Awareness by adult of school management in last year

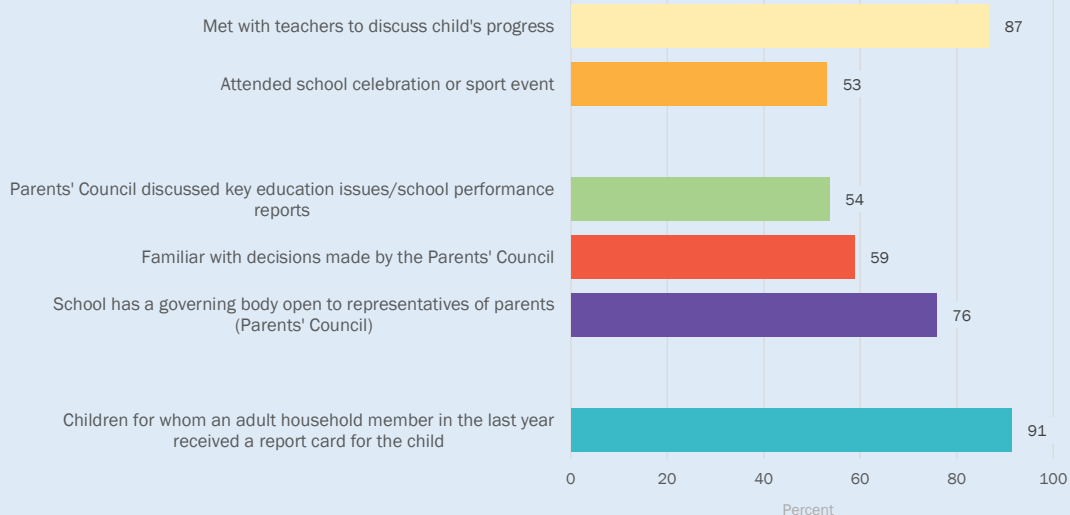


Parental Involvement: Support for learning at School

Serbia Roma Settlements

Involvement by adult in school activities in last year

Awareness by adult of school management in last year



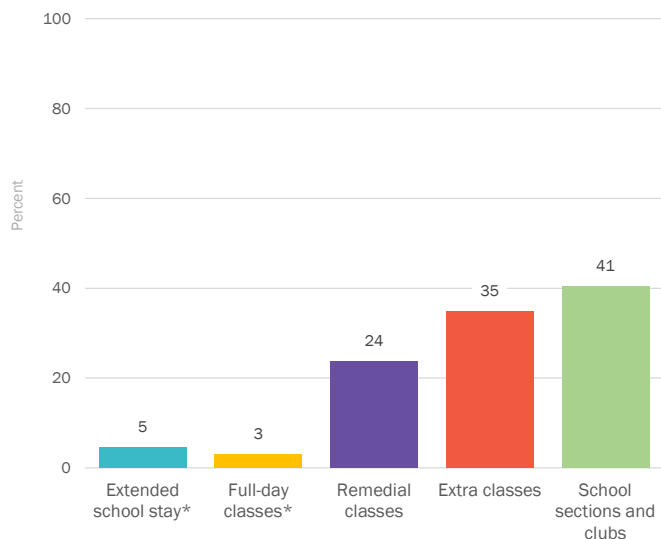
Key Messages

- Learning environment at home is less favourable in Roma settlements only 13 percent of children aged 7-14 years from these settlements have 3 or more books to read at home which is significantly less than children from the general population (86 percent). Similar proportions of children from both surveys receive help with homework at home.
- Awareness of school management and involvement in school activities among parents/caregivers follows a similar pattern for children in the general population and those living in Roma settlements, with the percentage being lower for children from Roma settlements. The biggest differences in

- the involvement of adults in school activities in the last year are for attending school celebrations and sport events (30 percentage points) and being informed with decisions made by the Parents' council (24 percentage points).
- 41 percent of children aged 7-14 years from the general population that attend school, participate in sections and clubs, and this is more often the case with girls, children from households from wealthier quintiles and where the mother has a higher level of education. Only 20 percent of children this age from Roma settlements that attend school, attend school sections and clubs.
- Among school-related activities that were

paid for by the household, those most often attended by children from the general population were sports activities (44 percent), followed by foreign language lessons (16 percent) and private lessons (15 percent). Sports are less often attended by girls, children in areas other than urban, children from Southern and Eastern Serbia, those coming from poorest households and where the mother has a lower level of education. The percentage of children from Roma settlements attending sports and other school-related activities are negligible.

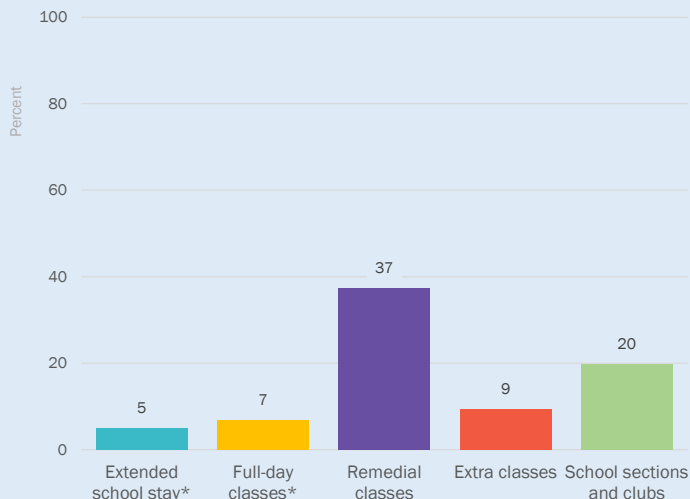
Free of charge school-related activities Serbia



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge

*Extended school stay and full-day classes refer to children attending primary school grades 1-4

Free of charge school-related activities Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge

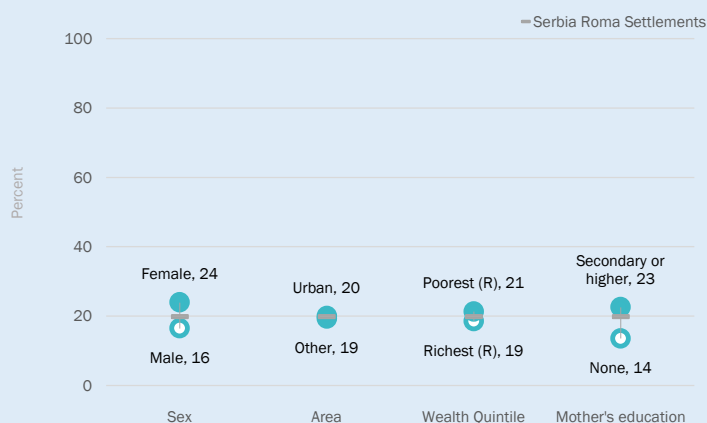
*Extended school stay and full-day classes refer to children attending primary school grades 1-4

School section and clubs activities Serbia



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school sections and clubs (free of charge)

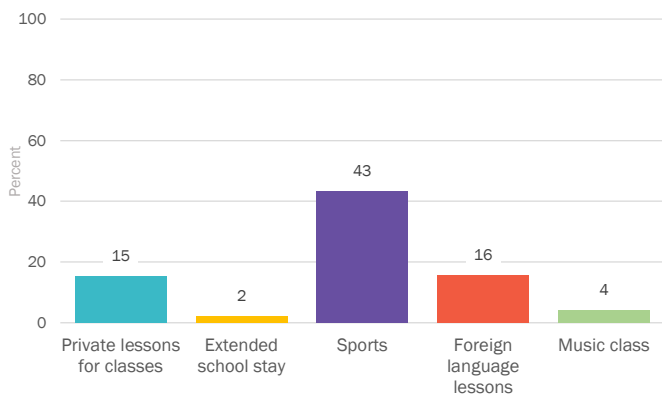
School section and clubs activities Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school sections and clubs (free of charge)

Paid school-related activities

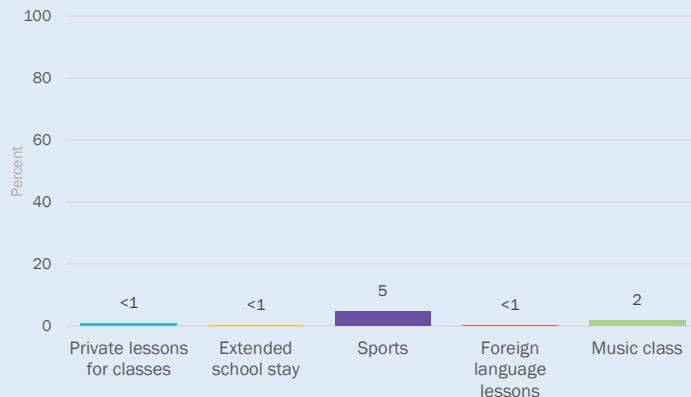
Serbia



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household

Paid school-related activities

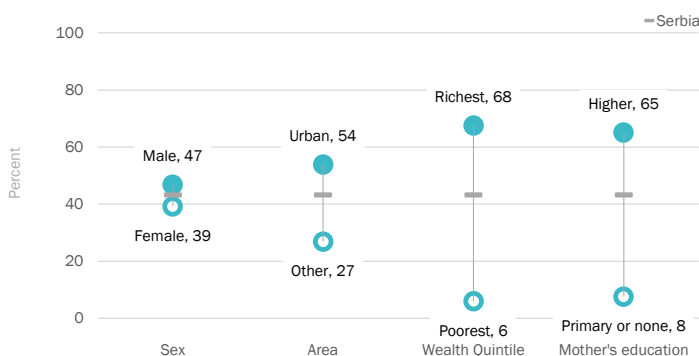
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household

Sports activities in school

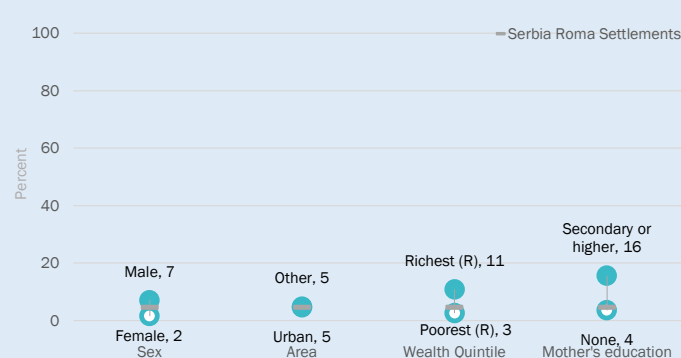
Serbia



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related sports activities paid for by the household

Sports activities in school

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 7-14 years attending school who are participating in school-related sports activities paid for by the household

Regional Data Participation in school-related activities

Region	School section and clubs (free of charge)	Sports (paid for by the household)
Serbia	41	43
Belgrade	41	59
Vojvodina	44	42
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37	44
Southern and Eastern Serbia	41	27

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Learning Environment at Home and Parental Involvement. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.3.1, LN.3.3 and LN.3.4 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey

Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Education



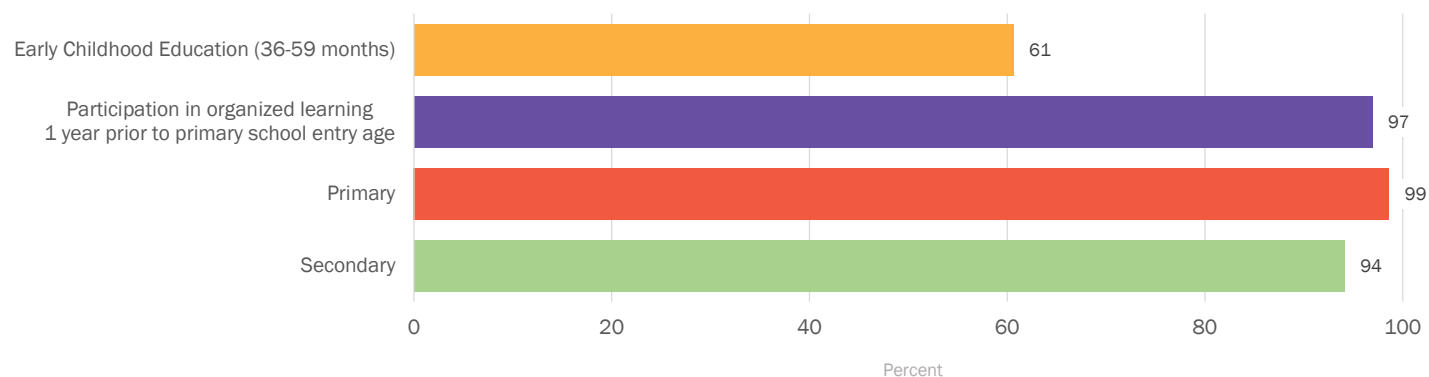
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Attendance Rates & Inequalities



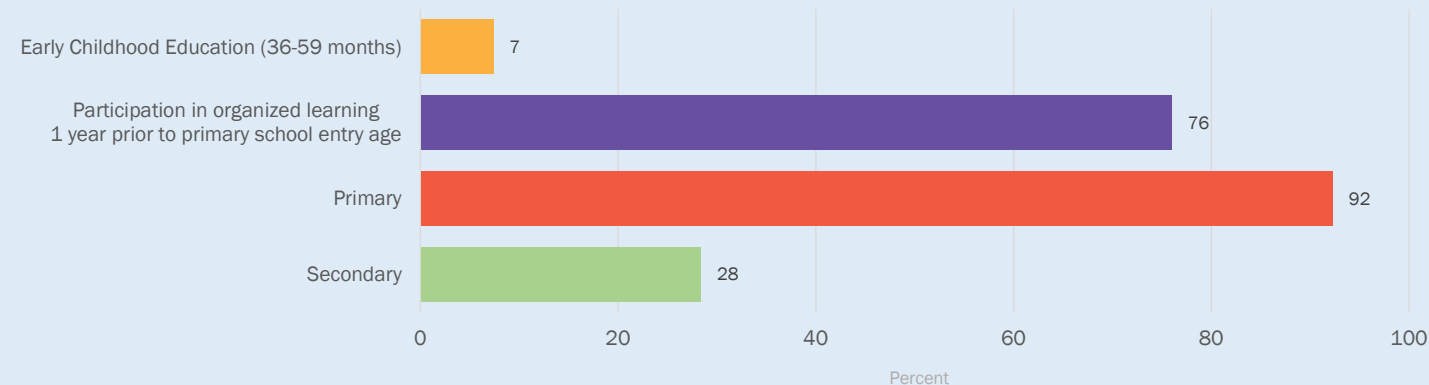
School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Serbia



School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Serbia Roma Settlements



Unless explicitly stated, findings for primary and secondary education are presented according to the national education system classification.

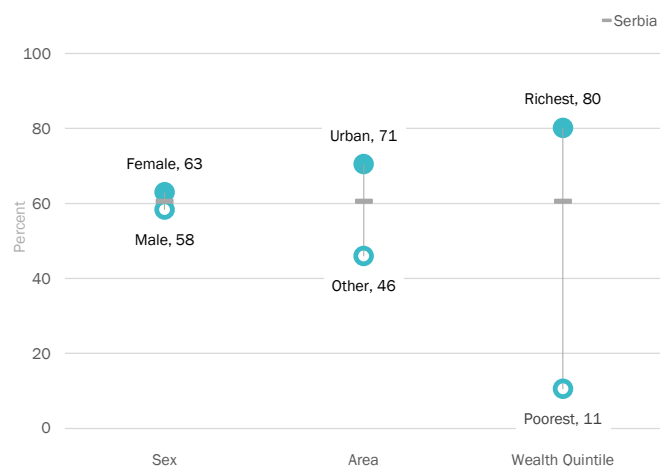
The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-17 years).

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 14-17 years).

Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, for children born after 1998 (i.e. all findings shown in this snapshot) age at the start of primary school has been recalculated and refers to age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

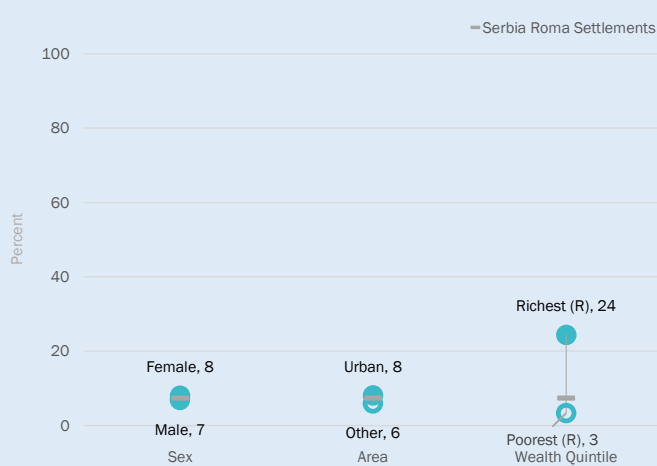
Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education Serbia



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

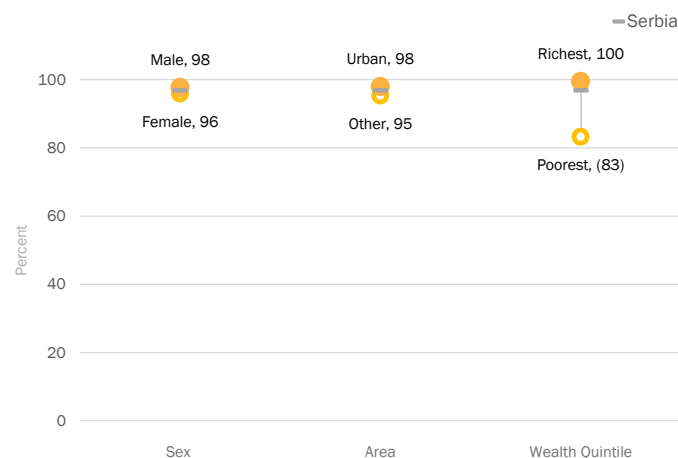
Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education Serbia Roma Settlements*



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2 Serbia



Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

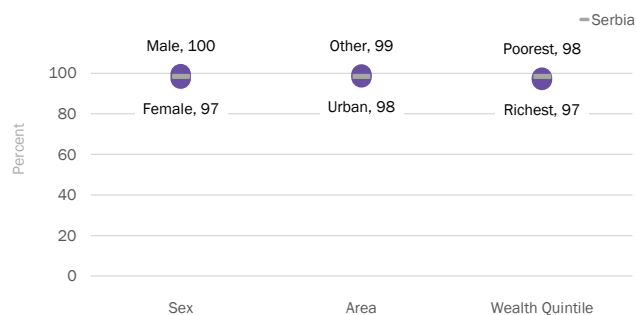
Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

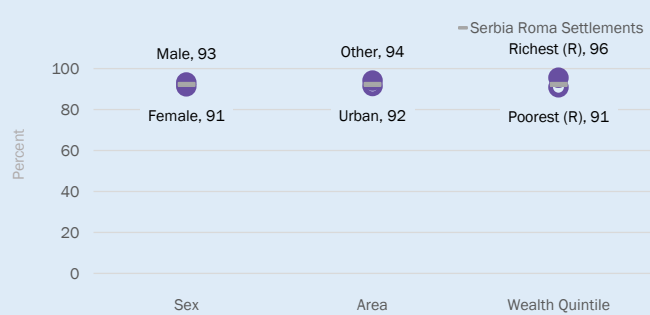
Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate Serbia



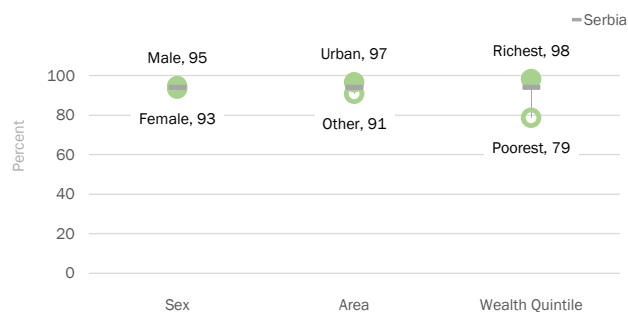
Percentage of children of primary school age who are attending primary or secondary school

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate Serbia Roma Settlements



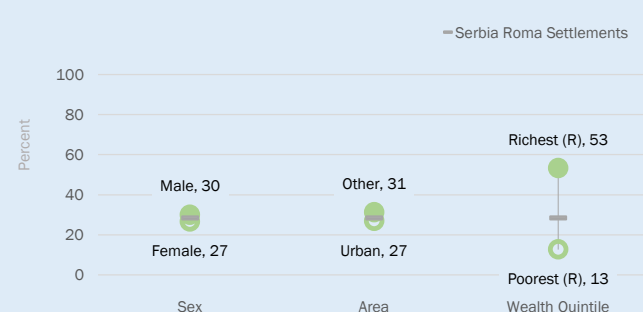
Percentage of children of primary school who are attending primary or secondary school

Adjusted Secondary School Net Attendance Rate Serbia



Percentage of children of secondary school age who are attending secondary school or higher

Adjusted Secondary School Net Attendance Rate Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children of secondary school age who are attending secondary school or higher

Regional Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

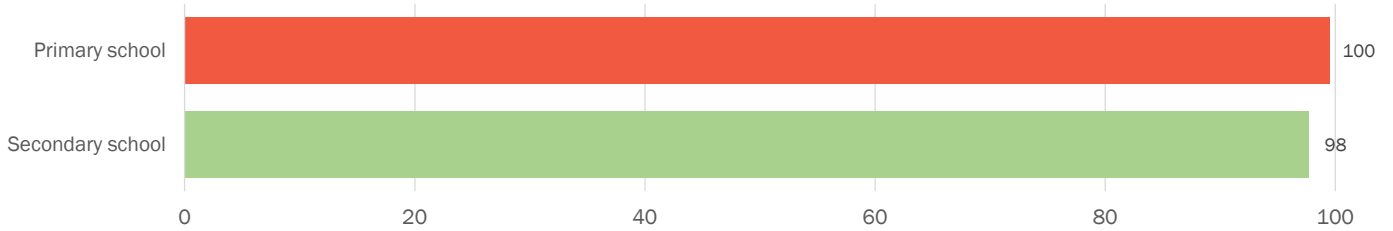
Region	Early Childhood Education	Participation rate in organized learning	Primary school	Secondary school
Serbia	61	97	99	94
Belgrade	78	94	100	95
Vojvodina	60	95	96	94
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56	99	100	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	47	99	98	92

Key Messages

- Attendance rate in early childhood education (36-59 months) in the overall population in Serbia is low, particularly for children coming from “other” areas, poorest households and South and East Serbia.
- Across regions, school attendance rates are high for both primary and secondary level (94% and higher). However, disparity around the socioeconomic line persists with children from the poorest quintile and Roma children having attendance rates much lower than the national average (79 percent and 61 percent, respectively).
- Attendance rates for children from Roma settlements are lower compared to the national average at all three levels, particularly at the level of early childhood education (7 percent).
- Transition rates to secondary education are significantly lower for children coming from poorest households and for those coming from Roma settlements.
- Completion rates for primary and secondary education in the general population are high, while these rates are significantly lower for children coming from Roma settlements.

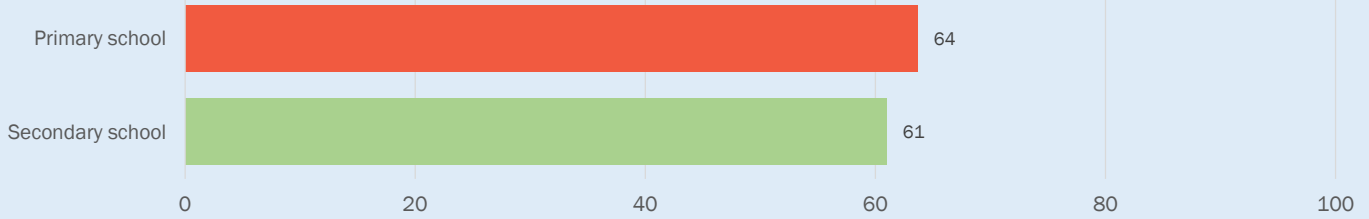
Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2

Serbia



Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education

Serbia Roma Settlements

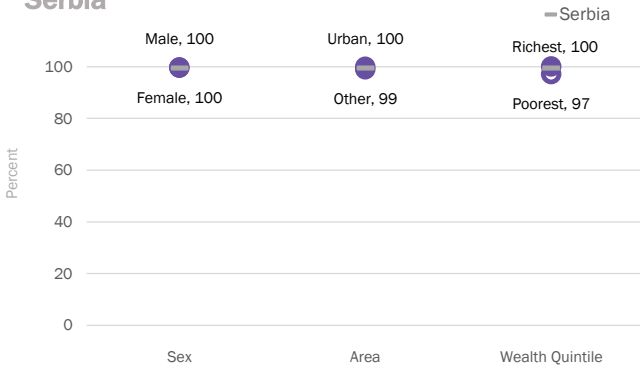


Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education

Inequalities in Completion Rates

Primary School

Serbia



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Primary School

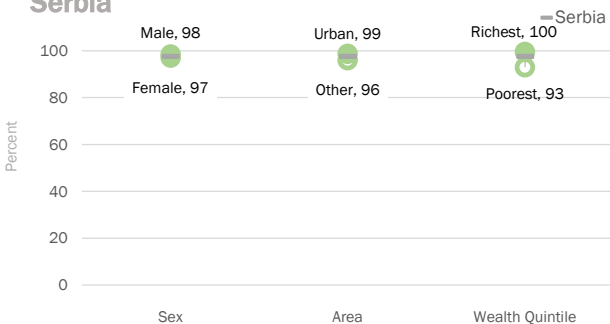
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Secondary School

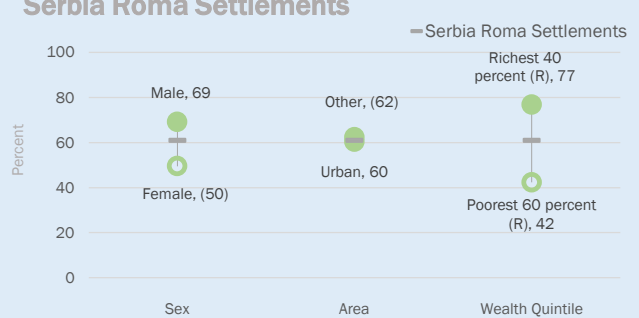
Serbia



Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of secondary school who have completed secondary education

Secondary School

Serbia Roma Settlements

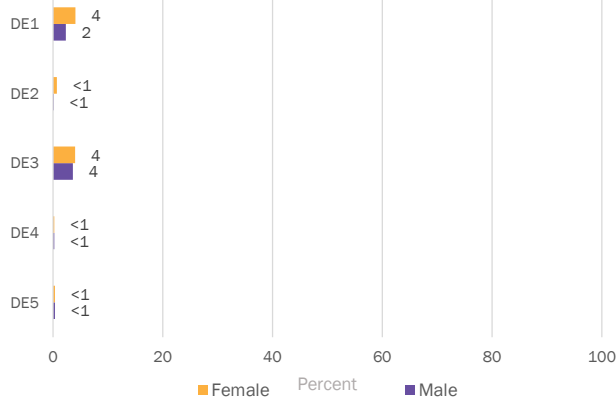


Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of secondary school who have completed secondary education

The poorest 60 percent represents the combined bottom three wealth quintiles, while the richest 40 percent, the top two wealth quintiles
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education Serbia



Dimension 1: Children not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education

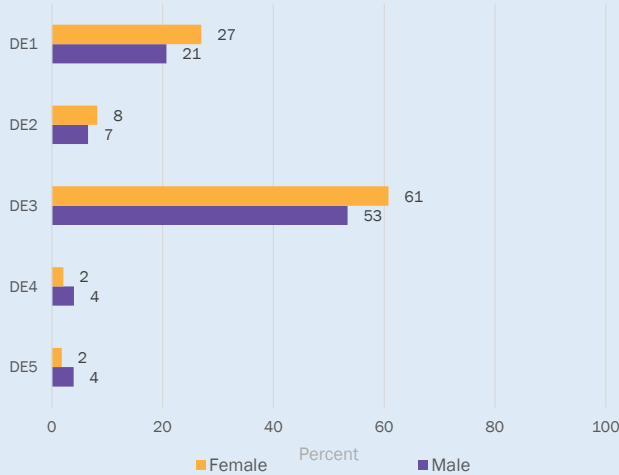
Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 3: Children of secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school or higher

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education Serbia Roma Settlements



Dimension 1: Children not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

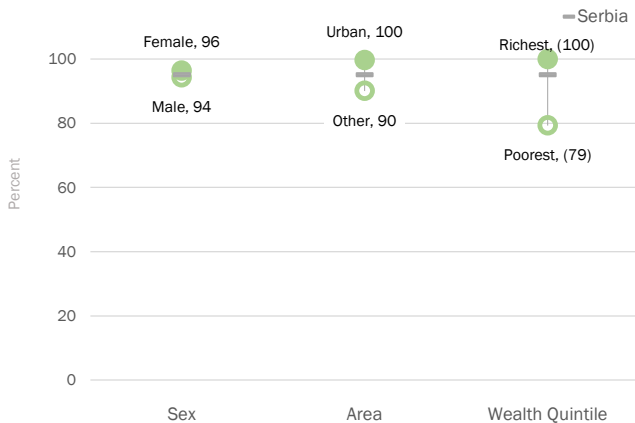
Dimension 3: Children of secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school or higher

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Inequalities in Gross intake and effective transition rates

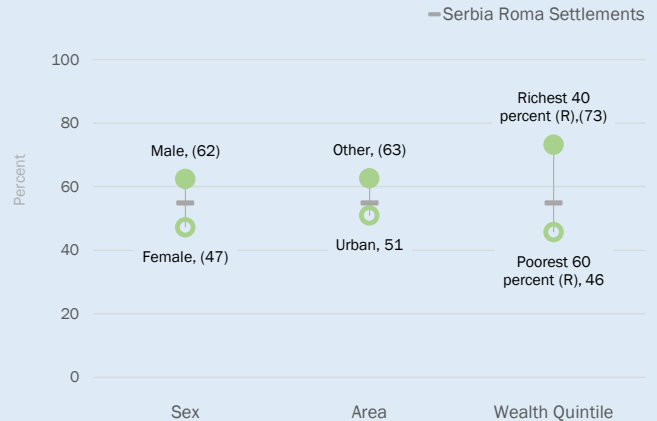
Effective transition rate to secondary school Serbia



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

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

Effective transition rate to secondary school Serbia Roma Settlements



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

The poorest 60 percent represents the combined bottom three wealth quintiles, while the richest 40 percent, the top two wealth quintiles

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

SDG Summary for Education (ISCED)

Serbia

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	100%	100%	98%
4.1.5	LN.6a,b,c	Out-of-school rate	<1%	<1%	4%
4.1.6	LN.10a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade	<1%	<1%	<1%
4.5.1	LN.11a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	0.96	0.99	0.99
4.5.1	LN.11b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	1.04	0.97	0.80
4.5.1	LN.11c	Area Parity Indices (other/urban)	1.03	1.00	0.94
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	97%	98%	96%

These indicators are calculated based on the classification of primary and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). The national primary education level is split into primary (grades 1-4) and lower secondary education (grades 5-8). Upper secondary education (grades 1-4) corresponds to the national classification of secondary school.

SDG Summary for Education (ISCED)

Serbia Roma Settlements

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	89%	64%	61%
4.1.5	LN.6a,b,c	Out-of-school rate	6%	9%	57%
4.1.6	LN.10a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade	5%	6%	3%
4.5.1	LN.11a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	0.98	0.95	0.89
4.5.1	LN.11b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest (R)/richest (R))	0.94	0.88	0.24
4.5.1	LN.11c	Area Parity Indices (other/urban)	1.00	1.17	1.16
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	76%	79%	73%

These indicators are calculated based on the classification of primary and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). The national primary education level is split into primary (grades 1-4) and lower secondary (grades 5-8). Upper secondary education (grades 1-4) corresponds to national classification of secondary school.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, LN.2.7, LN.2.8, as well as LN.2.3.ISCED, LN.2.4.ISCED, LN.2.5.ISCED, LN.2.6.ISCED, LN.2.7.ISCED and LN.2.8.ISCED (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Child Discipline

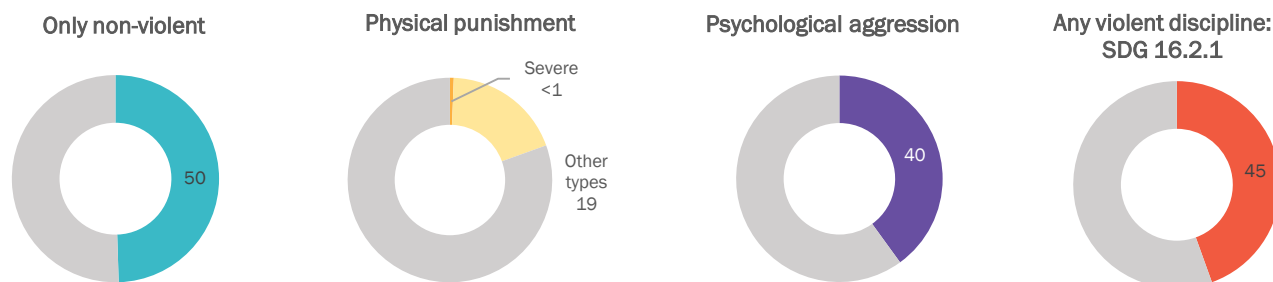


Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Child Discipline

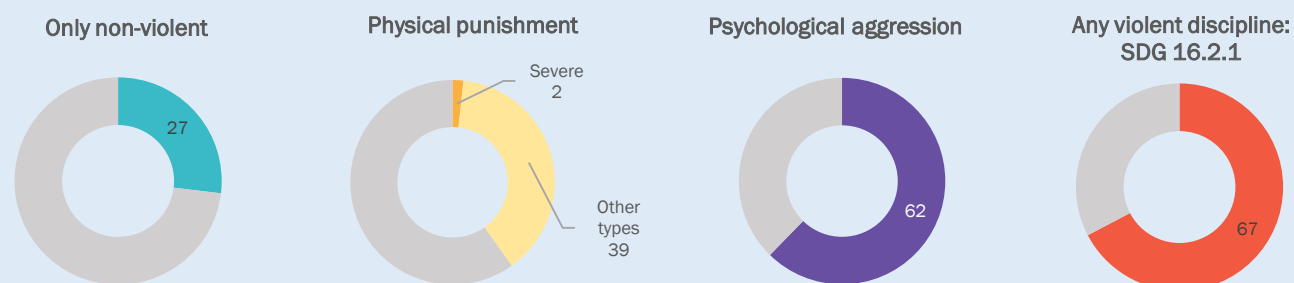


Types of Child Discipline Serbia



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Types of Child Discipline Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Key Messages

- Further attention on child disciplining in Serbia is needed as 45 percent of children aged 1 to 14 years experience violent disciplining, and the percentage in Roma settlements is even higher (67 percent).
- Violent child disciplining is more frequent in households from wealthier quintiles in Serbia while the trend is opposite for children living in Roma settlements (children from households in poorest quintiles are more likely to experience violent discipline).
- Violent child discipline equally affects boys and girls in Serbia.
- Physical disciplining of children in Serbia decreases from the age of 3-4 years to the age of 10-14 years, while psychological aggression is maintained in these age groups.
- In Serbia only 10 percent of mothers/caregivers think that physical punishment is necessary in child-raising, compared to 20 percent of children who recently experienced it. In Roma settlements only 8 percent of mothers support it, compared to 40 percent of children who experienced it in the past month.

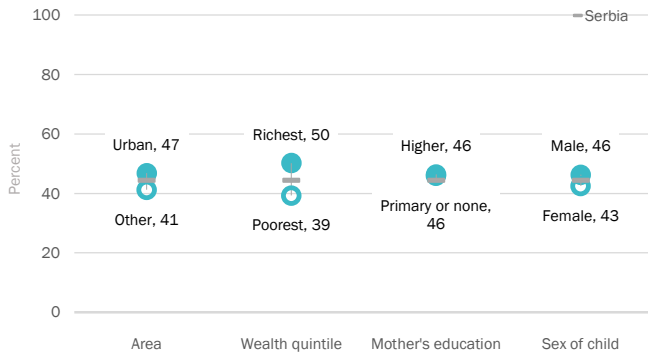
Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

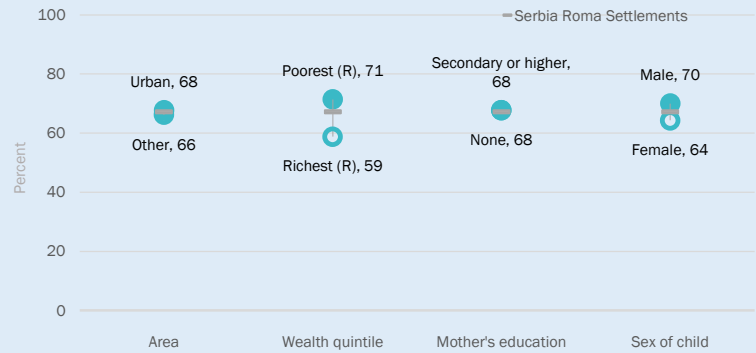
Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Violent Discipline: Inequalities Serbia



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

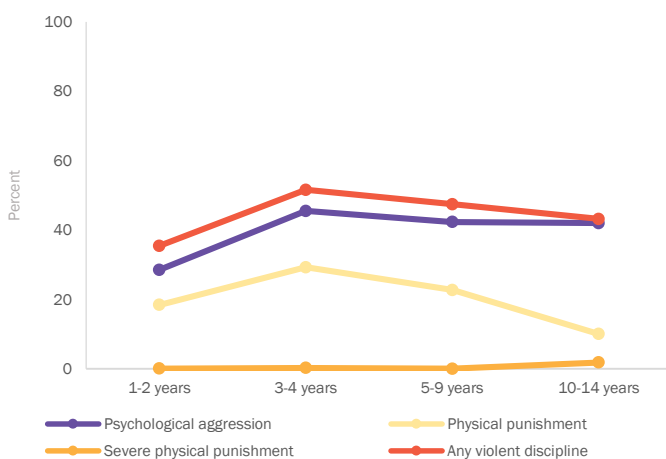
Violent Discipline: Inequalities Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

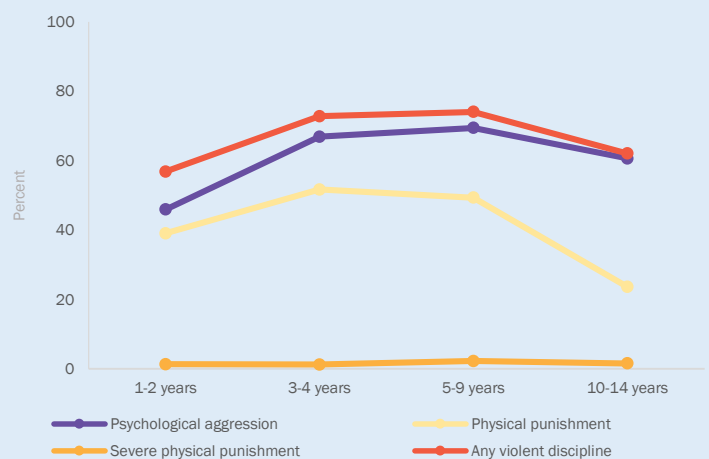
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the Serbia sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements sample, using 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns Serbia



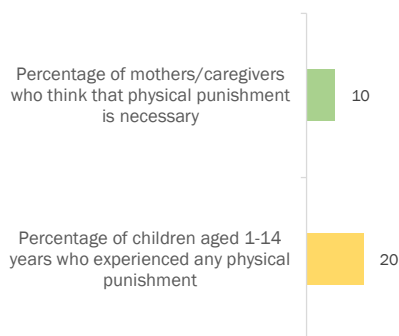
Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns Serbia Roma Settlements

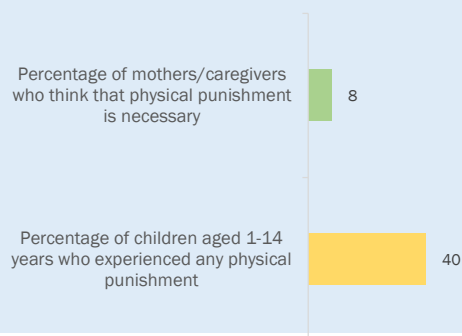


Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

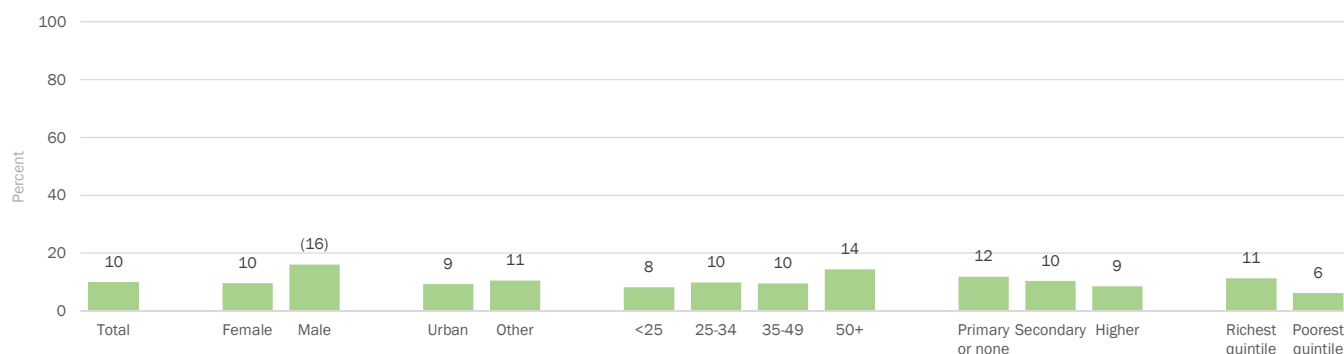
Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences Serbia



Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences Serbia Roma Settlements

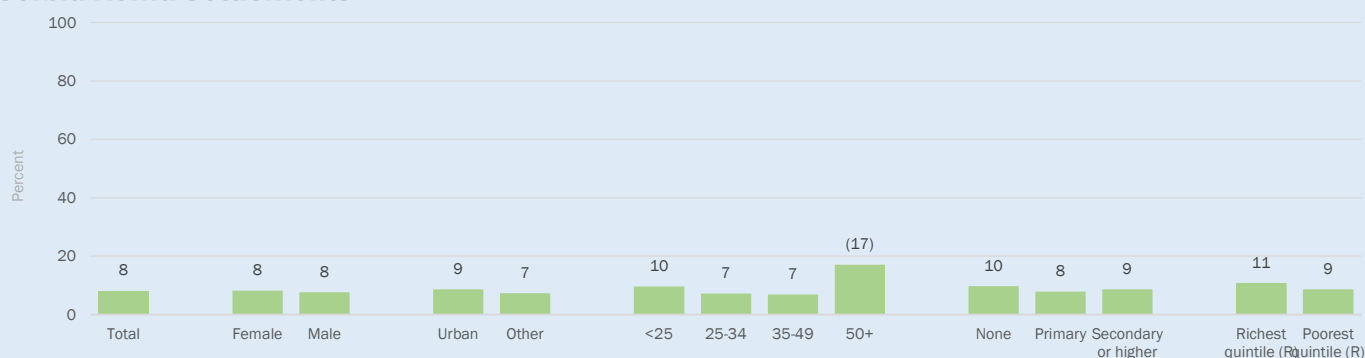


Attitudes to Physical Punishment Serbia



Percentage of mothers/caregivers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Attitudes to Physical Punishment Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of mothers/caregivers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support. The objective of this snapshot is to

disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Child Labour



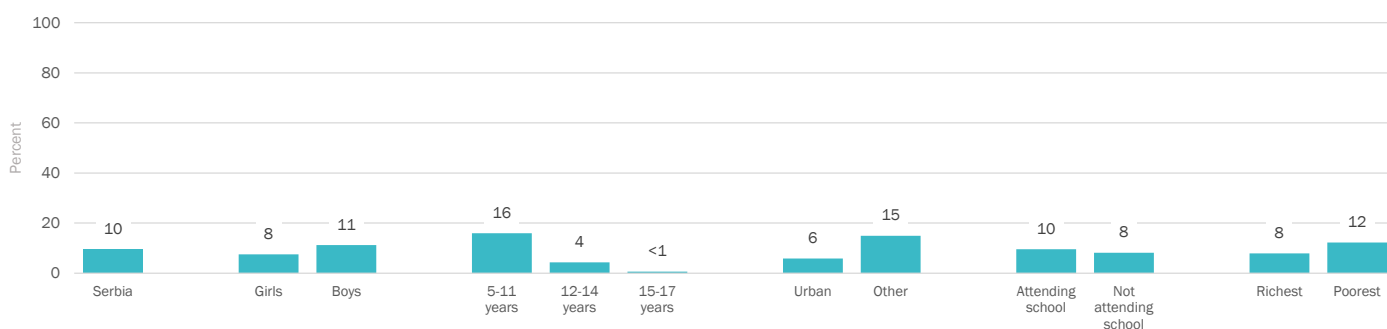
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates



Child Labour for aged 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1

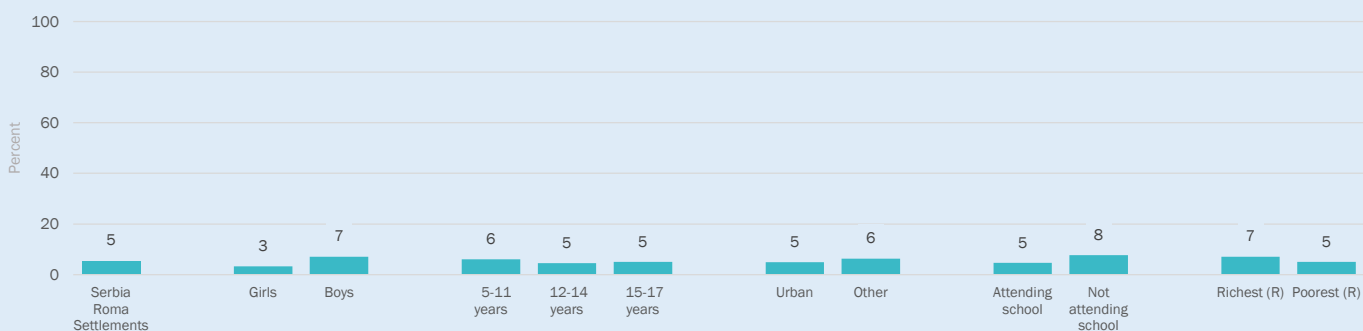
Serbia



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

Child Labour for aged 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

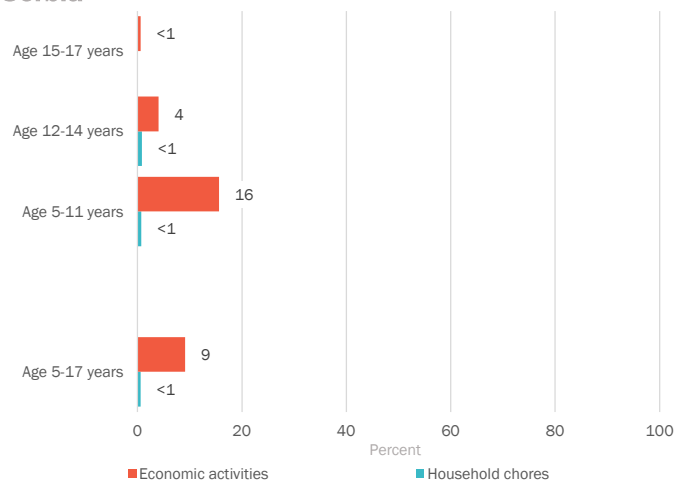
Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business.

Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

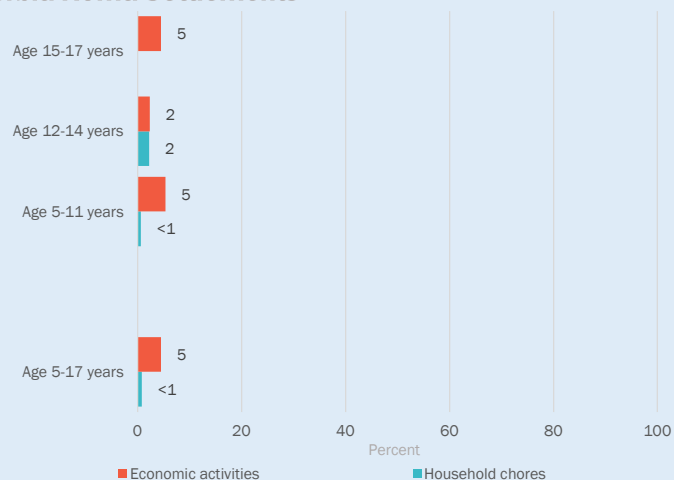
Types of Child Labour Serbia



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

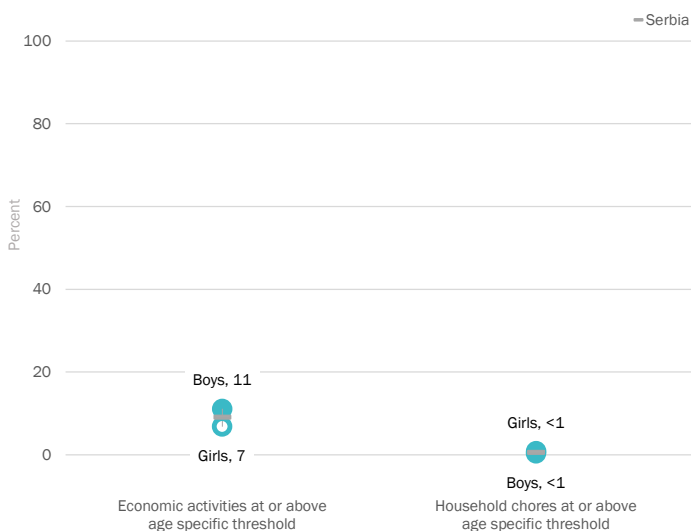
Types of Child Labour Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

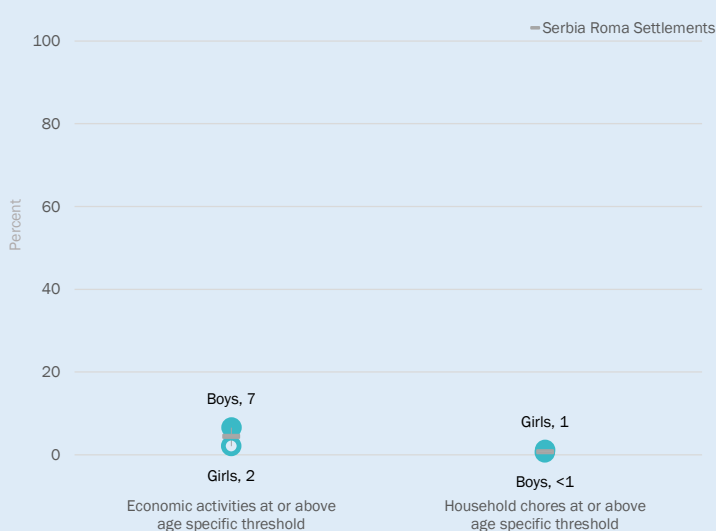
Inequalities in Child Labour Serbia



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Inequalities in Child Labour Serbia Roma Settlements



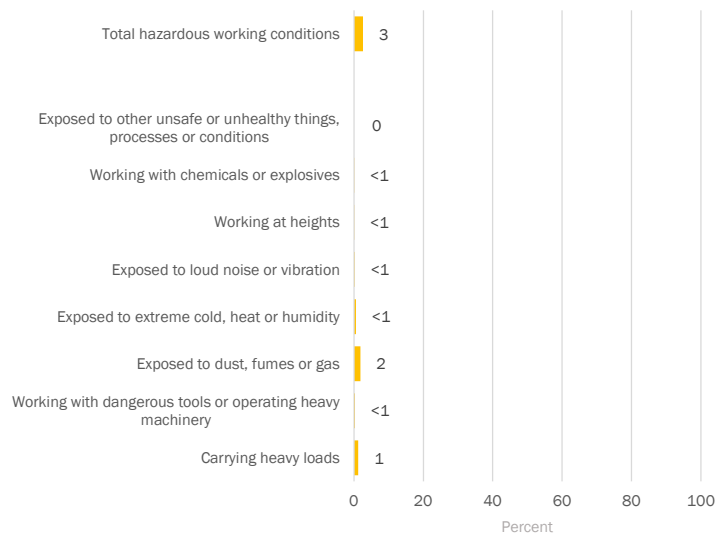
Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Key Messages

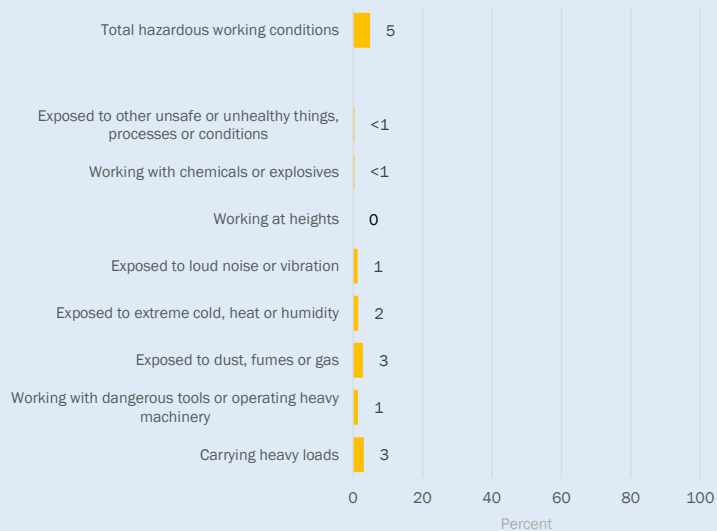
- Child labour is more frequent in areas other than urban and more frequent among children of aged 5-11 years.
- Children living in the poorest households in Serbia are slightly more likely to be engaged in child labour than children living in households from the wealthiest quintile.
- The prevalence of child labour among children in the general population in Serbia is 10 percent while the same prevalence among the children in Roma settlements in Serbia is 5 percent.
- Child labour in Serbia is more prevalent in Šumadija and Western Serbia than in Belgrade.
- Five percent of children in Roma settlements in Serbia and 3 percent of children in the overall population in Serbia are working in hazardous conditions.

Hazardous Working Conditions Serbia



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

Hazardous Working Conditions Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Child Labour

Region	Total Child Labour
Serbia	10
Belgrade	7
Vojvodina	8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	15
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8

Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by region

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Child Marriage



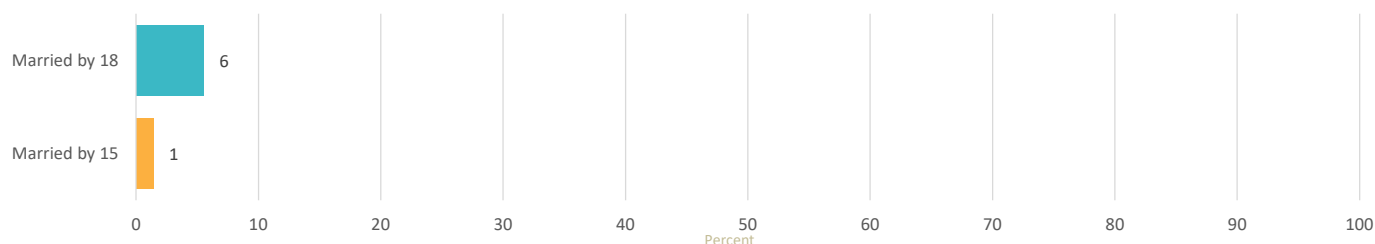
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Child Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates



Marriage before age 15 & age 18: SDG 5.3.1

Serbia

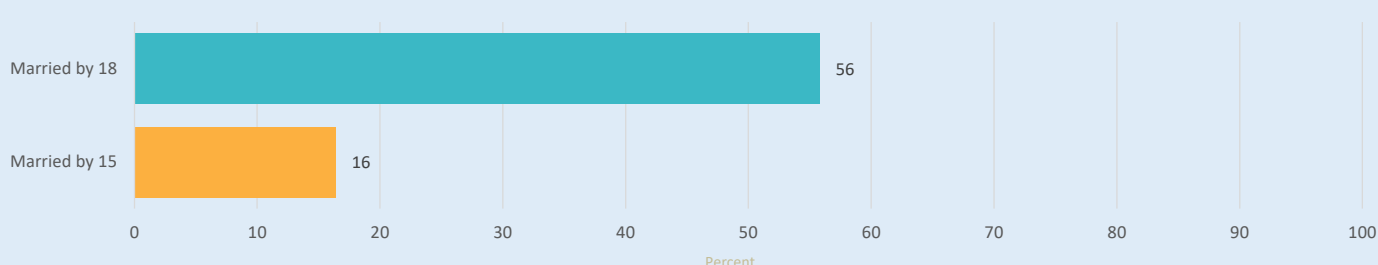


Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18.

The above chart refers to women aged 20 to 24 years, as this youngest cohort most recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women aged 20 to 49 years.

Marriage before age 15 & age 18: SDG 5.3.1

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

The above chart refers to women aged 20 to 24 years, as this youngest cohort most recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women aged 20 to 49 years.

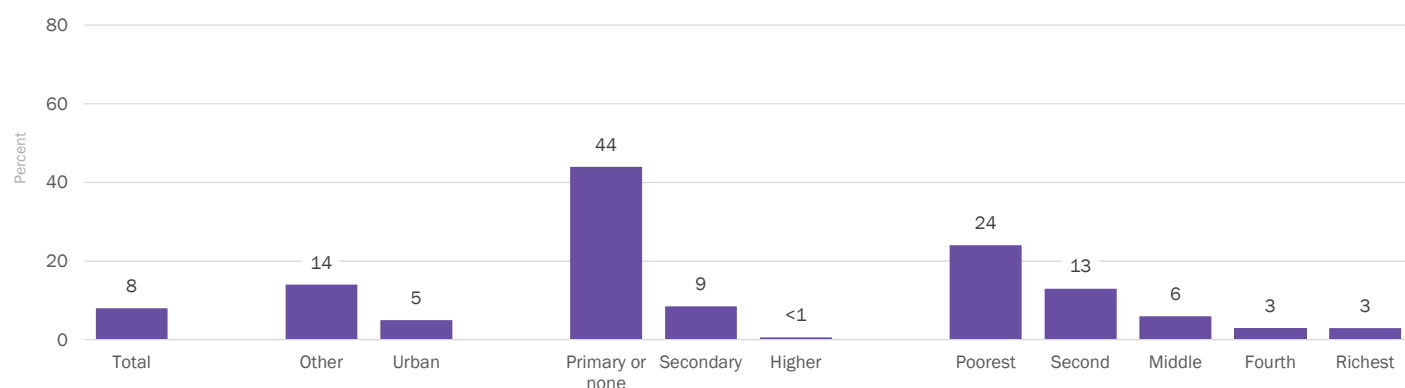
Key Messages

- There is a notable difference in the rate of child marriage among women aged 20-24 years in the general population compared to women aged 20-24 years living in Roma settlements in Serbia.
- The Belgrade region has the lowest prevalence of marriage before age 18 years among women aged 20-49 years in the overall population in Serbia.
- Marriage before age 18 among women aged 20-49 years is more common among women living in poorer households and areas other than urban, as well among women with a lower level of education.
- Over the years in the overall population in Serbia the percentage of women aged 20-49 years married before the age of 18 has decreased slightly.

Child Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates (women age 20-49 years)

Disaggregates in Marriage before age 18

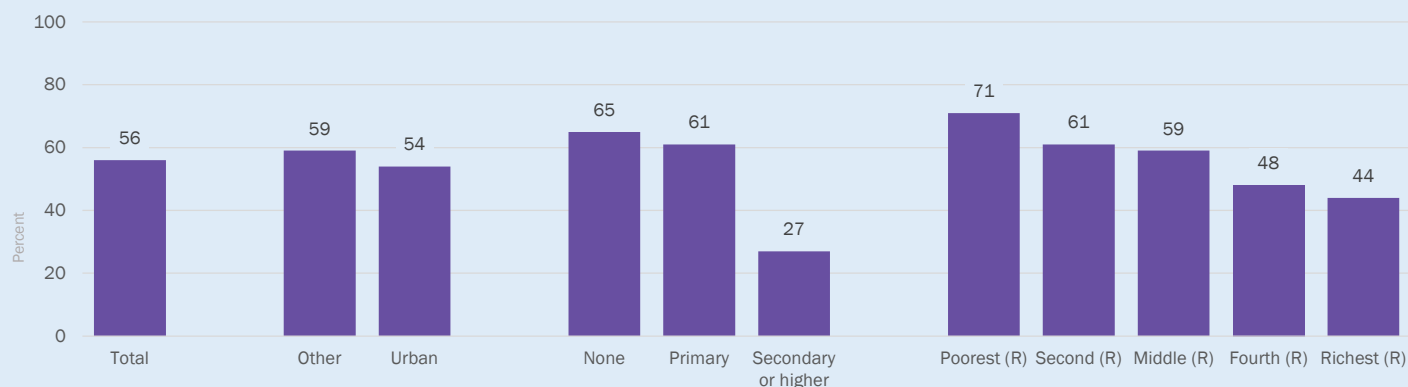
Serbia



Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by background characteristics

Disaggregates in Marriage before age 18

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by background characteristics

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

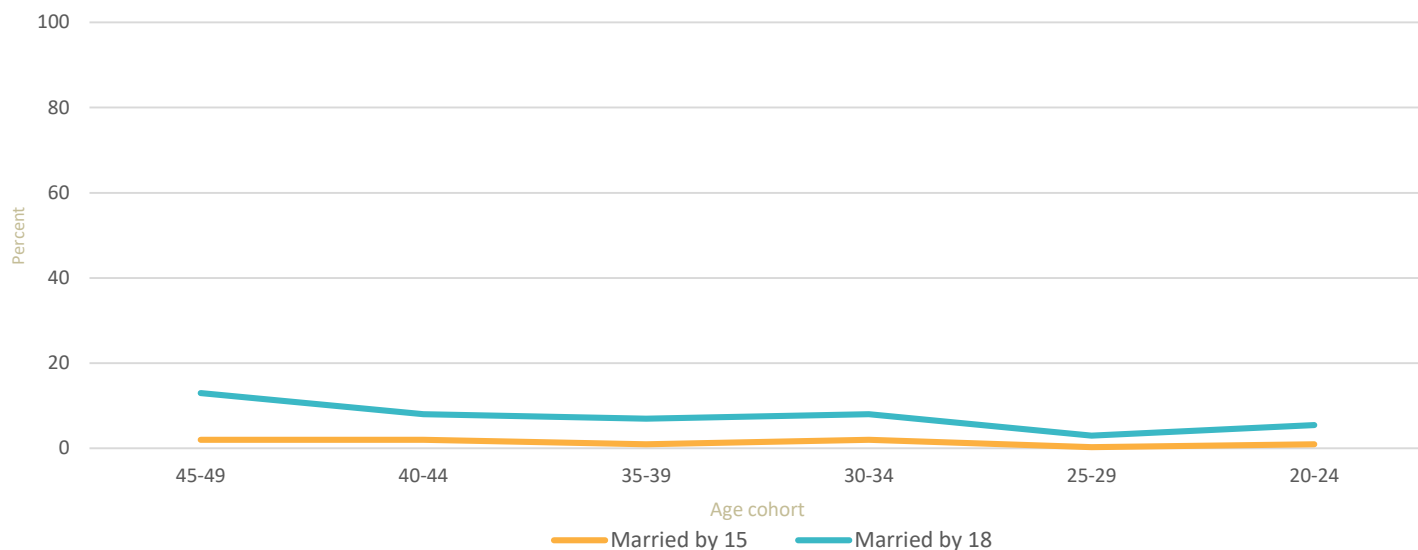
Regional Data on Child Marriage

Region	Marriage by age 18
Serbia	8
Belgrade	4
Vojvodina	9
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9
Southern and Eastern Serbia	11

Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region

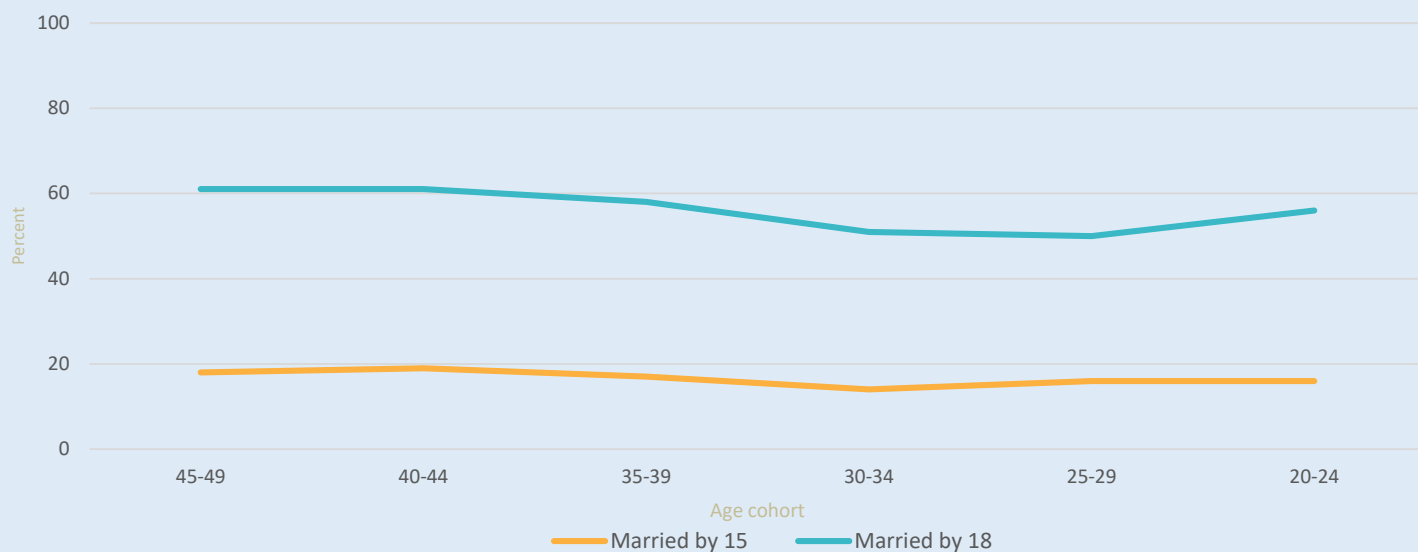
Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

Trends in Child Marriage Serbia



Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

Trends in Child Marriage Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support. The objective of this snapshot is to

disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Child Marriage. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.2W (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Adolescents

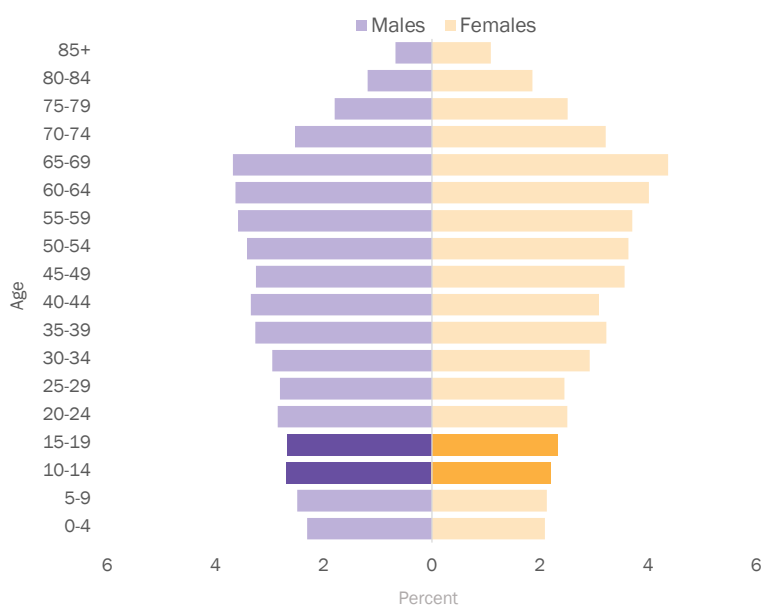


Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

The Adolescent Population: Age 10-19



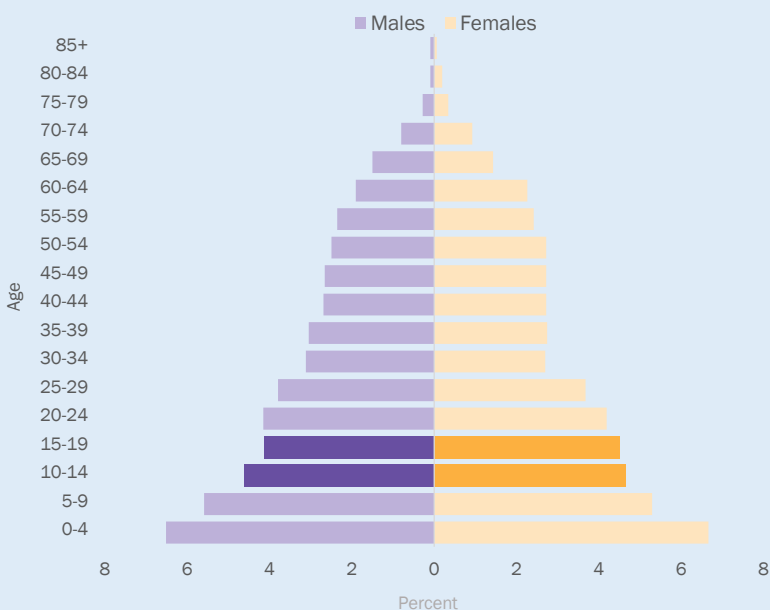
Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population Serbia



This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent survives and thrives
- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every adolescent has an equitable chance in life

Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population Serbia Roma Settlements

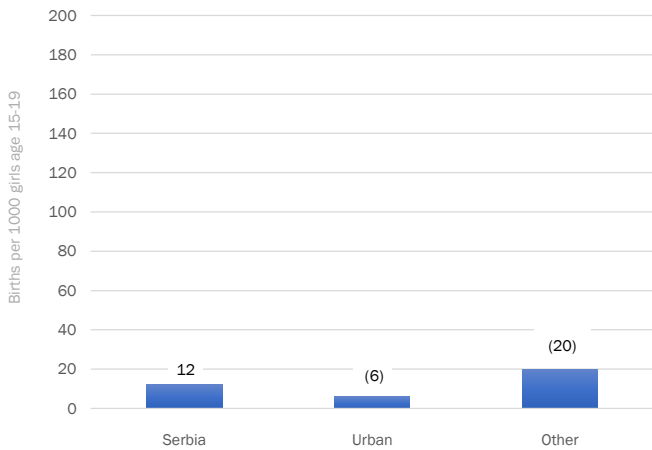


Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives

Adolescence is by some measures the healthiest period in the life-course, yet it can also mark the first manifestations of issues which can have lifelong effects on health and wellbeing, such as unsafe sexual behavior, early childbearing and substance misuse. Nevertheless, health interventions during this period are shown to have long-lasting effects. Access to appropriate contraceptive methods is critical to prevent adolescent pregnancy and its related consequences, allowing adolescents to transition into adulthood with the ability to plan their pregnancies and live healthy and productive lives.

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

Serbia

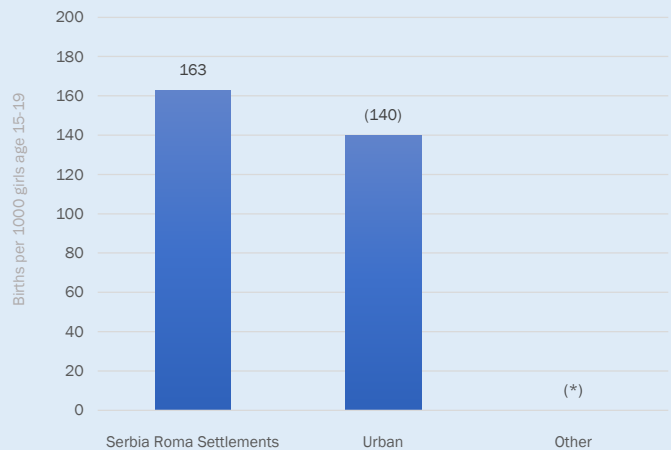


Age-specific fertility rate for adolescent girls aged 15-19 years: the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of adolescent girls in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 adolescent girls

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

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

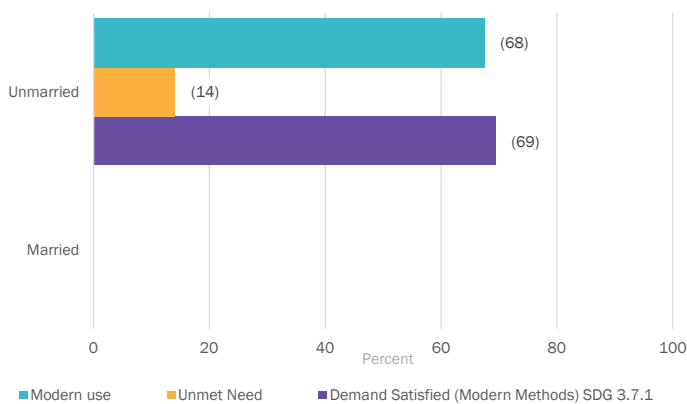
Serbia Roma Settlements



Age-specific fertility rate for adolescent girls aged 15-19 years: the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of adolescent girls in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 adolescent girls

() 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

Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1 Serbia

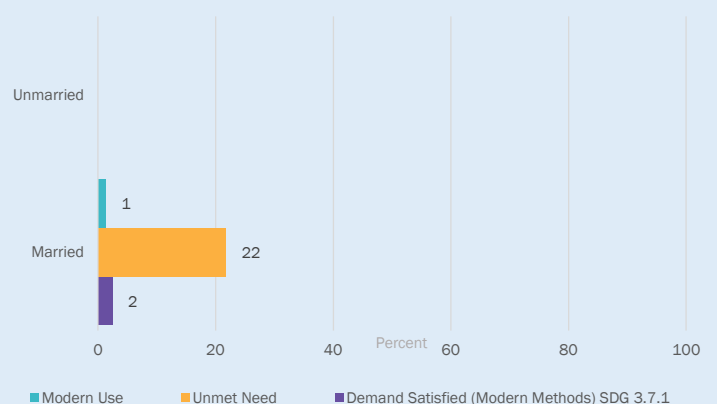


Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, percentage with an unmet need for contraception and percent of demand for modern methods of family planning satisfied, by marital status

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

Figures for married adolescent girls are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown

Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



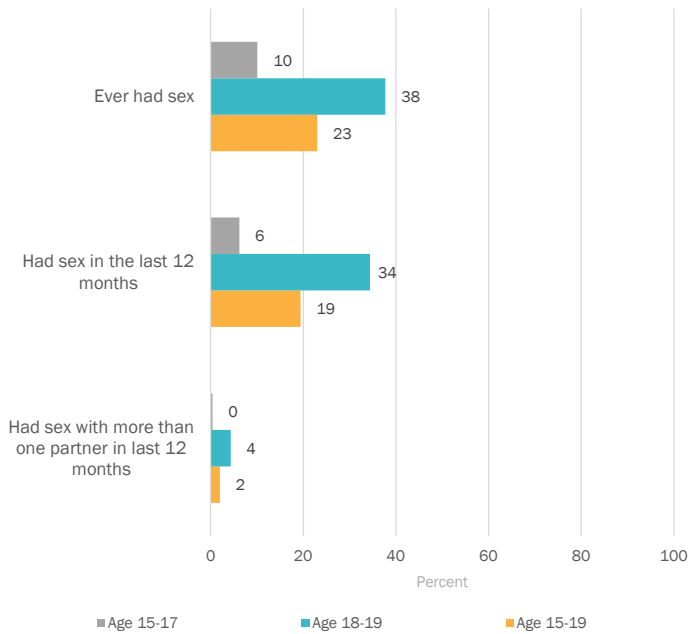
Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, percentage with an unmet need for contraception and percent of demand for modern methods of family planning satisfied, by marital status

Figures for unmarried adolescent girls are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown

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).

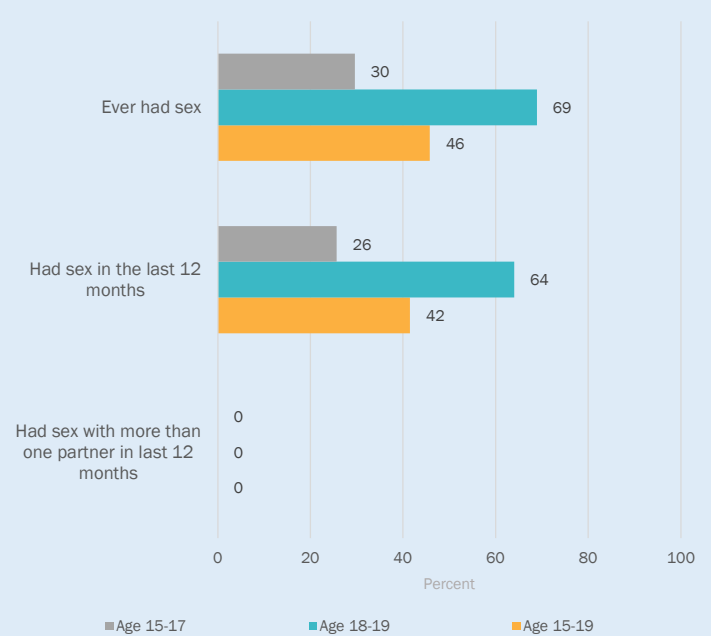
The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using modern methods of contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using modern methods of contraception.

Sex with multiple partners Serbia



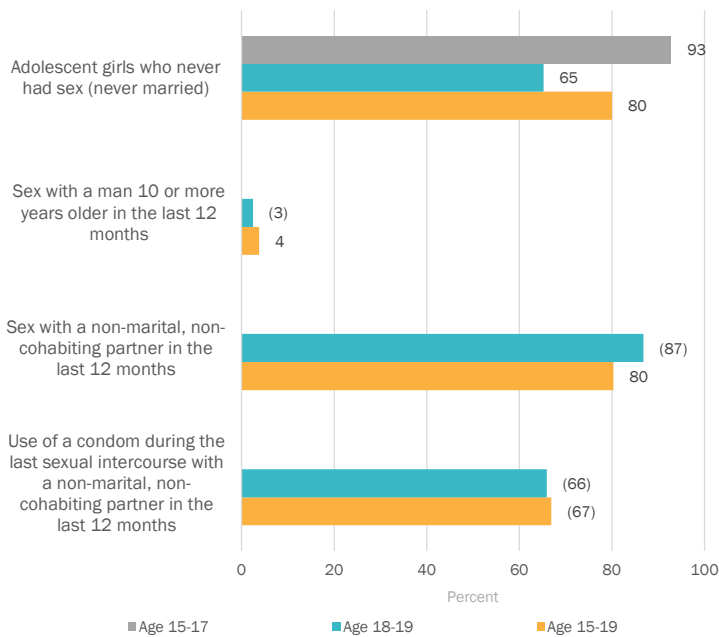
Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who ever had sex, who had sex in the last 12 months and who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
The indicator on condom use at last sex among adolescent girls with multiple sexual partnerships is not shown because all values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Sex with multiple partners Serbia Roma Settlements



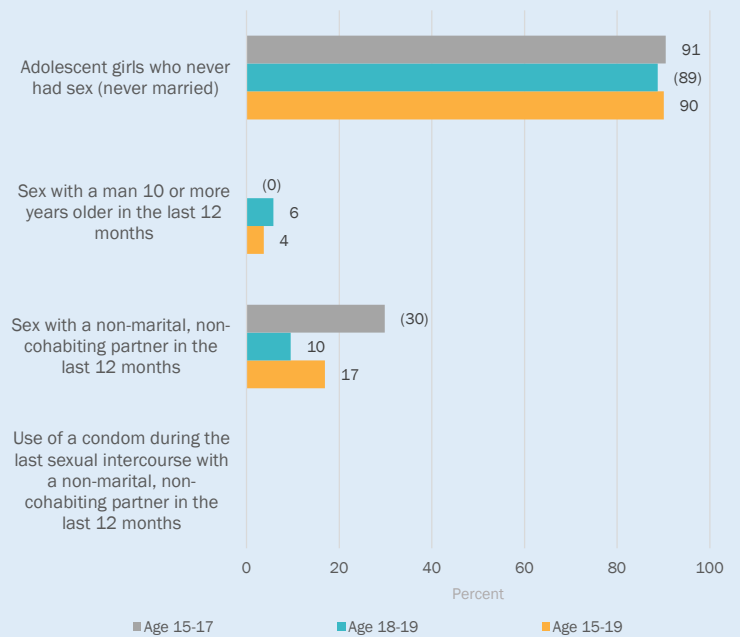
Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who ever had sex, who had sex in the last 12 months and who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
The indicator on condom use at last sex among adolescent girls with multiple sexual partnerships is not shown because all values are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Key sexual behavior indicators Serbia



Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years by key sexual behaviour indicators
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
Figures for the age group 15-17 are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown, except for the indicator "Percentage of (never married) adolescent girls who never had sex"

Key sexual behavior indicators Serbia Roma Settlements

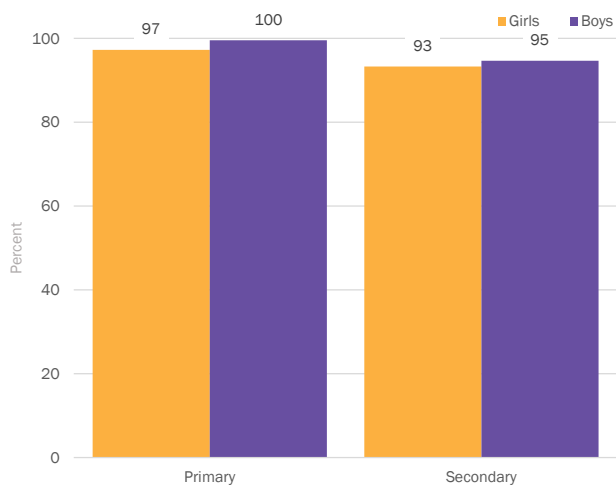


Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years by key sexual behaviour indicators
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
Figures for the indicator "Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months" are not shown because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Every Adolescent Learns

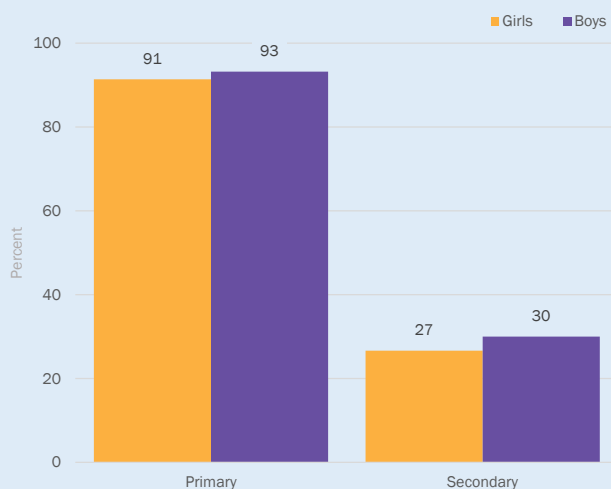
Findings for primary and secondary education are presented according to the national education system classification. The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-17 years).

School Attendance Ratios Serbia



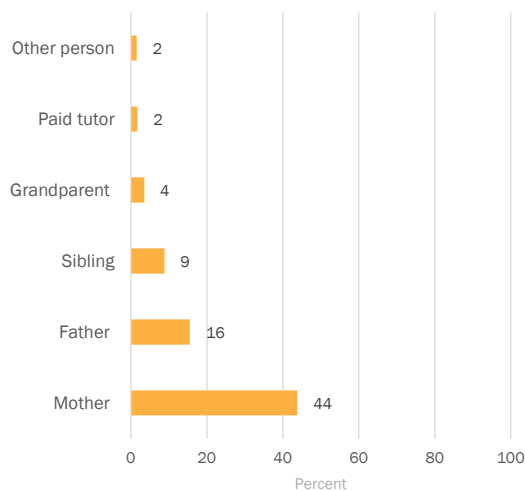
Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education and by sex

School Attendance Ratios Serbia Roma Settlements



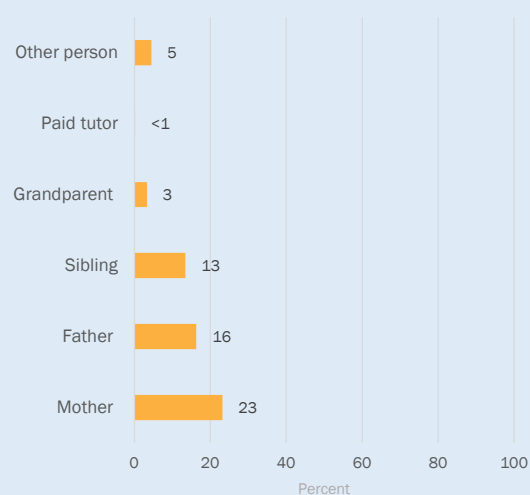
Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education and by sex

Help with homework Serbia



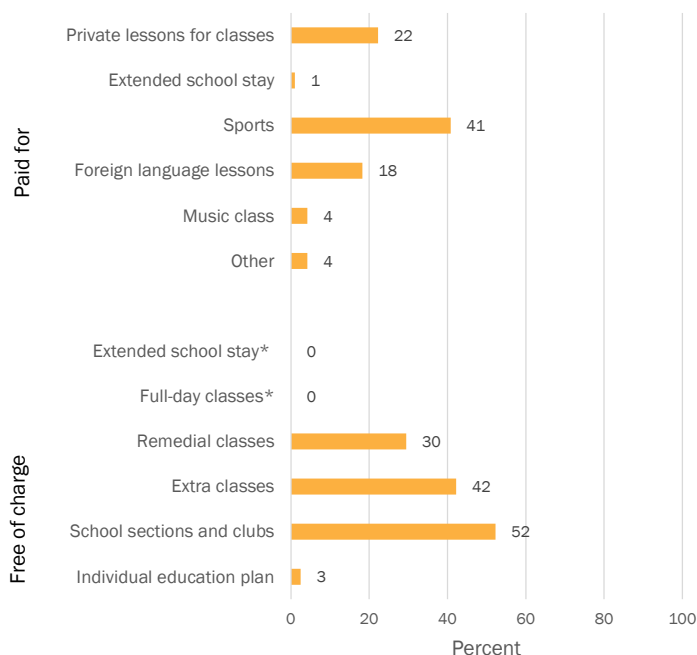
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 years who have homework and receive help with homework, by person providing help

Help with homework Serbia Roma Settlements



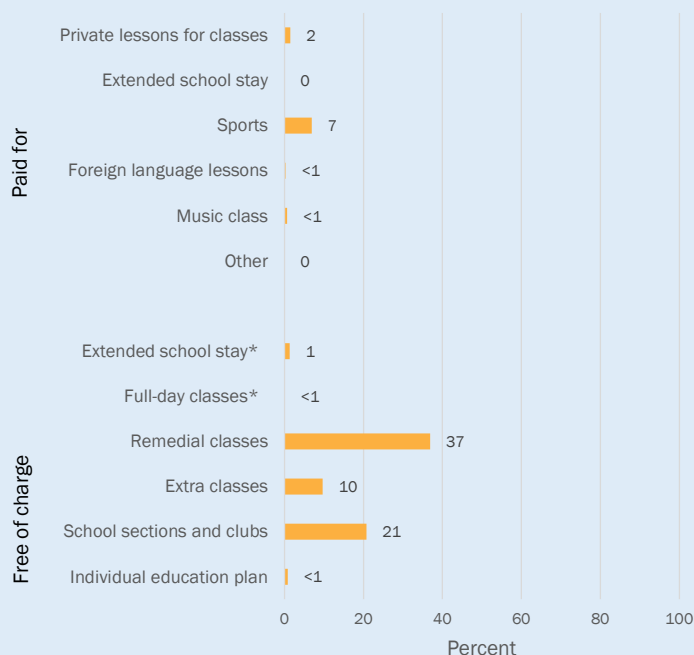
Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 years who have homework and receive help with homework, by person providing help

Participation in school related activities Serbia



Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 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
*Extended school stay and full-day classes refer to children attending primary school grades 1-4

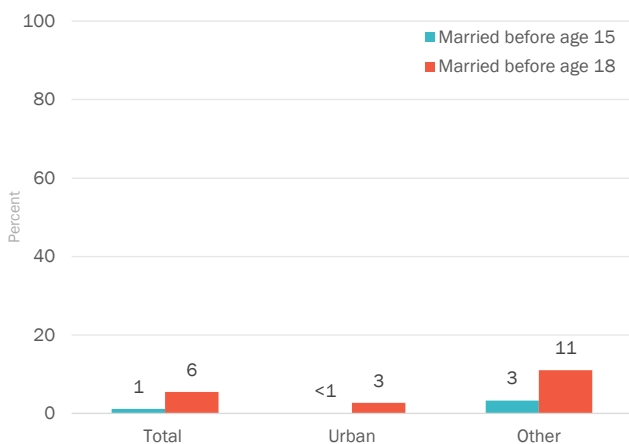
Participation in school related activities Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 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
*Extended school stay and full-day classes refer to children attending primary school grades 1-4

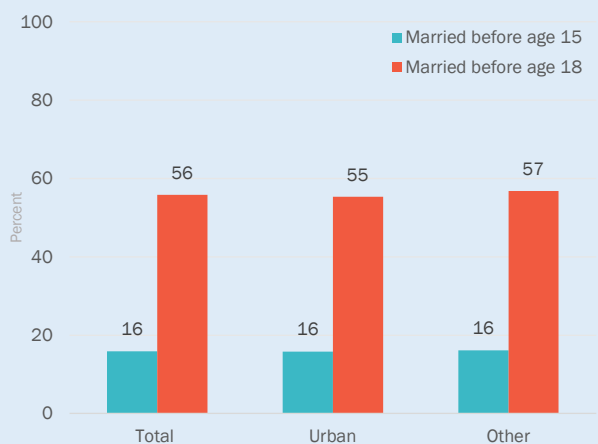
Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1 Serbia



Percentage of young women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of young women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

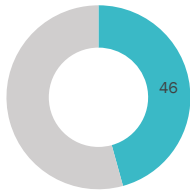
Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage, often take place at the onset of puberty. At the same time, as children enter adolescence, they begin to spend more time outside their homes and interact more intimately with a wider range of people, including peers and romantic partners. This change in social worlds is beneficial in many respects, but also exposes adolescents to new forms of violence.

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

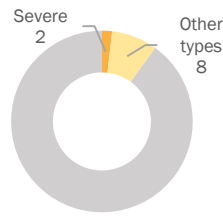
Child Discipline

Serbia

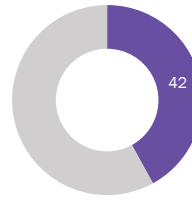
Only non-violent



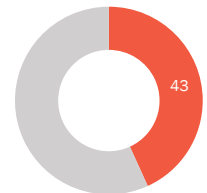
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



Any violent discipline*

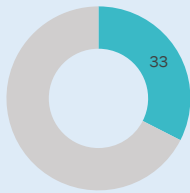


Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

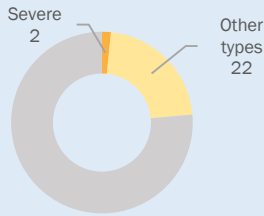
Child Discipline

Serbia Roma Settlements

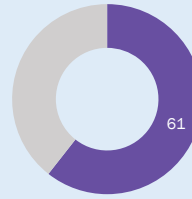
Only non-violent



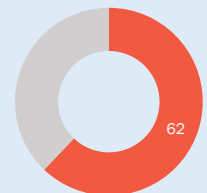
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



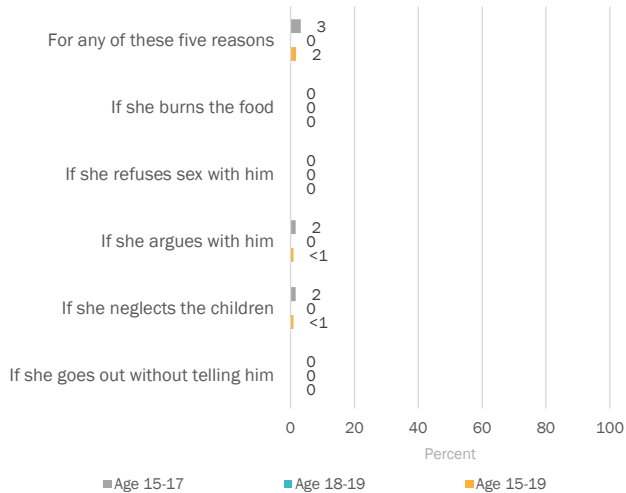
Any violent discipline*



Percentage of adolescents aged 10-14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

Attitudes toward domestic violence

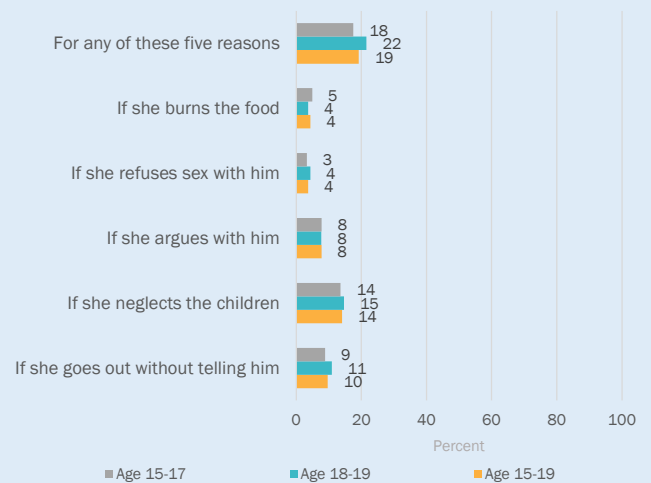
Serbia



Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances

Attitudes toward domestic violence

Serbia Roma Settlements

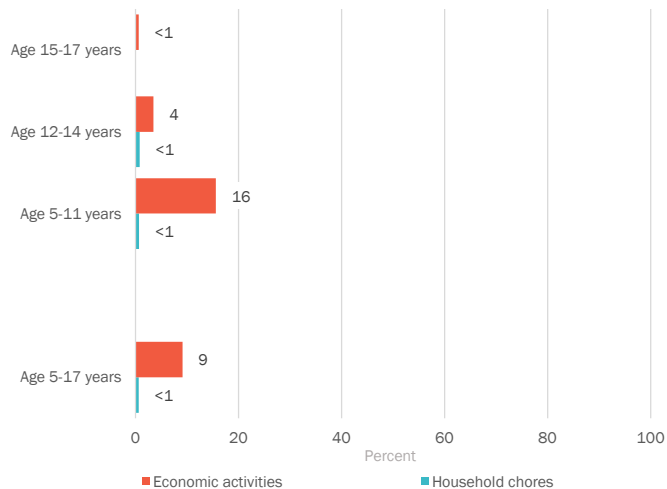


Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

Serbia

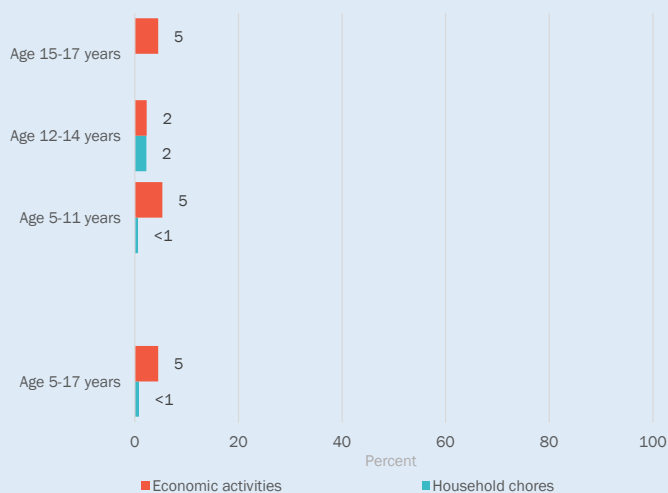


Percentage of children and adolescents aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children and adolescents engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children and adolescents aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children and adolescents engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

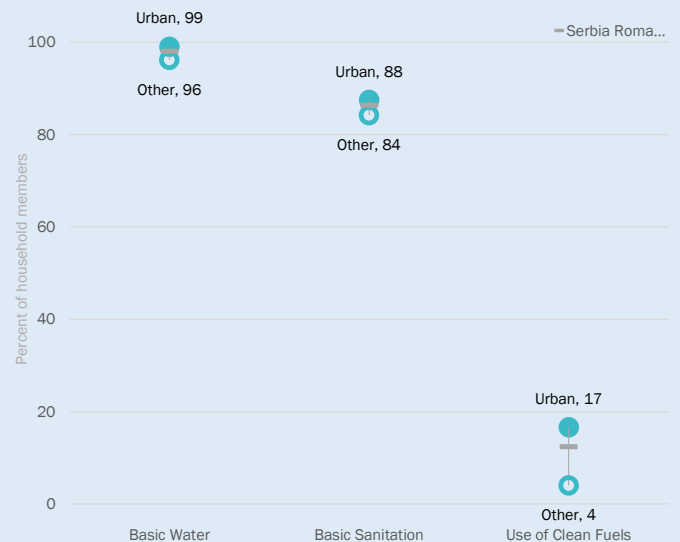
Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment

Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use Serbia



Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use Serbia Roma Settlements



The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

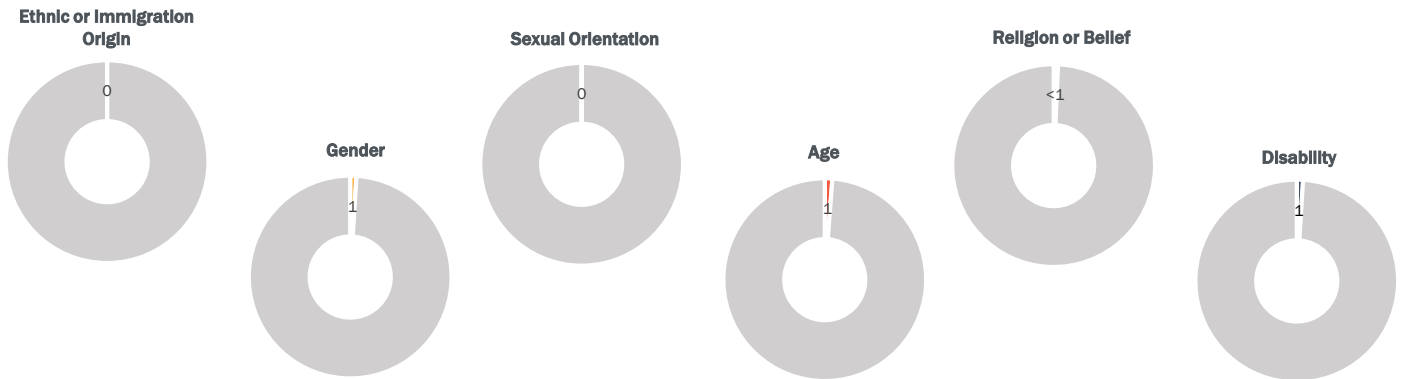
Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1: Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

Clean Fuels SDG 7.1.2: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Discrimination & Harassment

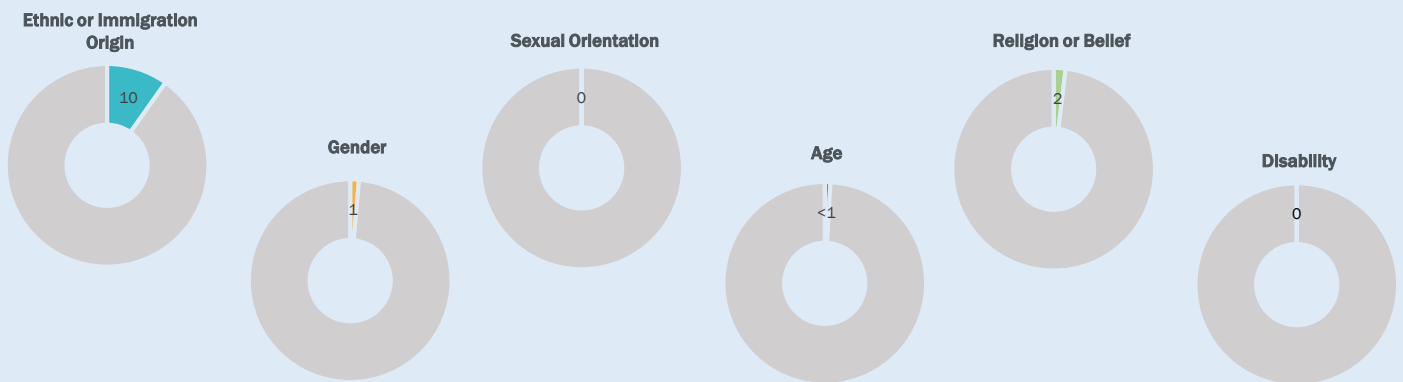
Serbia



Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

Discrimination & Harassment

Serbia Roma Settlements



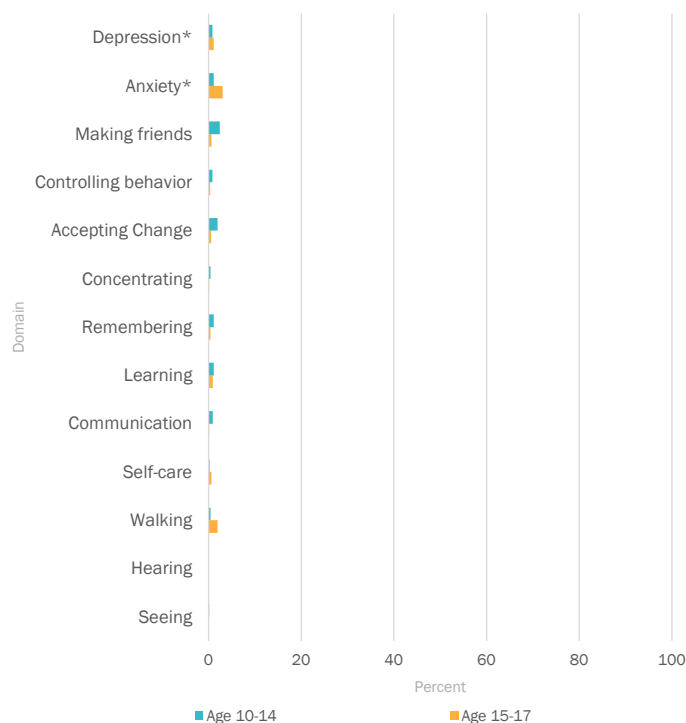
Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.

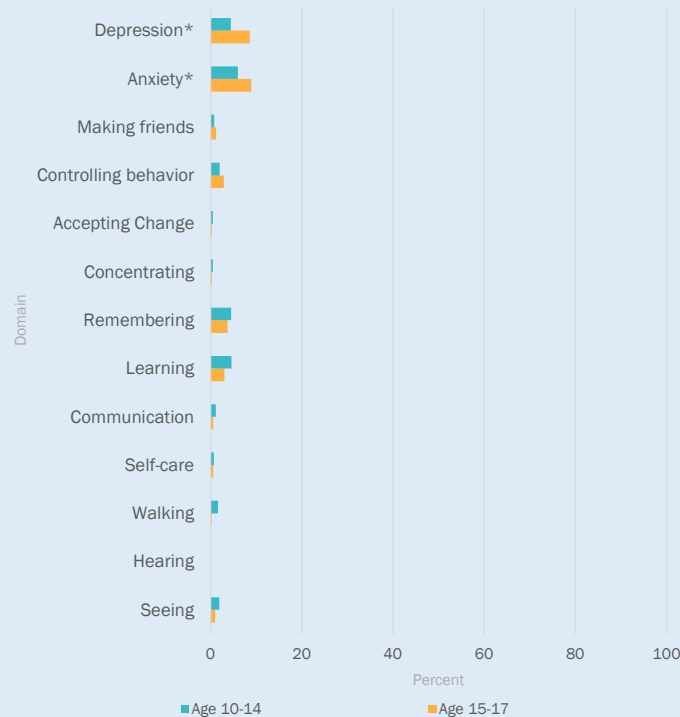
Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents Serbia



Percentage of adolescents who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of adolescents who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

*Functioning difficulty in the domain of affect (anxiety and depression) among adolescents aged 10-17 years was measured using two questions: how often the child seems very anxious, nervous or worried and how often the child seems very sad or depressed.

Key Messages

- New generations of adolescents are less numerous than previous ones. In Roma settlements the population pyramid is in the form of a bell.
- In Serbia, the birth rate among adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who live in areas other than urban is higher than among those living in urban areas.
- Six percent of young women aged 20-24 years are married before age 18 in the overall population in Serbia, compared to 56 percent of young women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 living in Roma settlements in Serbia.
- Two percent of adolescents aged 10-14 years experience severe physical punishment. Psychological aggression is experienced by 42 percent of adolescents, compared to 61 percent of those living in Roma settlements in Serbia.
- Participation of children and adolescents aged 5-11 years in economic activities is higher than among those aged 12-17 years in the overall population in Serbia.
- Ten percent of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years from Roma settlements have experienced harassment based on ethnicity in the last 12 months. Adolescents aged 15-17 years are slightly more likely to have functional difficulty in the affect domain (anxiety and depression).

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, TM.1.1, TM.3.1, TM.3.2, TM.3.3, TM.3.4, TM.10.1W, TM.10.2W, LN.2.3, LN.2.6, LN.3.3, LN.3.4, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.4.1W, PR.8.1W, WS.3.6, TC.4.7, EQ.1.2 and EQ.3.1W (indicated

with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Gender Equality



Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys



Gender equality means that girls and boys, women and men, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. Investments in gender equality contribute to lifelong positive outcomes for children and their communities and have considerable inter-generational payoffs because children's rights and well-being often depend on women's rights and well-being. This snapshot shows key dimensions of gender equality during the lifecycle. It is organized around: 1) the first decade of life (0-9 years of age) when gender disparities are often small, particularly in early childhood; 2) the second decade of childhood (10-19 years of age) when gender disparities become more pronounced with the onset of puberty and the consolidation of gender norms; and 3) adulthood, when gender disparities impacts both the wellbeing of women and girls and boys.

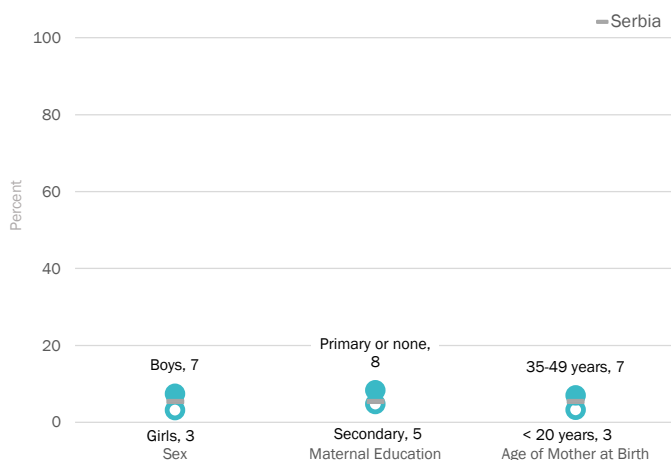
Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

Nutrition and a supportive environment in early childhood are among the key determinants of the health and survival of children and their physical and cognitive development. Generally, girls tend to have better biological endowments than boys for survival to age five, and thus higher survival chances under natural circumstances. However, gender discrimination against girls can affect survival, resulting in higher than expected female mortality. Similarly, stunting rates are typically lower among girls than boys, potentially due to the higher risk for preterm birth among boys, which is inextricably linked with lower birth weight. However, children with mothers who gave birth at a young age or who have no education may be

more likely to be malnourished. Children with restricted cognitive development during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school drop-out, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children. Stimulation and interaction with parents and caregivers can jumpstart brain development and promote well-being in early childhood. This is also the period of development when gender socialization, or the process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex, manifests. Caregivers, particularly fathers, may respond to, and interact with, sons and daughters differently.

Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

Malnutrition: Stunting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.1 Serbia



Stunting refers to a child too short for his or her age

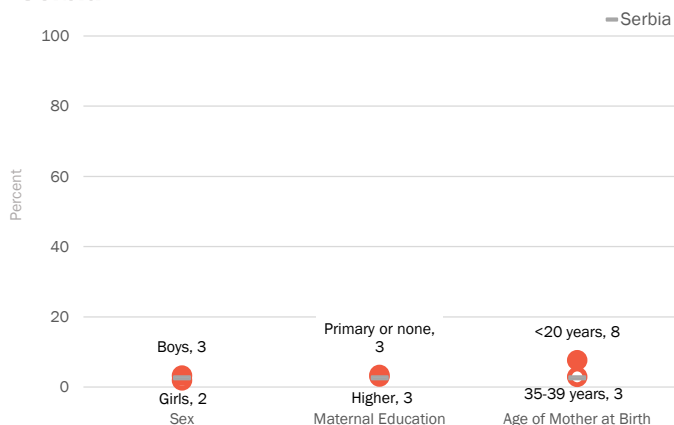
Malnutrition: Stunting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



Stunting refers to a child too short for his or her age
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Malnutrition: Wasting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2

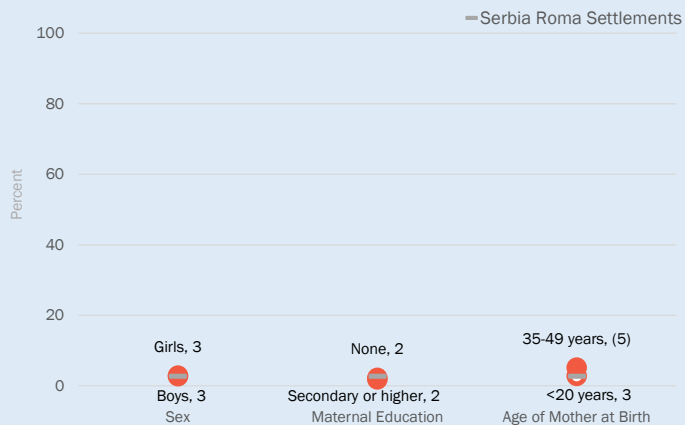
Serbia



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height

Malnutrition: Wasting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2

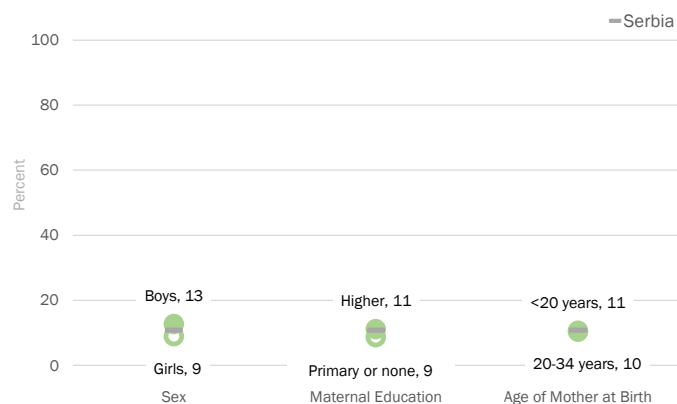
Serbia Roma Settlements



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Malnutrition: Overweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2

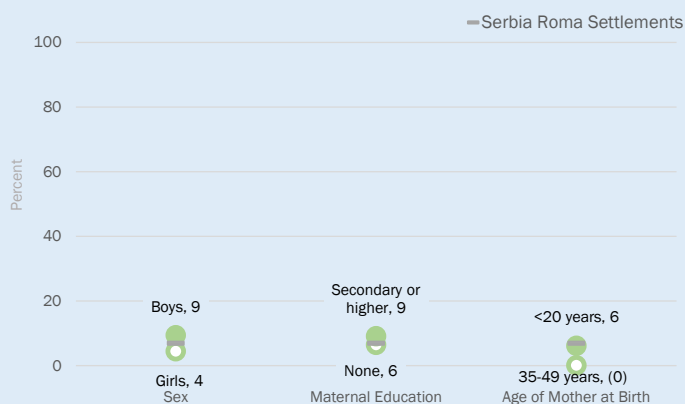
Serbia



Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height

Malnutrition: Overweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2

Serbia Roma Settlements



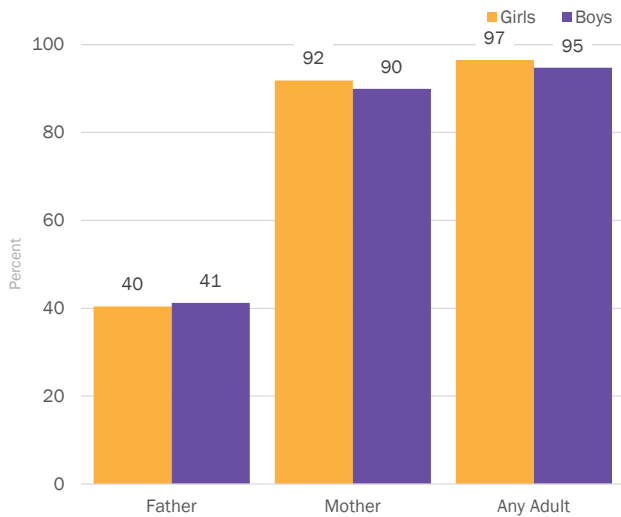
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- Stunting is only slightly higher among boys than among girls in the overall population in Serbia, and higher among boys than among girls for children living in Roma settlements in Serbia. In the overall population in Serbia wasting is only slightly higher among children born to younger mothers.
- The Early Childhood Development Index is similar for girls and boys.
- The prevalence of violent discipline among boys and girls in the overall population in Serbia is similar.
- There is a slightly lower participation rate of girls in organized learning when they are one year younger than the official primary school entry age for girls from Roma settlements in Serbia.
- In the general population 6 percent of women aged 20-24 years were married before the age of 18 years while the same is true for 56 percent of women aged 20-24 years living in Roma settlements in Serbia.
- Among Roma women aged 20-24 years 34 percent are married or in union with a partner that is 5 or more years older than them.
- Among adolescent girls aged 15 to 17 years, 3 percent in the general population and 18 percent in Roma settlements justify wife-beating.
- Children living in households from the poorest quintile are less likely to attend secondary school.
- Around 1 in 7 adolescent girls who menstruated did not participate in social activities, school or work during the last menstruation in the last 12 months.
- In the overall population in Serbia, male household members aged 15 years or above are more likely to collect drinking water for the household, whereas the same is true for female household members this age in the Roma settlements in Serbia.
- Eleven percent of boys aged 5-17 and 8 percent of girls in the overall population in Serbia are involved in child labor through engagement in household chores or economic activities.

Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

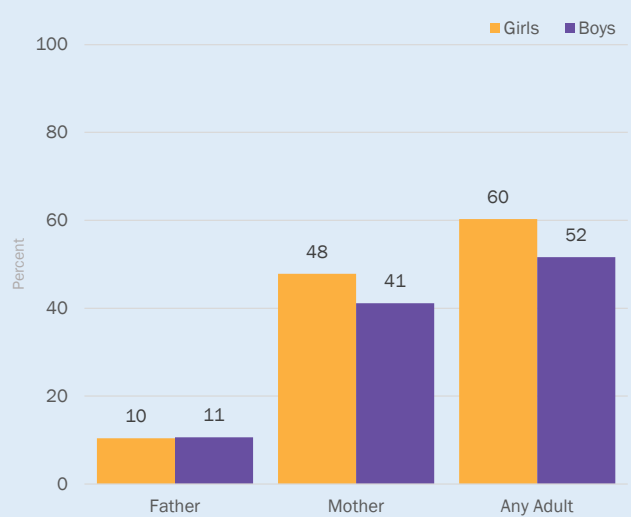
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults Serbia



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, by person interacting with child and sex of child.

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

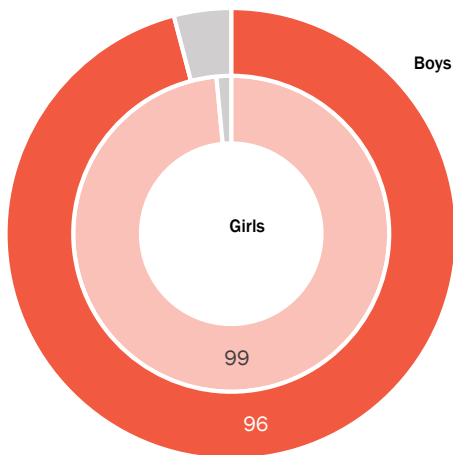
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults Serbia Roma Settlements



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, by person interacting with child and sex of child.

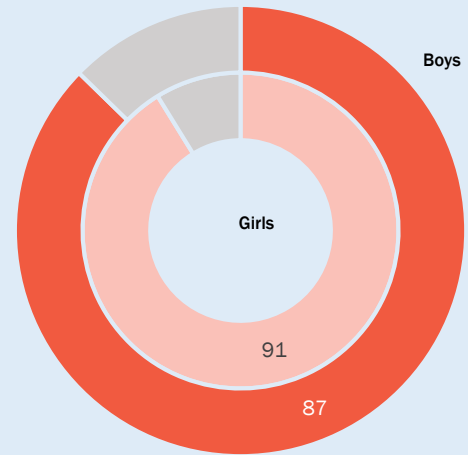
Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

Early Child Development Index, SDG 4.2.1 Serbia



Percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by sex

Early Child Development Index, SDG 4.2.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by sex

Every Girl & Boy Is Protected From Violence & Exploitation: The First Decade of Life

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. While vitally important for both girls and boys, the implications of low birth registration rates for girls are significant, rendering them more vulnerable to certain forms of exploitation they are at greater risk of, including child marriage and international trafficking. Although average birth registration rates are

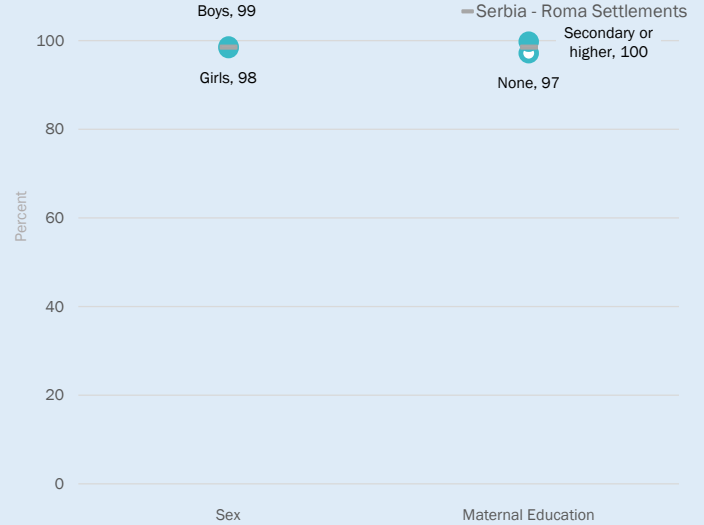
similar for girls and boys, children with mothers who have no education may be less likely to have their births registered. While girls and boys face similar risks of experiencing violent discipline which includes physical punishment and psychological aggression by caregivers in the home, gender inequality and domestic violence are among the factors associated with an elevated risk of violence against both girls and boys.

Birth Registration, SDG 16.9.1 Sex Disaggregate Serbia



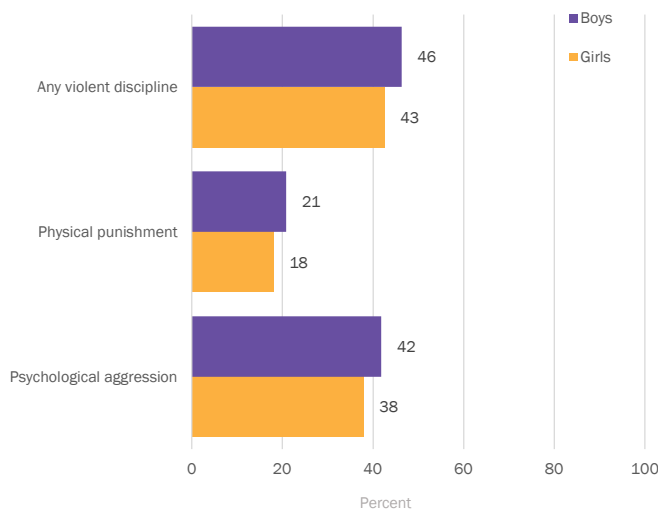
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by sex and maternal education level

Birth Registration, SDG 16.9.1 Sex Disaggregate Serbia Roma Settlements



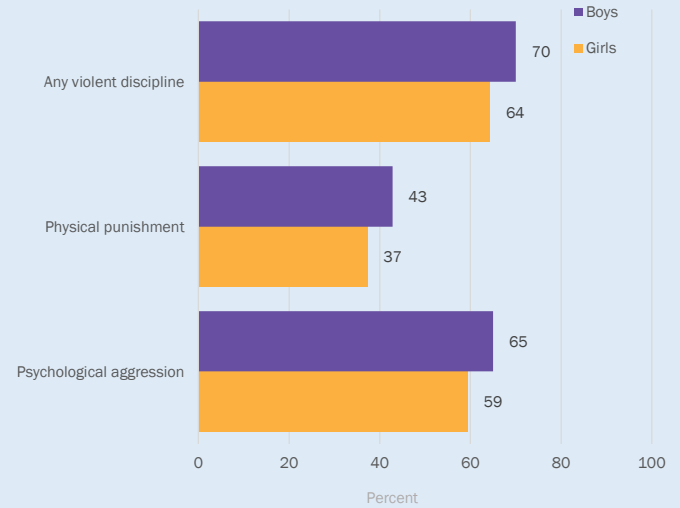
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by sex and maternal education level

Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate Serbia



Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex
Note: The age group 1-14 spans the first and second decades of life.

Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate Serbia Roma Settlements



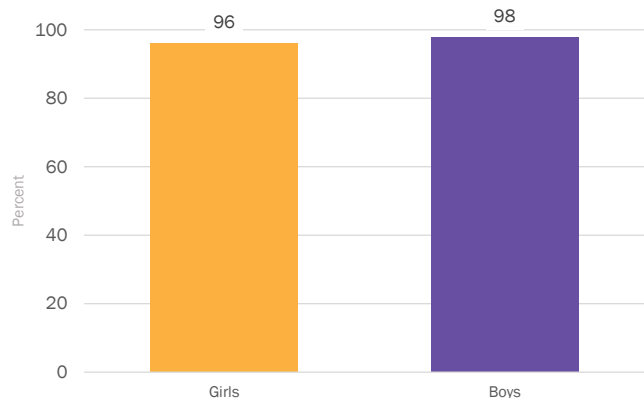
Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex
Note: The age group 1-14 spans the first and second decades of life.

Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning. Considerable progress has been made in achieving universal education and closing the gender gap but gender disparities to the disadvantage of girls still exist in some countries. Further, girls still comprise the majority of the world's out-of-school population.

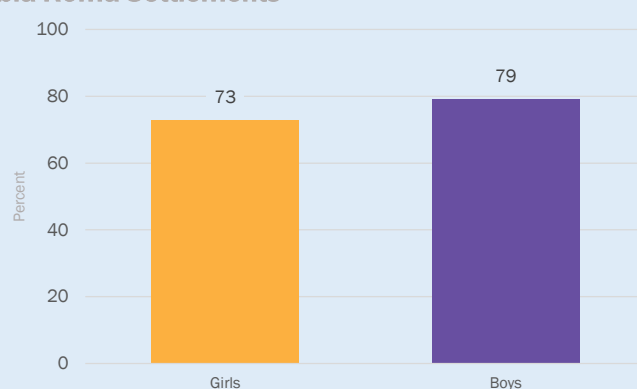
Note: Because children of primary school age range from 6-13 years, these indicators include some children in their second decade of life.

Participation Rate in Organized Learning, SDG 4.2.2 Serbia



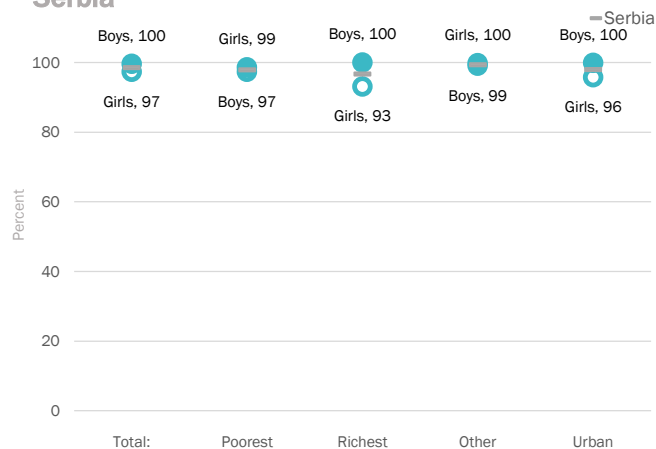
Percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry age, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex

Participation Rate in Organized Learning, SDG 4.2.2 Serbia Roma Settlements



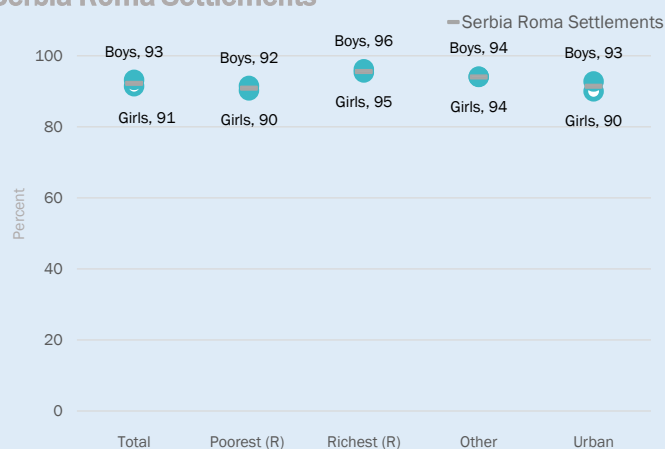
Percent distribution of children aged one year younger than the official primary school entry age, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex

Primary School Attendance Serbia



Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth quintile and urban/other residence

Primary School Attendance Serbia Roma Settlements



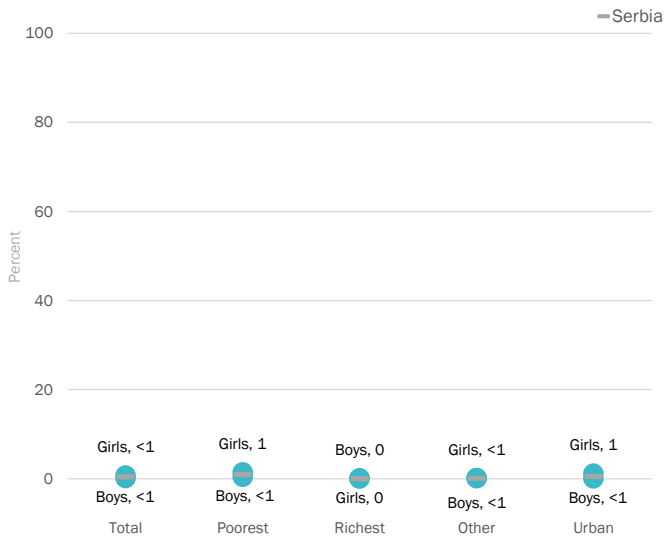
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth quintile and urban/other residence

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Unless explicitly stated, findings for primary and secondary education are presented according to the national education system classification. The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-17 years). 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 14-17 years). Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, for children born after 1998 (i.e. all findings shown in this snapshot) age at the start of primary school has been recalculated and refers to age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2019.

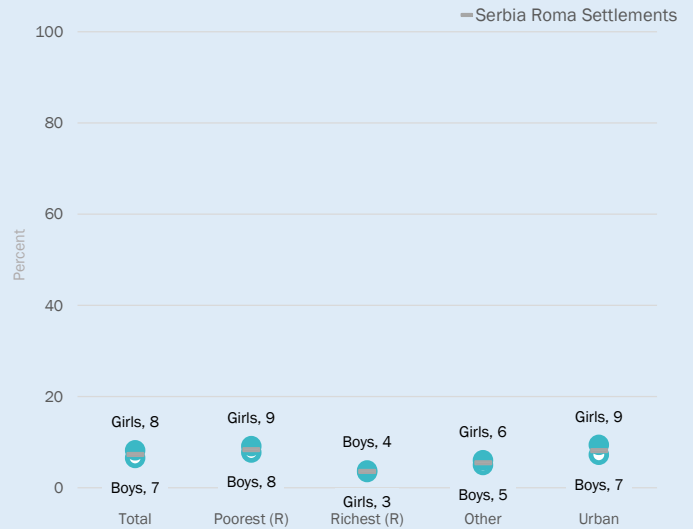
Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Children of Primary School Age Out of School Serbia



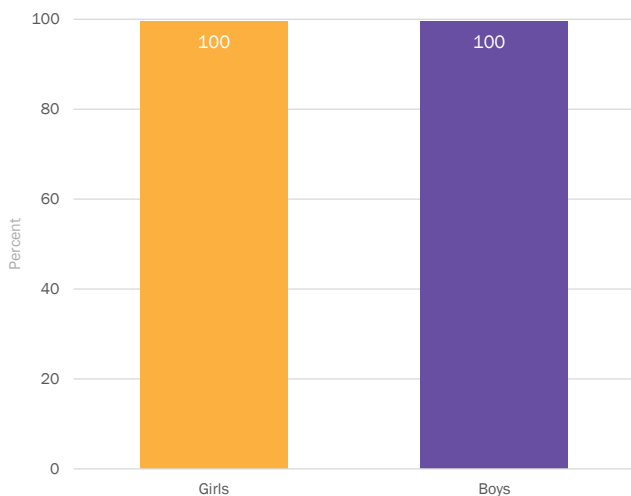
Percentage of children of primary school age not attending either primary or secondary school, by wealth quintile and area

Children of Primary School Age Out of School Serbia Roma Settlements



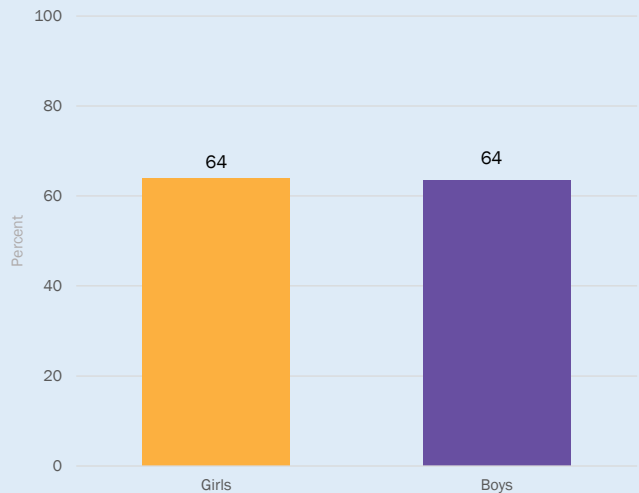
Percentage of children of primary school age not attending either primary or secondary school, by wealth quintile and area

Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2 Serbia



Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex

Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex

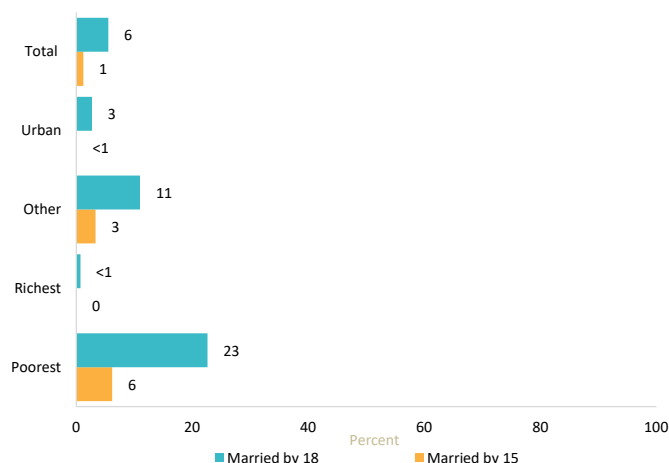
Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

Adolescence presents unique vulnerabilities to violence and exploitation for girls. In many countries, marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for girls due to the interaction of several factors that place a girl at risk, including poverty, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, and limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement. It also often involves a substantial age difference between the girl and her partner, thus further disempowering her and putting her at greater risk of partner violence, sexually transmitted diseases and lack of agency. Attitudes about wife beating serve as a marker for the social acceptability of intimate partner violence.

Acceptance of wife beating among adolescent girls and boys suggests that it can be difficult for married girls who experience violence to seek assistance and for unmarried girls to identify and negotiate healthy and equitable relationships. Gender-based discrimination may be one of the most ubiquitous forms of discrimination adolescent girls face, and it has long-lasting and far-reaching effects on their personal trajectories as well as on all aspects of social and economic development. While in most regions, girls and boys are equally likely to be involved in child labour, gender is a determinant of the types of activities boys and girls engage in, with girls more likely to be involved in domestic work.

Child Marriage, SDG 5.3.1

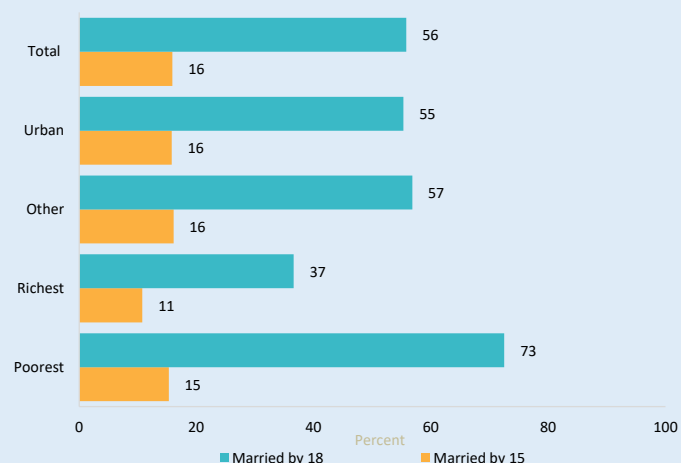
Serbia



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by residence and wealth quintile

Child Marriage, SDG 5.3.1

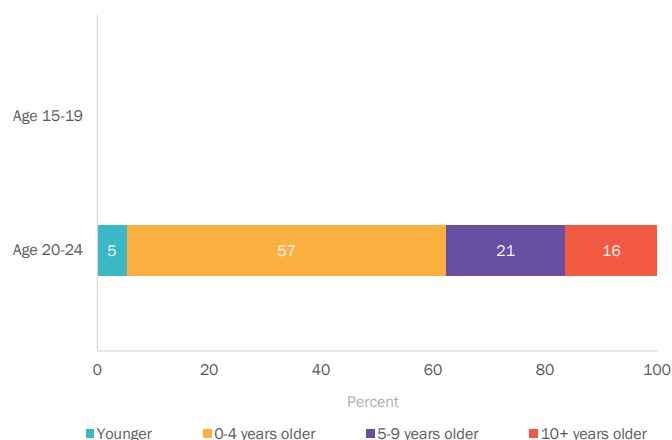
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by residence and wealth quintile

Spousal Age Difference

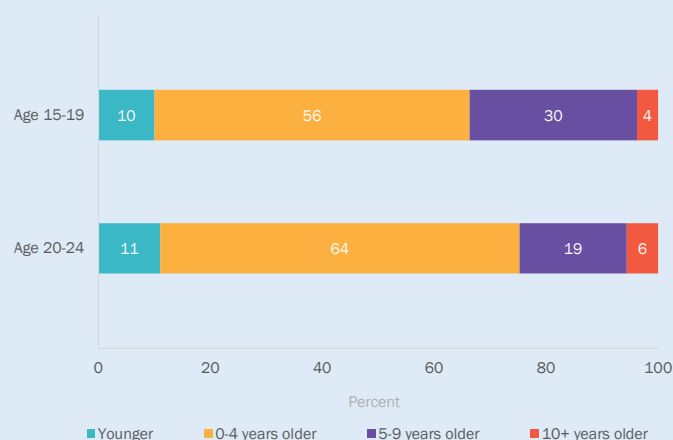
Serbia



Percent distribution of adolescent women aged 20-24 currently married or in union by age of their partner
Figures for adolescent girls aged 15-19 years are not presented because they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Spousal Age Difference

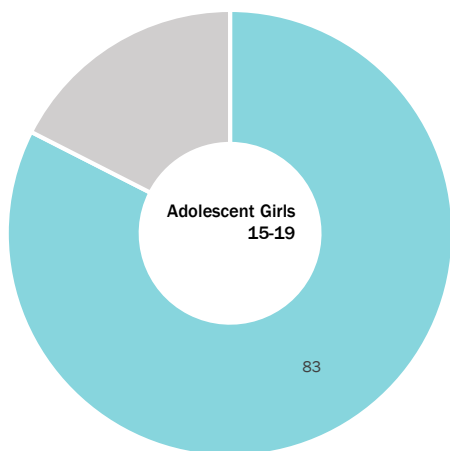
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent distribution of adolescent girls aged 15-19 and women age 20-24 currently married or in union by age of their partner

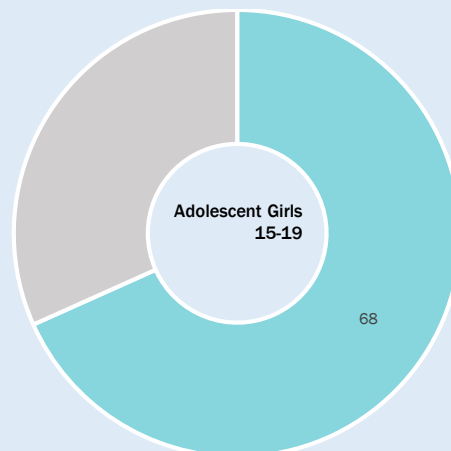
Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

Feelings of Safety, SDG 16.1.4 Serbia



Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

Feelings of Safety, SDG 16.1.4 Serbia Roma Settlements



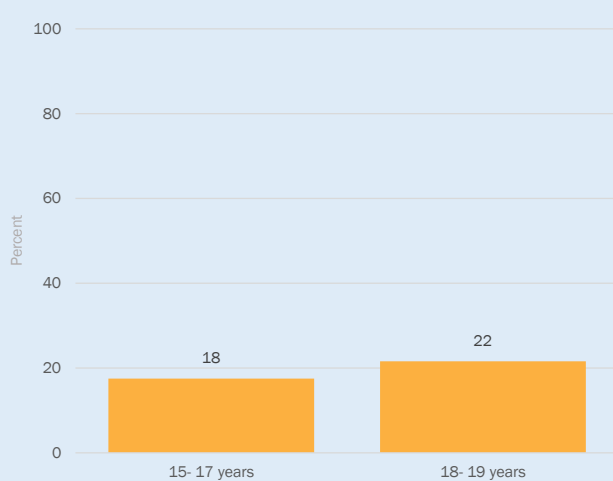
Percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence Serbia



Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by age group

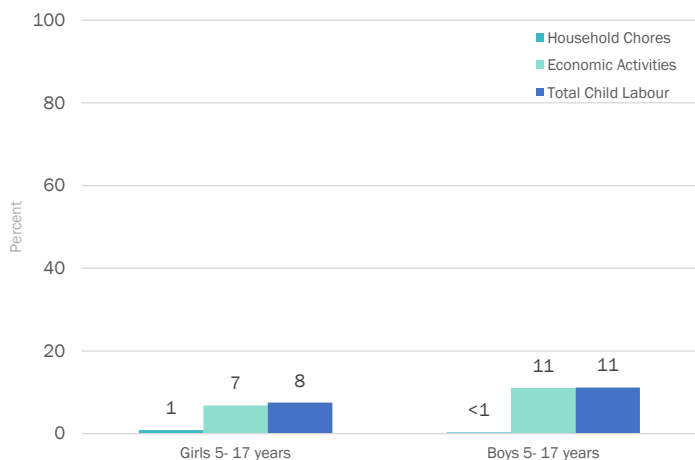
Attitudes toward Domestic Violence Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by age group

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

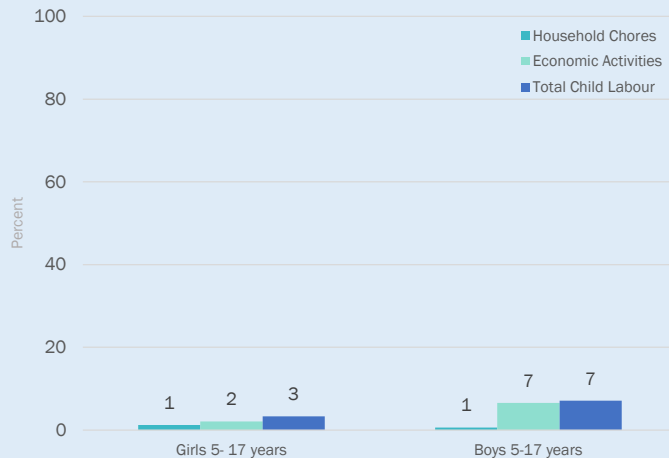
Child Labour, SDG 8.7.1 Serbia



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age group and type of activity

Note: Indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

Child Labour, SDG 8.7.1 Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age group and type of activity

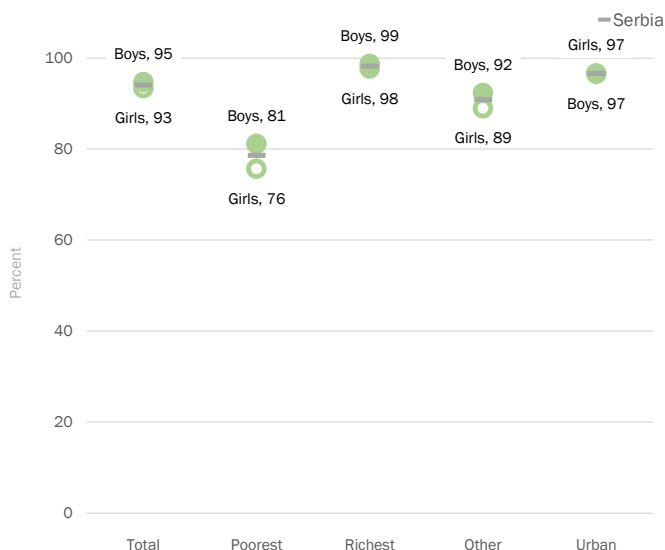
Note: Indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

While participation in secondary education is expanding, progress lags behind primary education. Gender disparities disadvantaging girls are also wider and occur in more countries at the secondary level than at the primary level. Yet, advancing girls' secondary education is one of the most transformative development strategies countries can invest in.

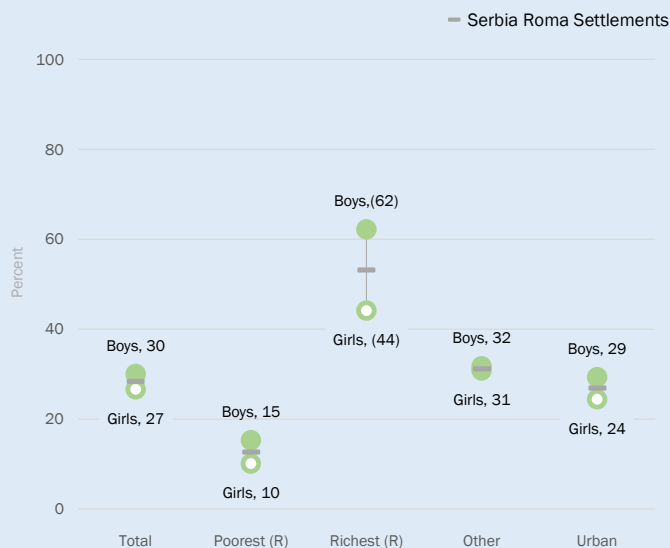
Completion of secondary education brings significant positive benefits to girls and societies – from increased lifetime earnings and national growth rates, to reductions in child marriage, stunting, and child and maternal mortality.

Secondary Net Attendance Rate Serbia



Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area

Secondary Net Attendance Rate Serbia Roma Settlements

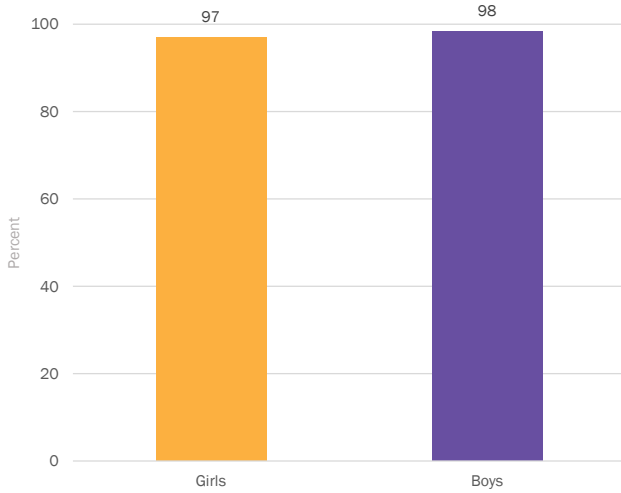


Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area
() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

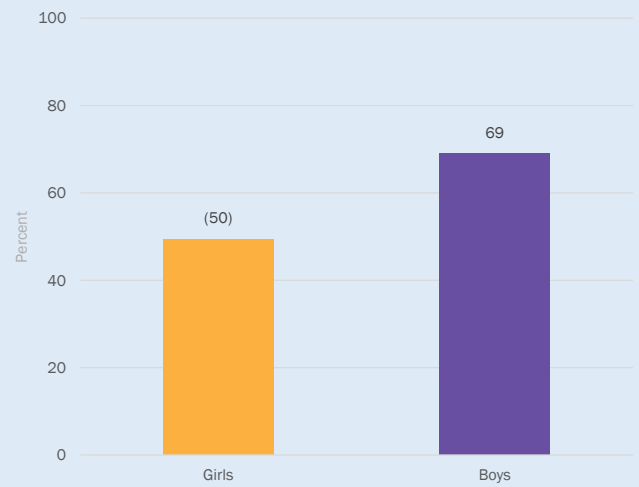
Serbia



Percentage of children or youth aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of secondary school who have completed upper secondary education, by sex

Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

Serbia Roma Settlements

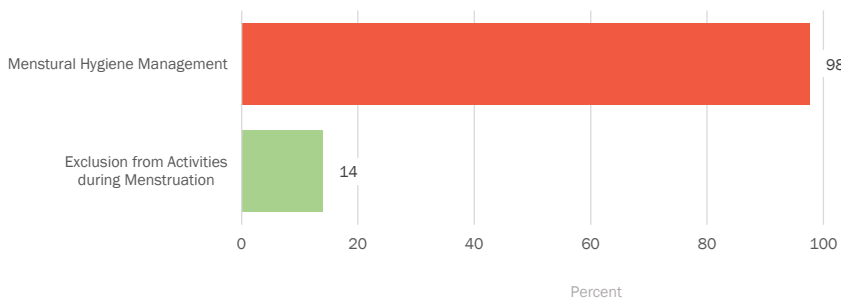


Percentage of children or youth aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of secondary school who have completed upper secondary education, by sex
() Figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment: The Second Decade of Life

Menstrual Hygiene Management

Serbia



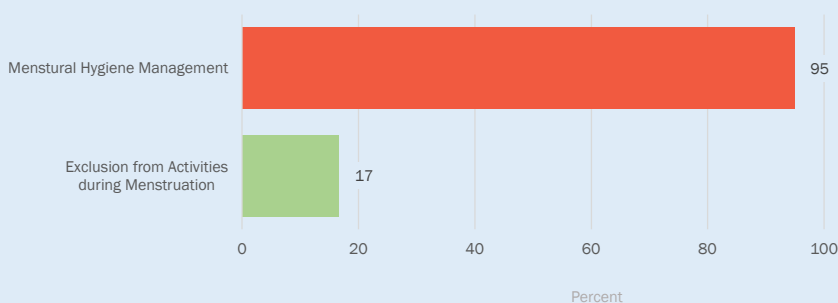
The ability of adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Girls in low-resource and emergency contexts without access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.

Menstrual Hygiene Management: Among adolescent girls age 15-19 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months, percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation: Among adolescent girls age 15-19 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months, percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months

Menstrual Hygiene Management

Serbia Roma Settlements



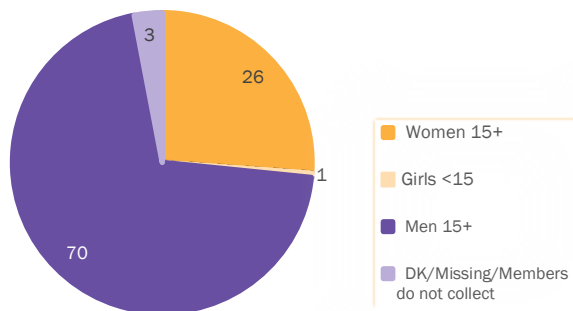
Gender Equality in Adulthood

To survive and thrive, all children require care and support from women and men. Care and support can be substantively improved by fostering gender equality, an important goal in its own right, and by reducing the gender-related barriers. Gender-related barriers include women's and girls' disproportionate lack of information, knowledge and technology, resources, and safety and mobility, as well as the gender division of labour and gender norms. For example, a mother's lack of mobility, due to

prohibitive norms or lack of transportation, may impede birth registration, nutrition, and other child outcomes. The internalization of gender norms around masculine and feminine expectations and behaviours may influence women's and men's attitudes toward intimate partner violence and physical punishment of children as well as self-perceptions of well-being, including life satisfaction and expectations for the future.

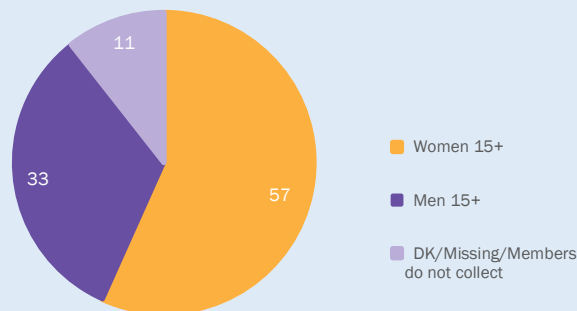
Time on Household Chores: Water Collection

Who collects water? Serbia



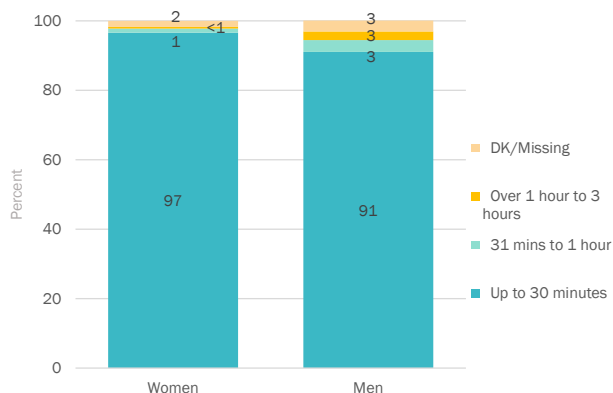
Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household. There were no cases of boys under 15 years of age collecting drinking water for household use.

Who collects water? Serbia Roma Settlements



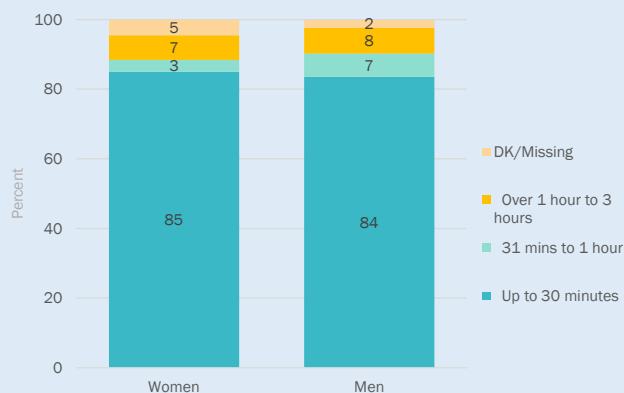
Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household. There were no cases of boys or girls under 15 years of age collecting drinking water for household use.

Time spent on water collection Serbia



Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises. There were no cases of the person primarily responsible for water collection, in households without drinking water on premises, spending more than 3 hours per day on this task.

Time spent on water collection Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises. There were no cases of the person primarily responsible for water collection, in households without drinking water on premises, spending more than 3 hours per day on this task.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Gender Equality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.8.1, TC.10.1, TC.11.1, PR.1.1, PR.2.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.6, LN.2.7, PR.8.1W, PR.5.3, PR.7.1W, WS.1.3, WS.1.4, WS.4.1 and WS.4.2 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019

Fertility & Family Planning



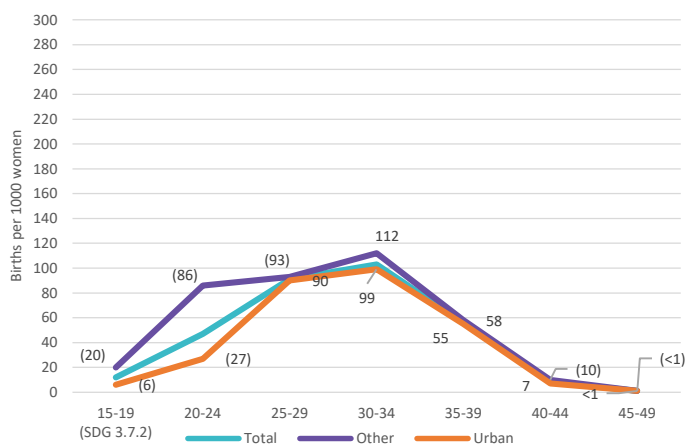
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Fertility



Age Specific Fertility Rates

Serbia

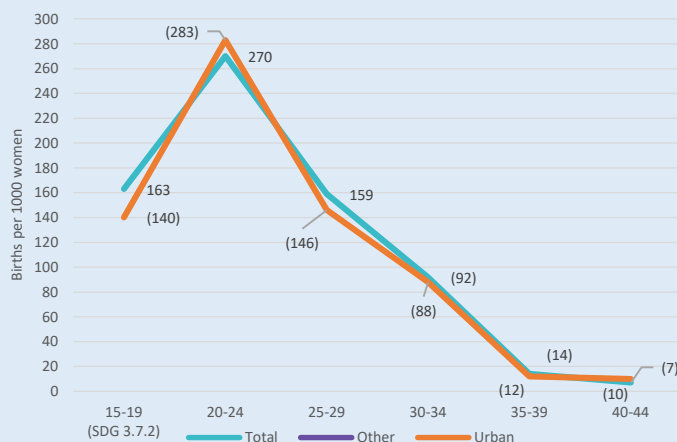


Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last year, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

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

Age Specific Fertility Rates

Serbia Roma Settlements



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

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

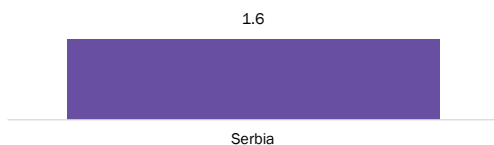
Figures for women living in Roma settlements of the type "Other" and for women age 45-49 years living in urban areas are not shown because they are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure 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.

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

Total Fertility Rate

Serbia



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49

Total Fertility Rate

Serbia Roma Settlements



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49
() Figures that are based on 125-249 person-years of exposure

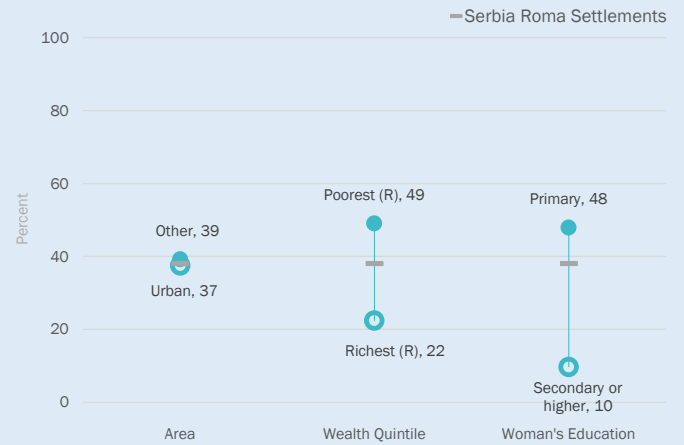
Early Child Bearing - by Age 18

Serbia



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Serbia Roma Settlements

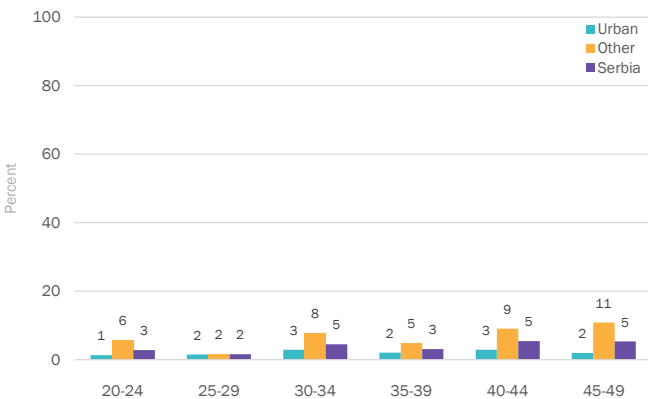


Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics

(R) 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

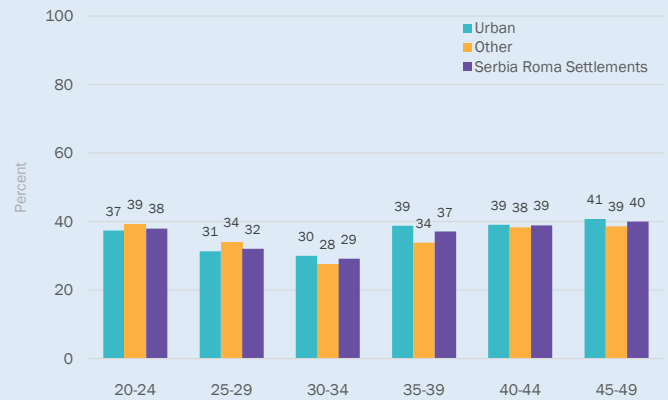
Trends in Early Child Bearing - by Age 18

Serbia



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18

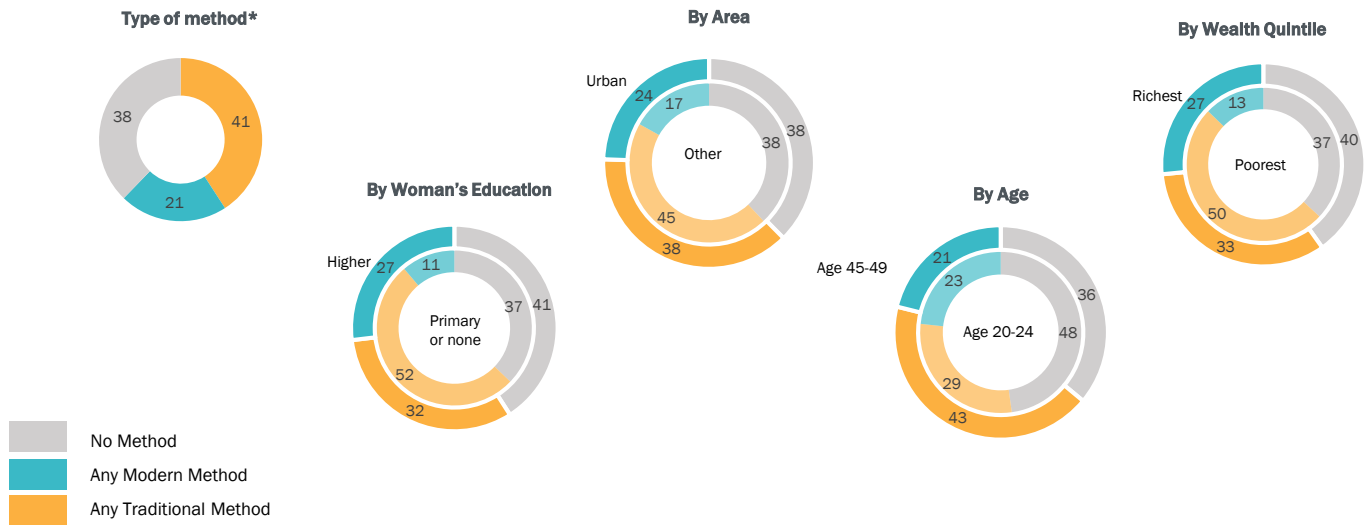
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

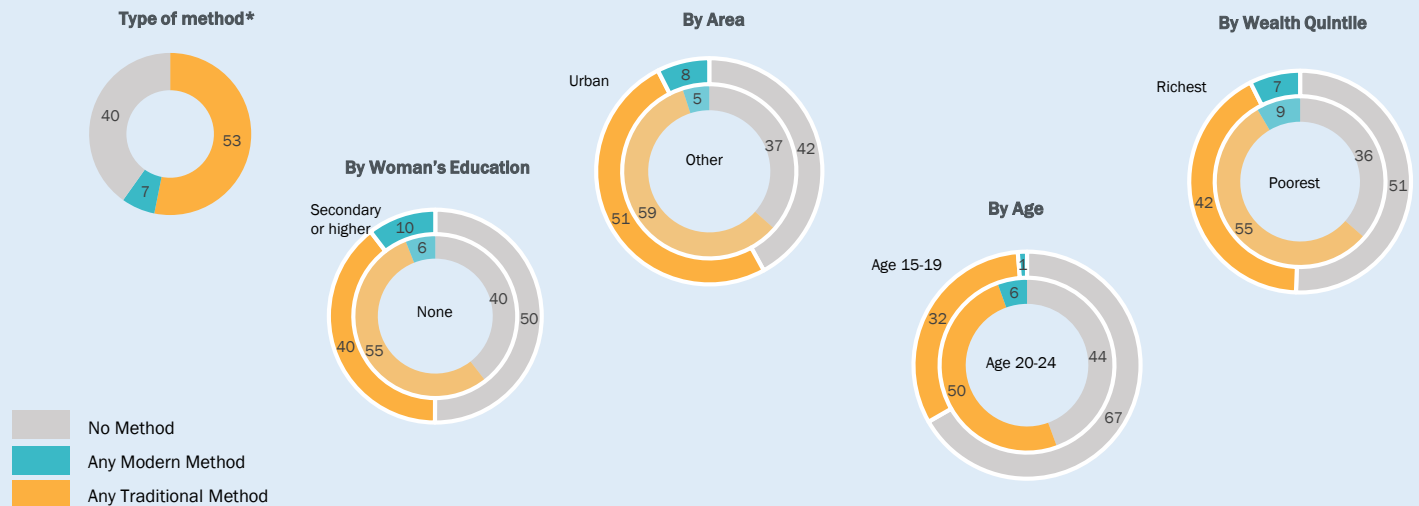
Serbia



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

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and emergency contraception. Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

Serbia Roma Settlements



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

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and emergency contraception. Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

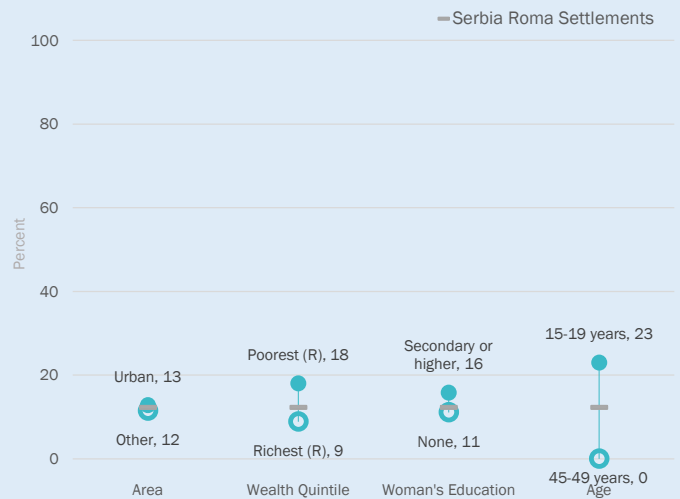
Met Need for Family Planning

Met Need for Family Planning - Spacing Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning - Spacing Serbia Roma Settlements



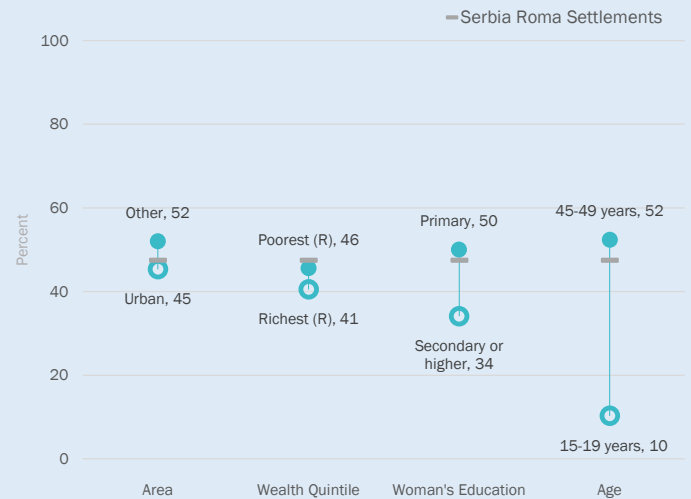
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning - Limiting Serbia



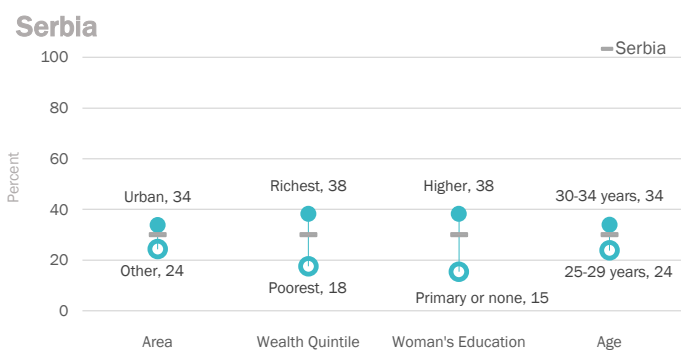
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning - Limiting Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods - SDG indicator 3.7.1



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and

spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

Regional Data on Fertility & Family Planning

Region	Child bearing before 15*	Child bearing before 18	Contraception Use of modern method among married / In-union women	Contraception Use of any method among married / In-union women	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among married / In-union women
Serbia	0	3	21	62	30
Belgrade	(0)	<1	26	55	39
Vojvodina	0	4	19	63	26
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0	3	22	63	31
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0	4	20	69	26

*Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have had a live birth before age 15
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Key Messages

- Fertility rates are highest in the 30-34 year age group in the overall population of women in Serbia, and in the 20-24 year age group of women in Roma settlements.
- The total fertility rate among Roma women aged 15-49 years is higher than in the general population.
- Early childbearing is more common among Roma women aged 20-24 years living in households from poorer quintiles.
- In Serbia, 38 percent of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union do not use any contraception, while 21 percent use modern methods - with those living in poorest households and "other" areas being less likely to use modern methods.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Fertility and Family Planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.1.1, TM.2.2W, TM.2.3W, TM.3.1 and TM.3.3 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements 2019



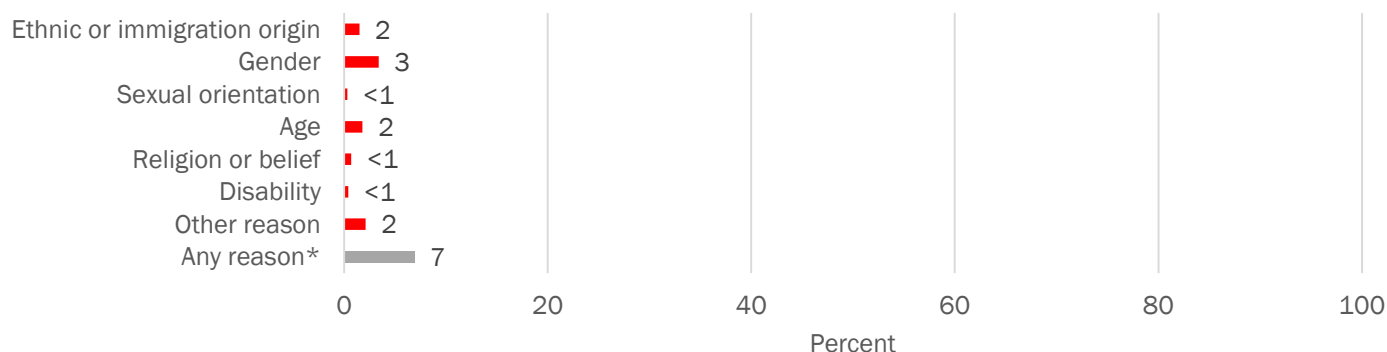
Discrimination and Victimization

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Discrimination and harassment



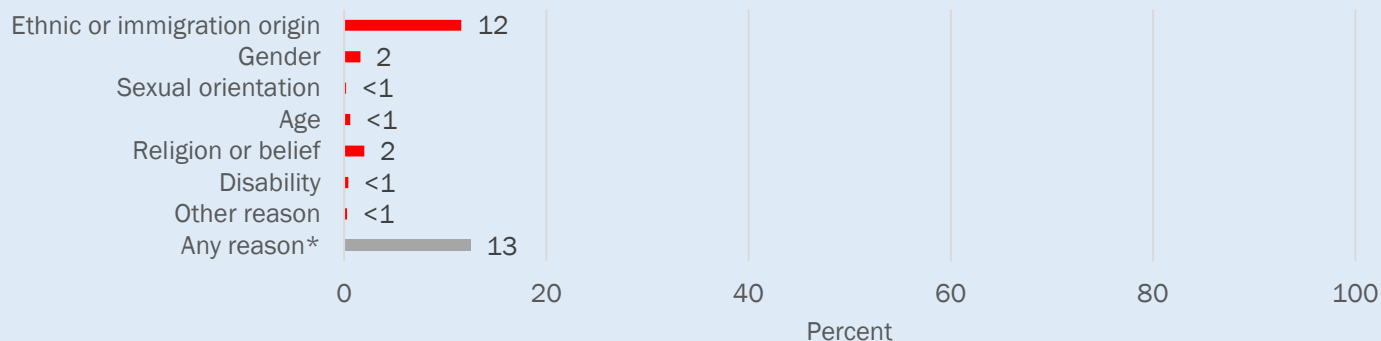
Discrimination and harassment: SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

*Any reason: SDG Indicator 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

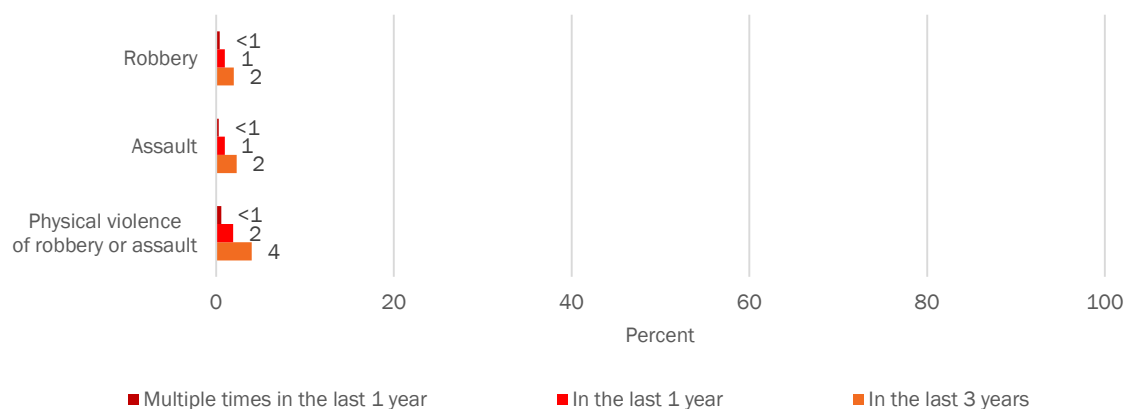
*Any reason: SDG Indicator 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Key Messages

- Seven percent of women aged 15-49 years in Serbia and 13 percent of women of the same age in Roma settlements in Serbia were victims of discrimination and harassment in the last 12 months.
- Four percent of women aged 15-49 years in Serbia and 7 percent of women the same age in Roma settlements in Serbia were victims of physical violence of robbery or assault in the last 3 years.
- Forty percent of women aged 15-49 years in Serbia and 67 percent of women the same age from Roma settlements in Serbia stated that the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police.
- Four percent of women aged 15-49 years in Roma settlements in Serbia feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark or being home alone after dark.

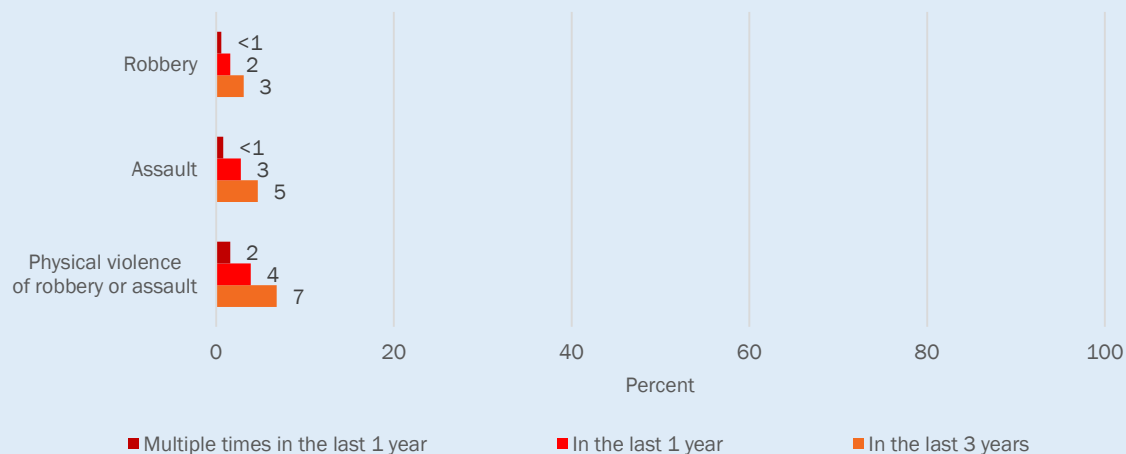
Victims of robbery and assault

Serbia



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 or multiple times in the last year

Serbia Roma Settlements



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 or multiple times in the last year

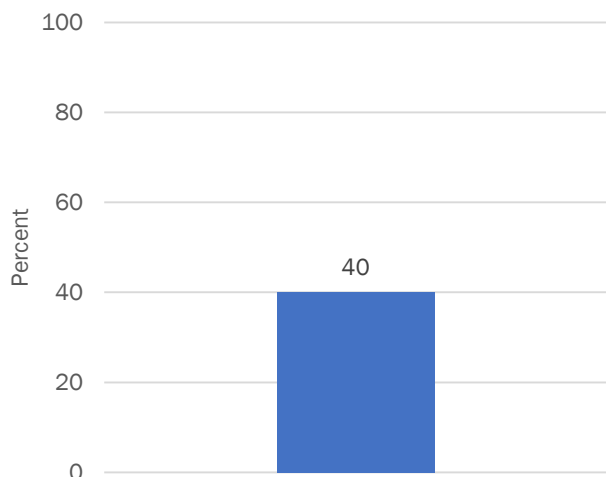
Regional data on victims of robbery, assault and feelings of safety

Region	Robbery in last 3 years	Assault in last 3 years	Experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in last 3 years	After dark, feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone
Serbia	2	2	4	<1
Belgrade	4	4	7	2
Vojvodina	2	3	4	1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1	1	2	<1
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1	1	3	<1

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, and after dark, feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone

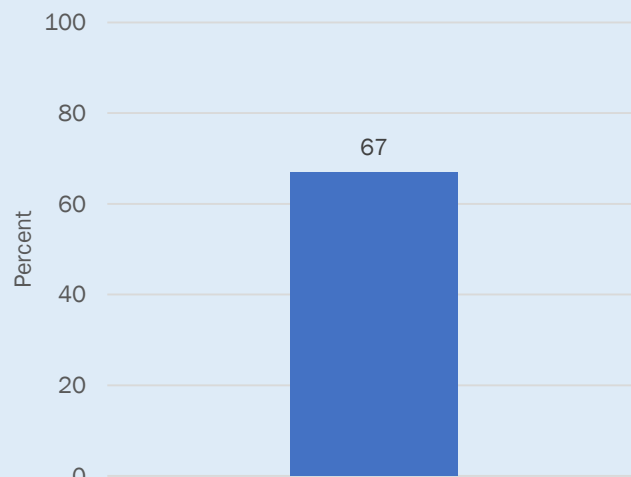
Reporting of robbery and assault: SDG 16.3.1

Serbia



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police

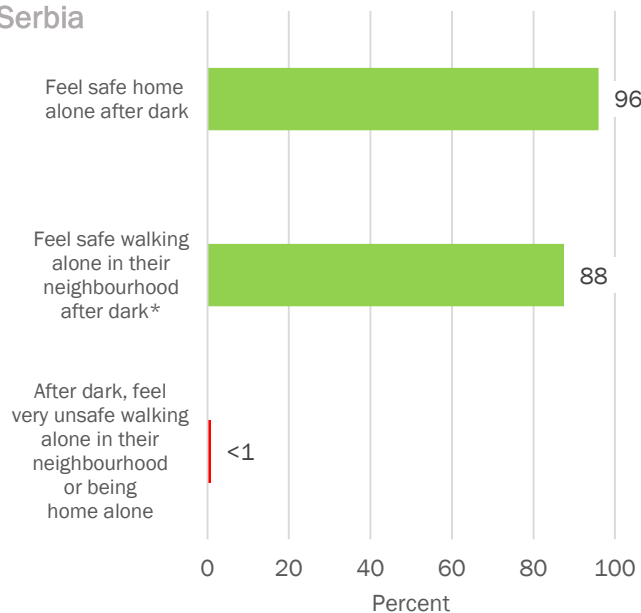
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police

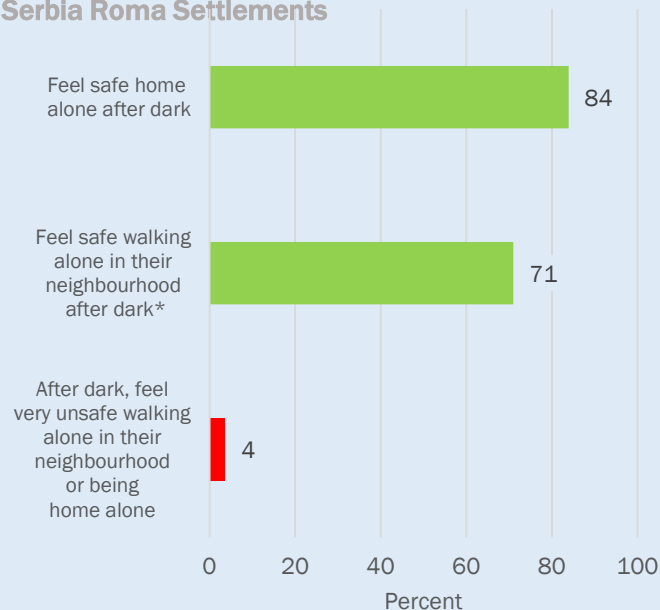
Feelings of safety: SDG indicator 16.1.4*

Serbia



Percent 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



Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Discrimination and Victimization. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables EQ.3.1W, PR.6.1W, PR.6.4W and PR.7.1W (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements

2019



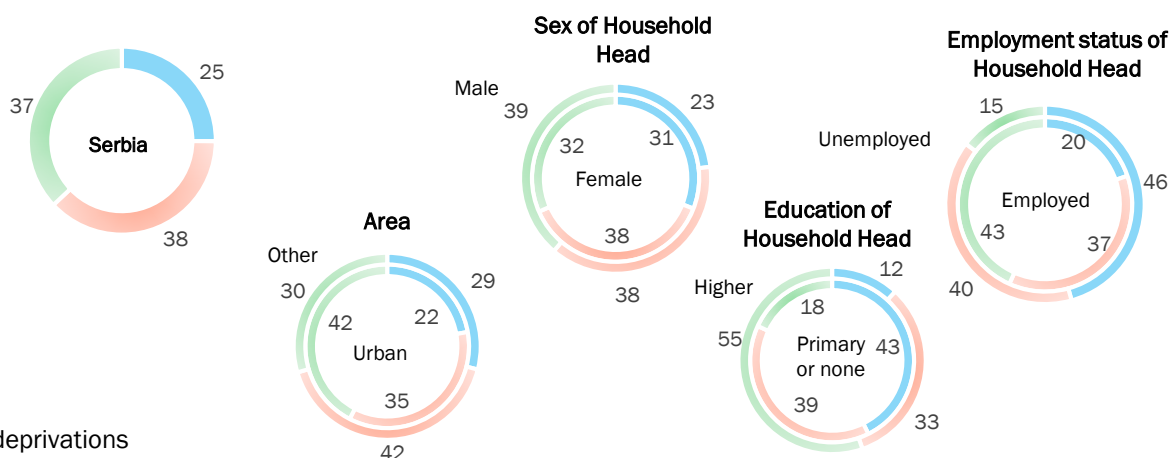
Material Deprivation

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

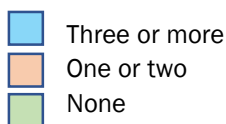
Materially Deprived Household Population



Serbia

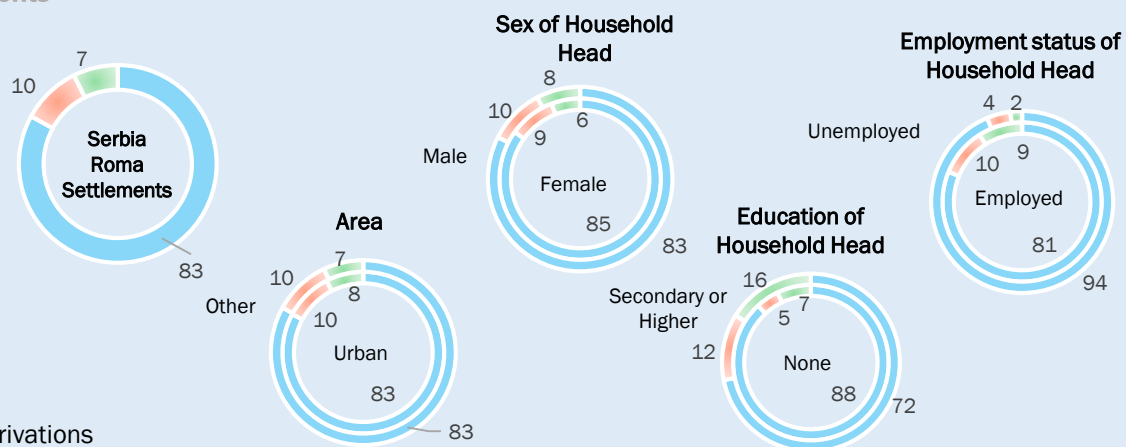


Number of material deprivations

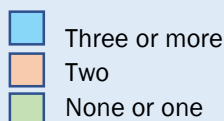


Percent distribution of the household population, by material deprivation and background characteristics

Serbia Roma Settlements



Number of material deprivations



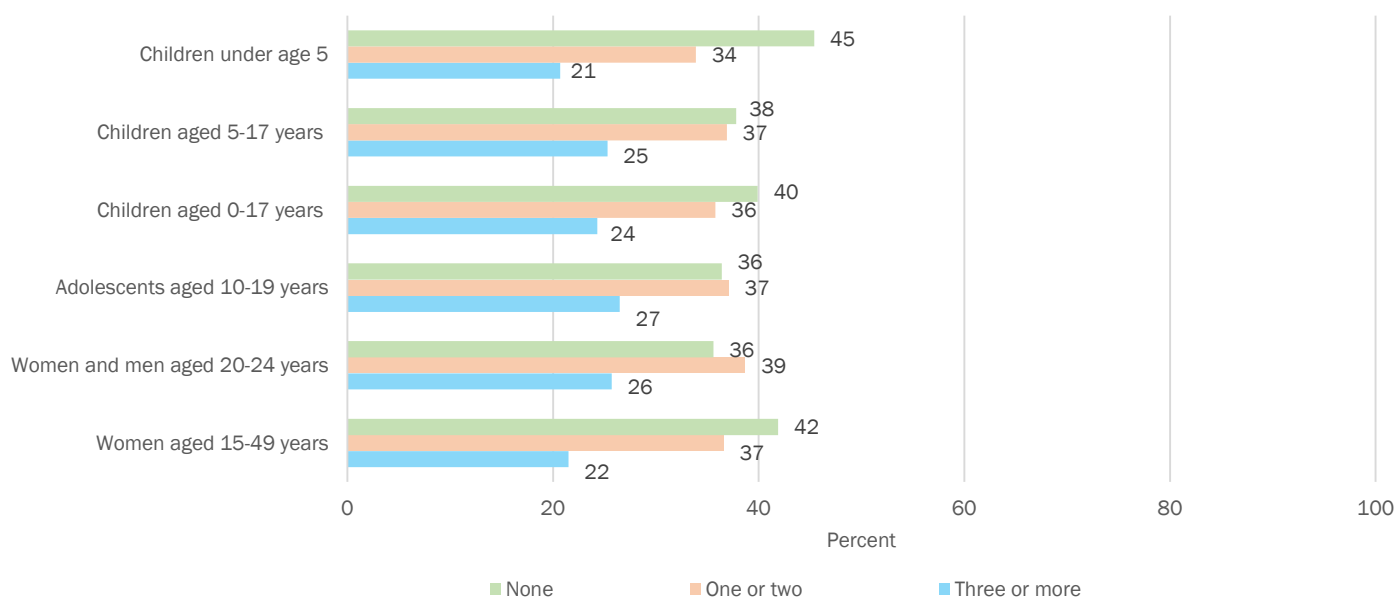
Percent distribution of the household population, by material deprivation and background characteristics

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 to supplement the wealth index calculation and to present material deprivation as a background characteristic.

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 3 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”.

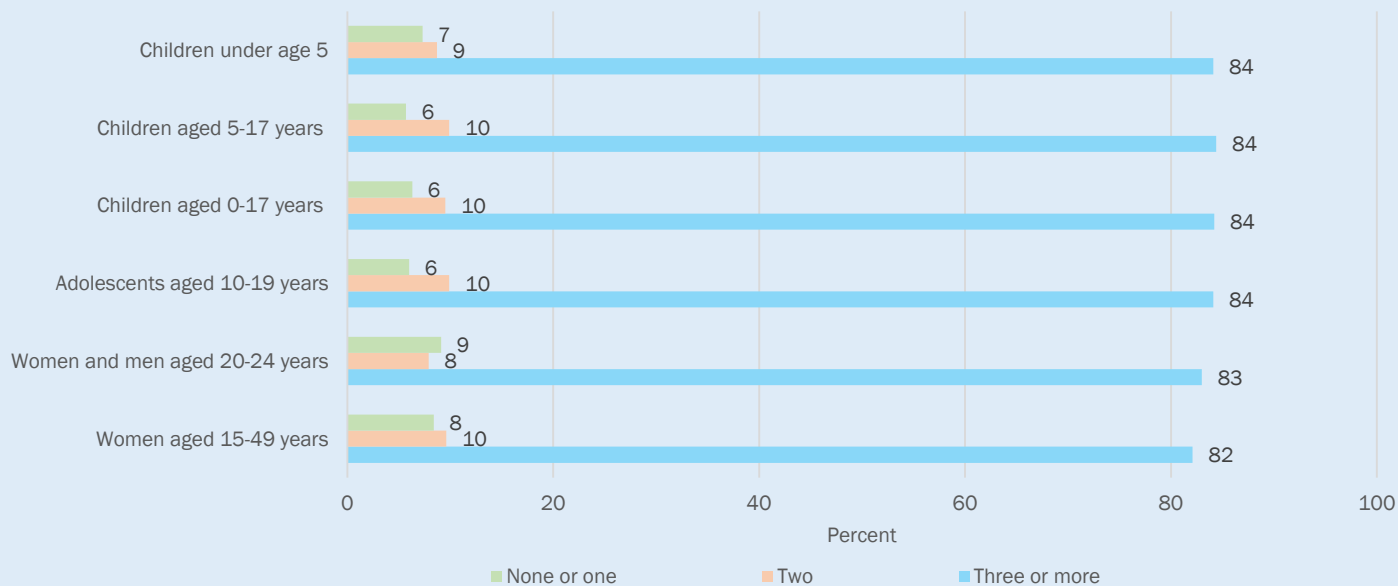
Material deprivation by specific population groups

Serbia



Percent distribution of the materially deprived household population, by specific population groups

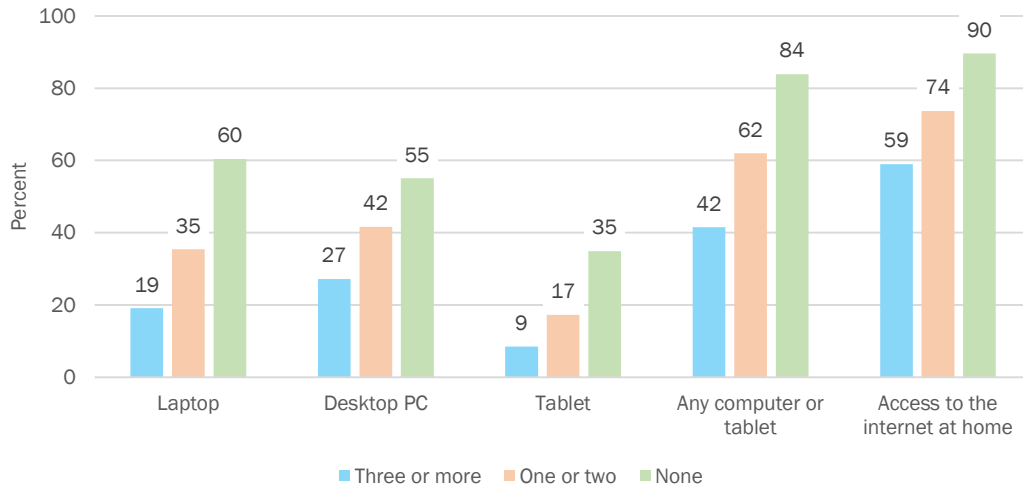
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent distribution of the materially deprived household population, by specific population groups

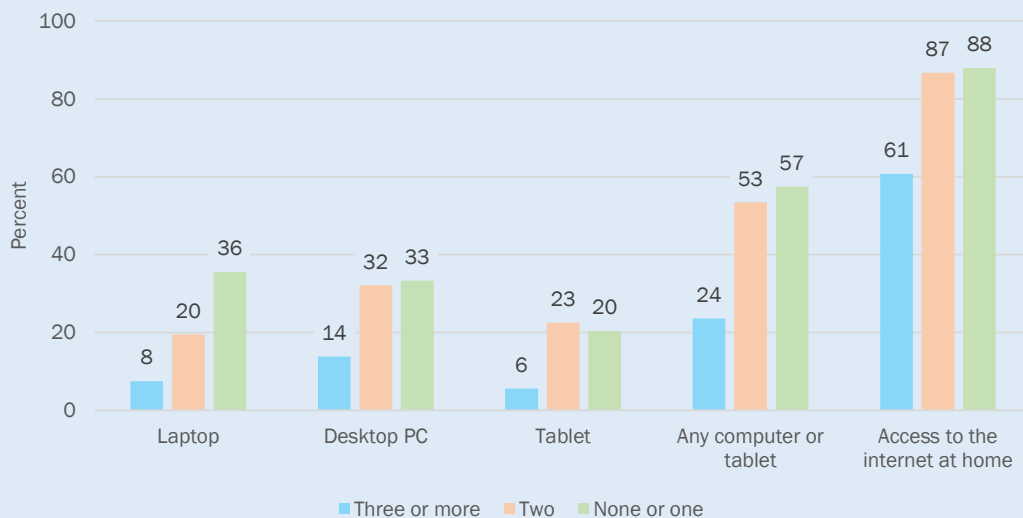
Household ownership of IT equipment and access to internet

Serbia



Percentage of households with a computer, percentage with a tablet and the percentage with access to the internet at home, by material deprivation

Serbia Roma Settlements

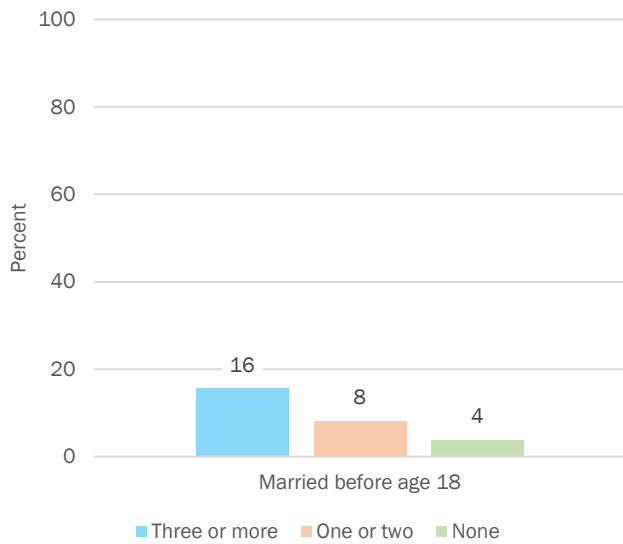


Percentage of households with a computer, percentage with a tablet and the percentage with access to the internet at home, by material deprivation

Key Messages

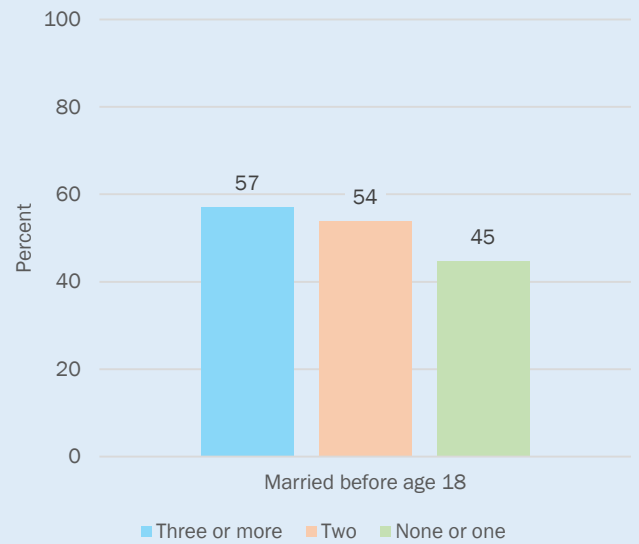
- One out of four household members (25 percent) in Serbia lives in households with three or more material deprivations, while in Roma settlements in Serbia, five out of six household members (83 percent) live in households with three or more material deprivations.
- One out of five children under 5 years of age in Serbia (21 percent) and six out of seven (84 percent) children under 5 years in Roma settlements in Serbia live in households with three or more material deprivations.
- One out of four households with three or more deprivations in Roma settlements in Serbia has a computer or tablet.
- One out of four (27 percent) of secondary school age children in households with three or more deprivations in Roma settlements in Serbia is attending secondary school education.
- Three out of five women aged 20–49 years living in households with three or more material deprivations in Roma settlements in Serbia were married before age 18 years.
- One of twenty five children aged 15–17 years (4 percent) were involved in economic activities 35 or more hours weekly in Serbia.

Child Marriage
Serbia



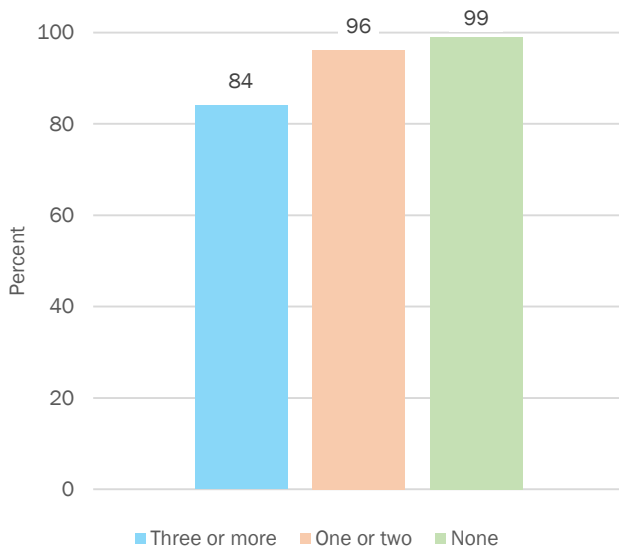
Percentage of woman age 20–49 years married before age 18, by material deprivation of the household

Child Marriage
Serbia Roma Settlements



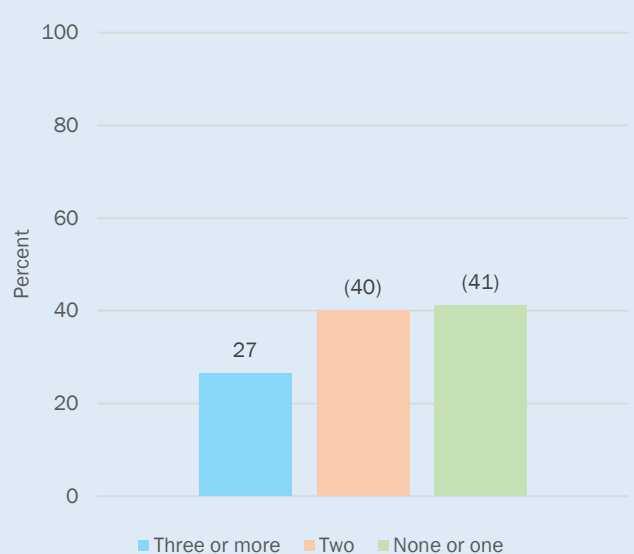
Percentage of woman age 20–49 years married before age 18, by material deprivation of the household

Attending secondary school*
Serbia



* Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), by material deprivation of the household

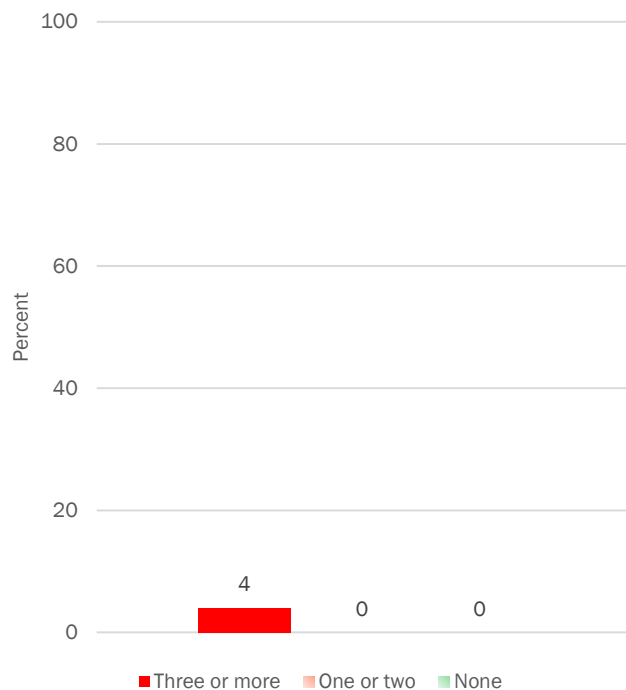
Attending secondary school*
Serbia Roma Settlements



* Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), by material deprivation of the household

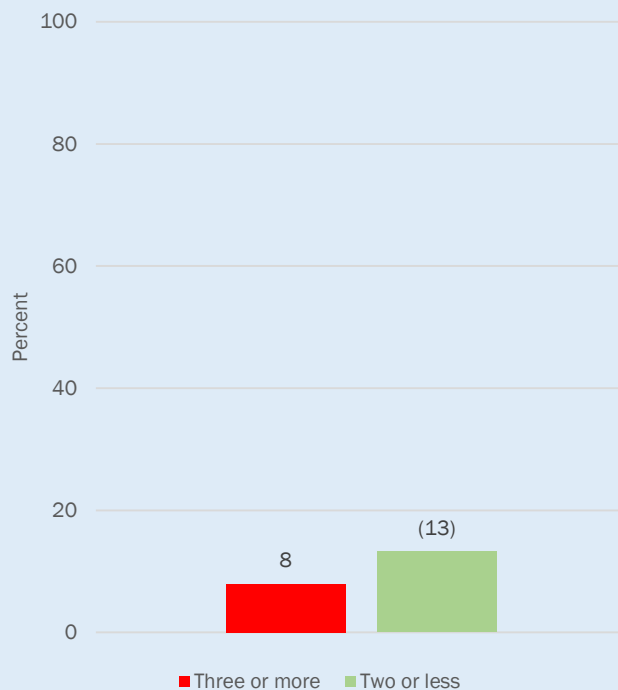
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Children's involvement in economic activities Serbia



Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in economic activities 35 hours or more weekly, by material deprivation

Children's involvement in economic activities Serbia Roma Settlements



Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in economic activities 35 hours or more weekly, by material deprivation

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

Regional Data on the Materially Deprived Household Population

Region	Three or more	One or two	None
Serbia	25	38	37
Belgrade	20	35	45
Vojvodina	23	34	42
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25	39	36
Southern and Eastern Serbia	33	44	23

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support. The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the

2019 Serbia MICS and the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Material Deprivations (MD). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.2.3, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, SR.5.3, SR.9.2, PR.3.1, PR.4.1W and LN.2.6 in (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements 2019



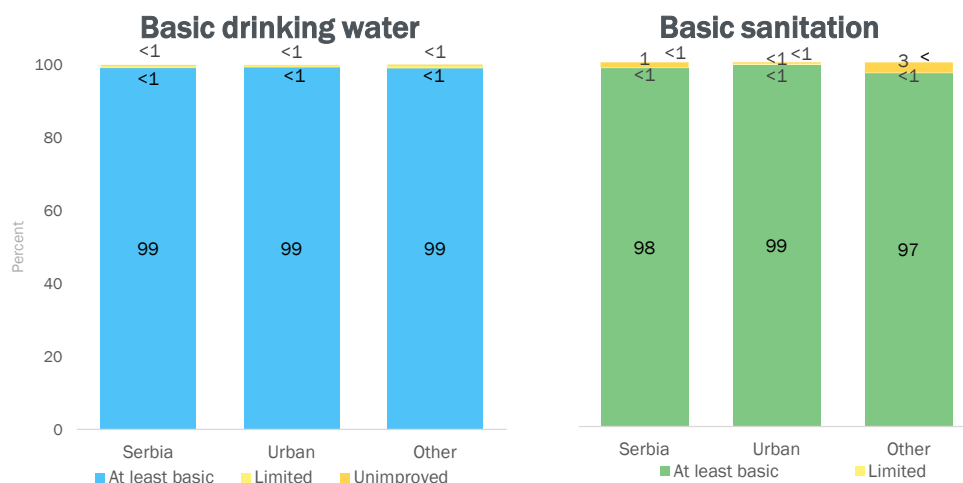
Drinking Water & Sanitation (WASH)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys



Basic Drinking Water & Sanitation Services

Serbia

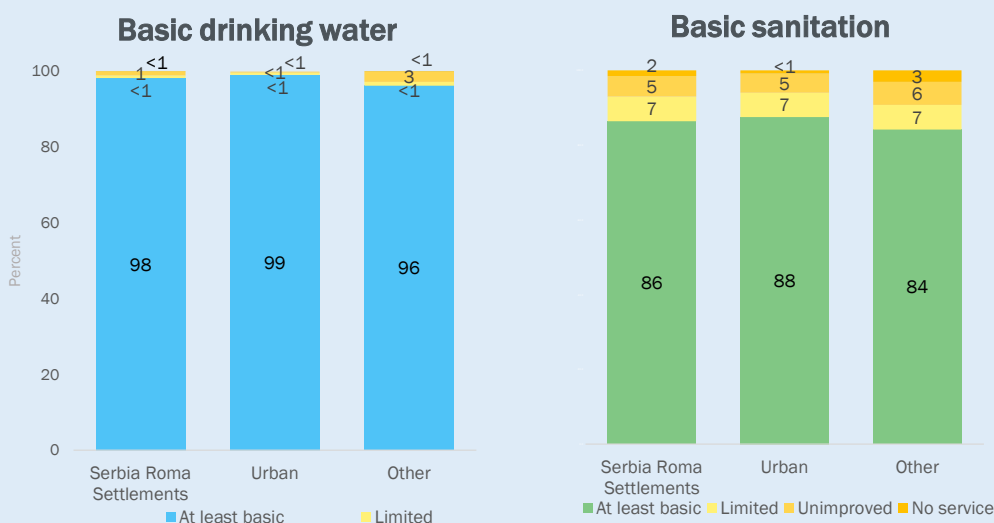


Drinking water ladder: At least basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. **Limited** refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. **Unimproved** sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. **No service** refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Percent of population by drinking water and sanitation coverage
The percentages of the household population using limited and unimproved drinking water and sanitation services were less than 1, with slightly higher proportions for unimproved sanitation in other areas. There were no cases of household members having no basic drinking water services.
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Sanitation ladder: At least basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. **Limited** sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. **Unimproved** sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. **No service** refers to the practice of open defecation.

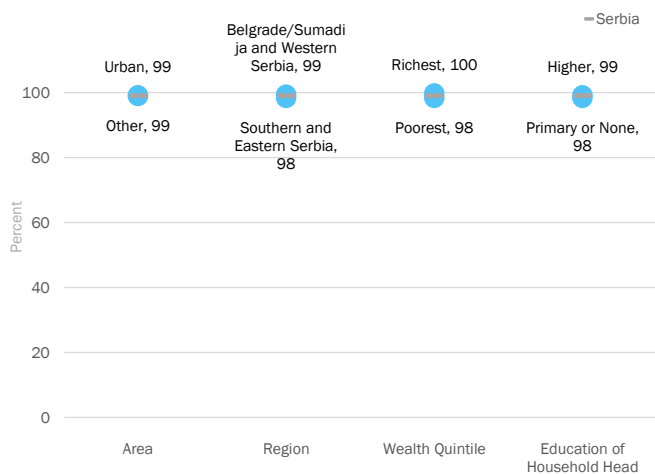
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of population by drinking water and sanitation coverage
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

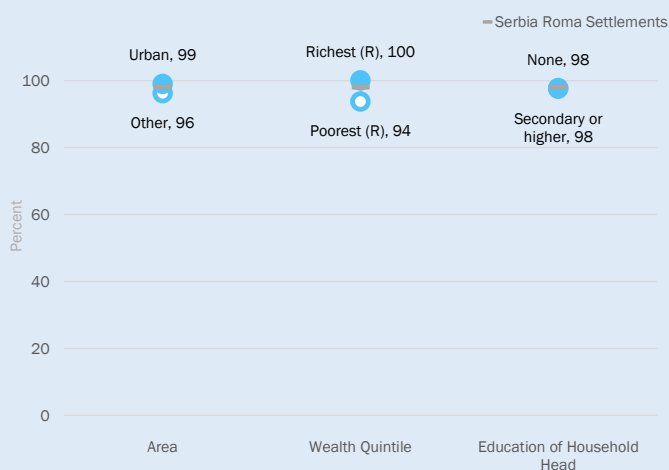
WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

Basic Drinking Water Serbia



Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

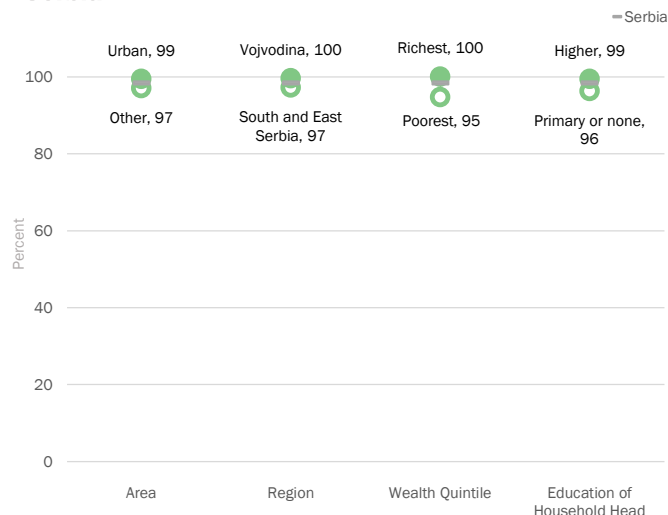
Basic Drinking Water Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

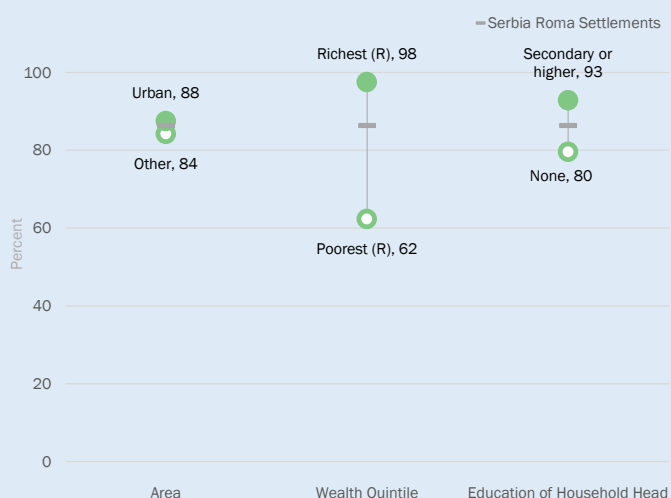
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the Serbia sample and the Serbia Roma Settlements sample, using 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. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements sample are indicated with an (R) in the charts.

Basic Sanitation Serbia



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Basic Sanitation Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

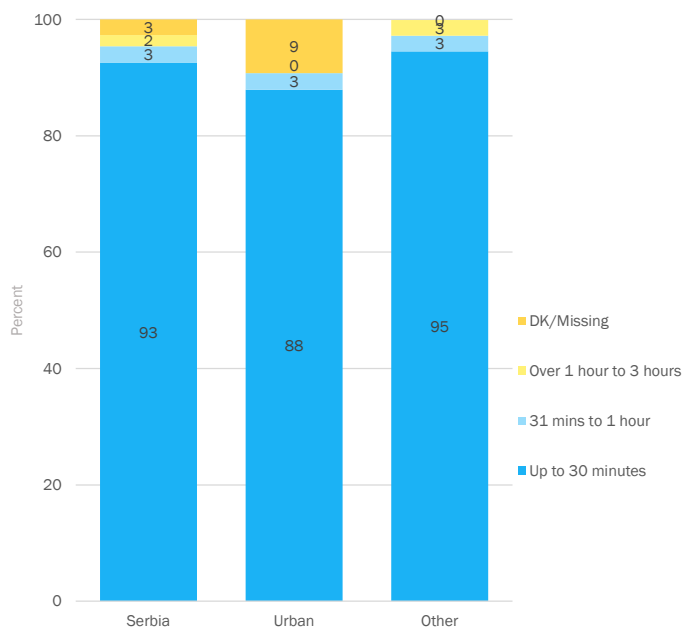
Regional Data on Basic Services

Region	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation
Serbia	99	98
Belgrade	99	100
Vojvodina	99	100
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99	97
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98	97

Percent of population using basic drinking water and sanitation services by region

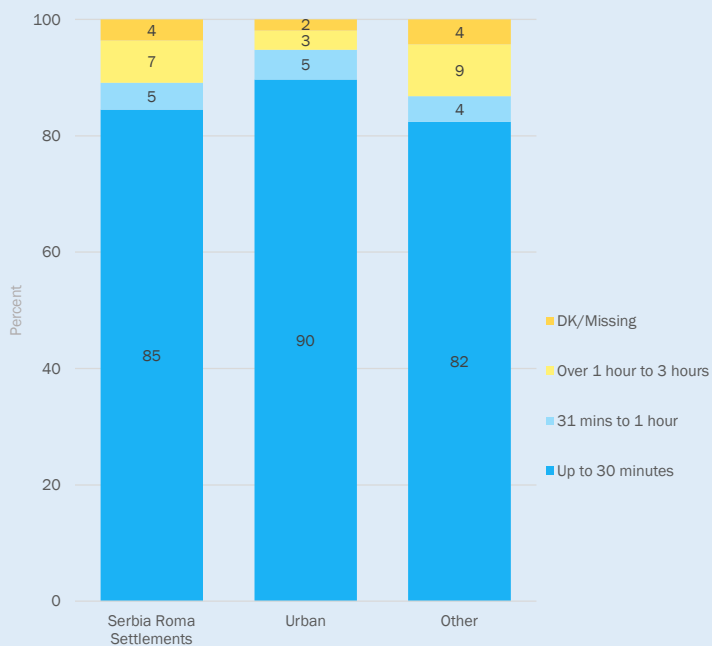
Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Drinking Water Serbia



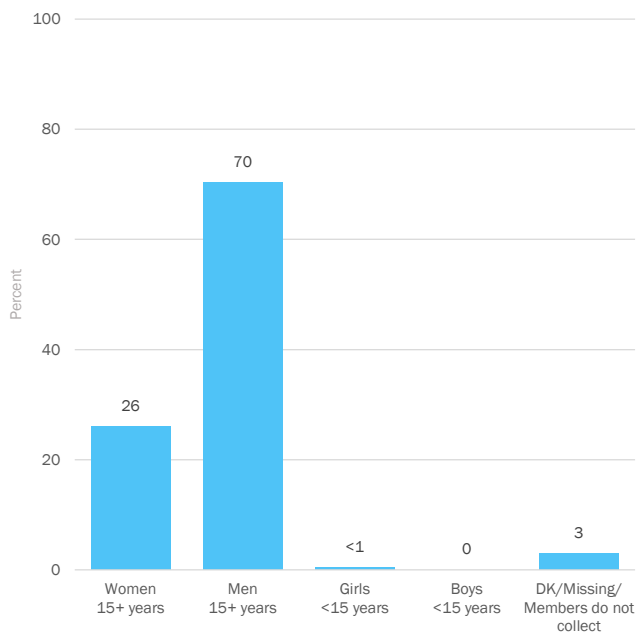
Percent of population by mean time person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water each day in households without water on premises
There were no cases of household members spending over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water.
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Drinking Water Serbia Roma Settlements



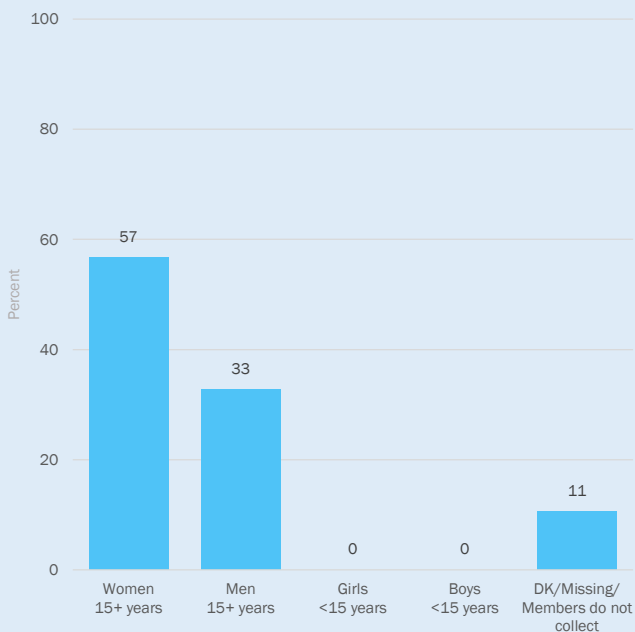
Percent of population by mean time person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water each day in households without water on premises
There were no cases of household members spending over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water.
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household Serbia



Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises

Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household Serbia Roma Settlements

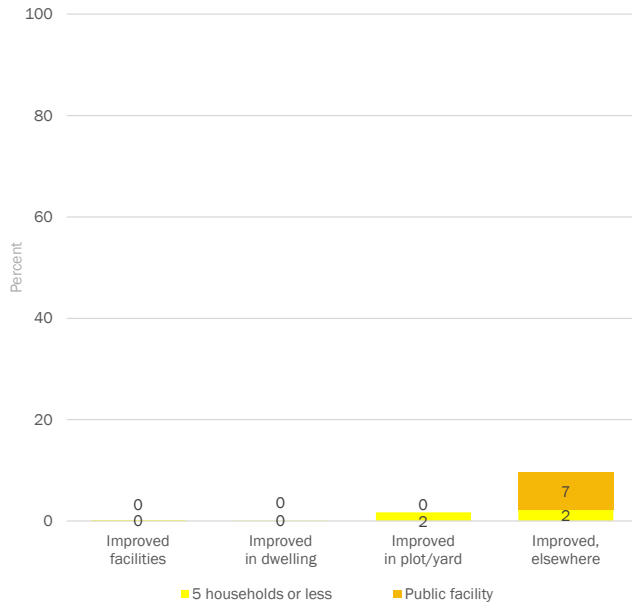


Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises

Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy

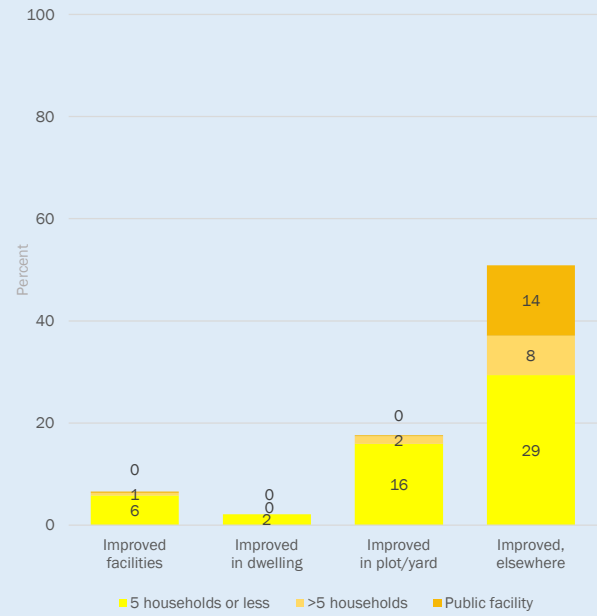
Serbia



Percent of the population sharing improved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility. Household members not sharing facilities and those using unimproved sanitation facilities are not shown. There were no cases of household members sharing improved facilities with >5 households.

Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy

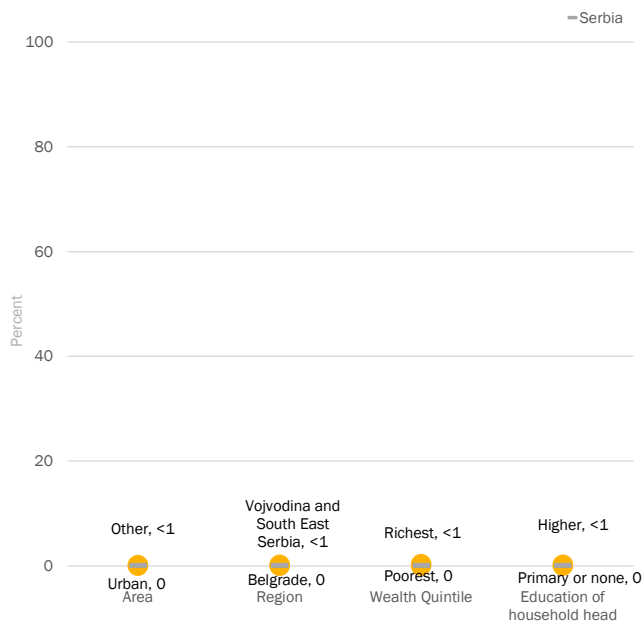
Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of the population sharing improved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility. Household members not sharing facilities and those using unimproved sanitation facilities are not shown.

Open Defecation

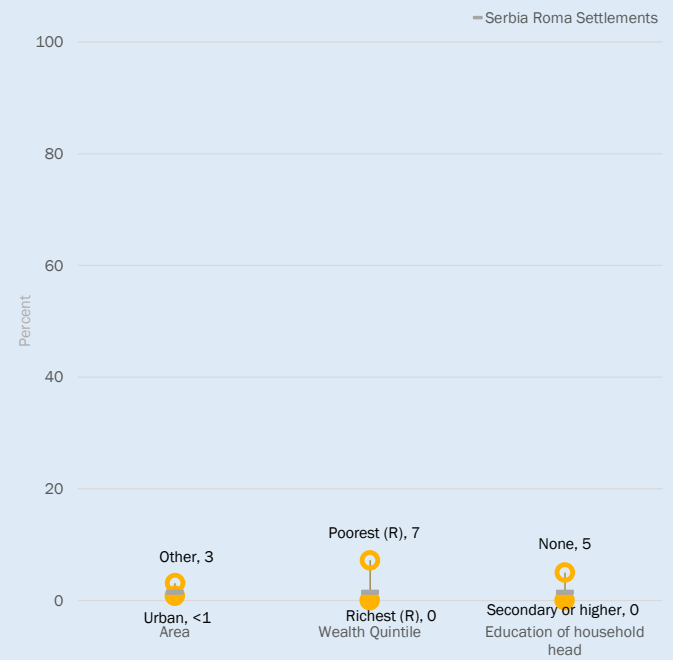
Serbia



Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

Open Defecation

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

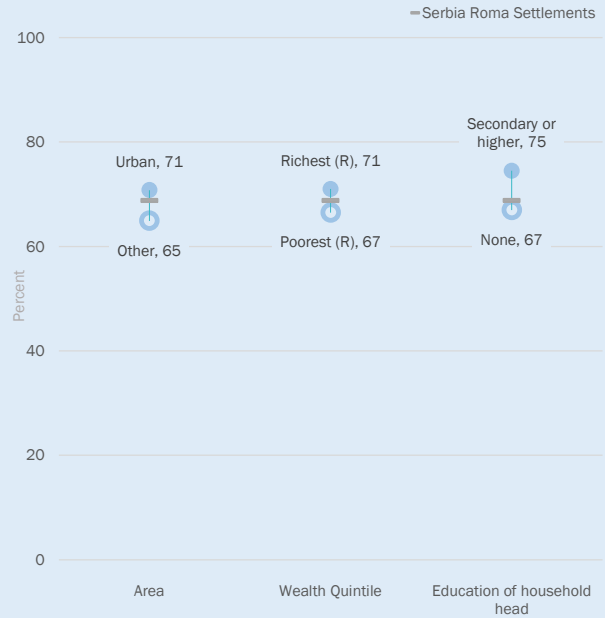
Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of Drinking Water Serbia



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

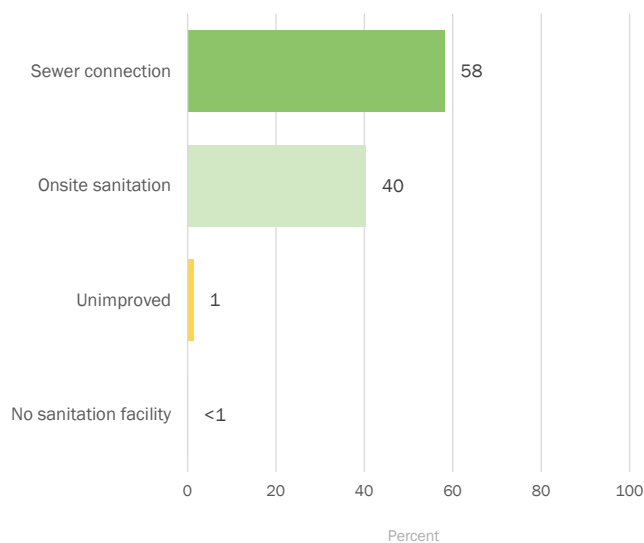
Availability of Drinking Water Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Types of Sanitation Facility Serbia

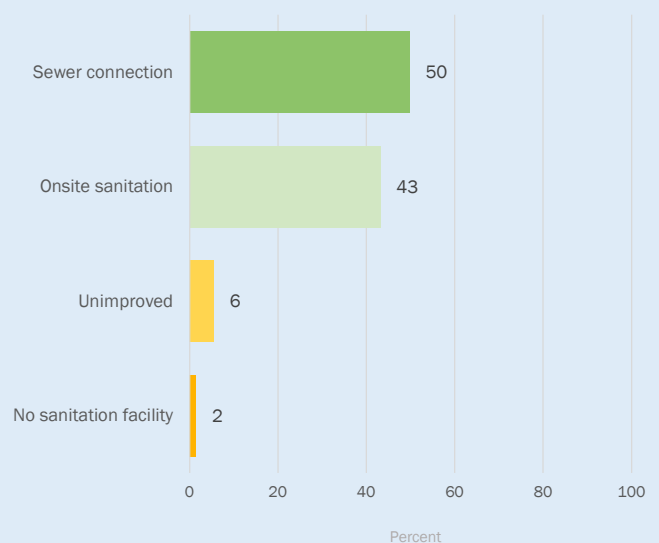


Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

Sewer connections include "Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system" and "Flush to DK where"

Onsite sanitation facilities include "Flush/pour flush to septic", "Flush/pour flush to latrine", "Ventilated improved pit latrine" and "Pit latrine with slab" Composting toilets are considered onsite sanitation facilities. No cases were reported.

Types of Sanitation Facility Serbia Roma Settlements



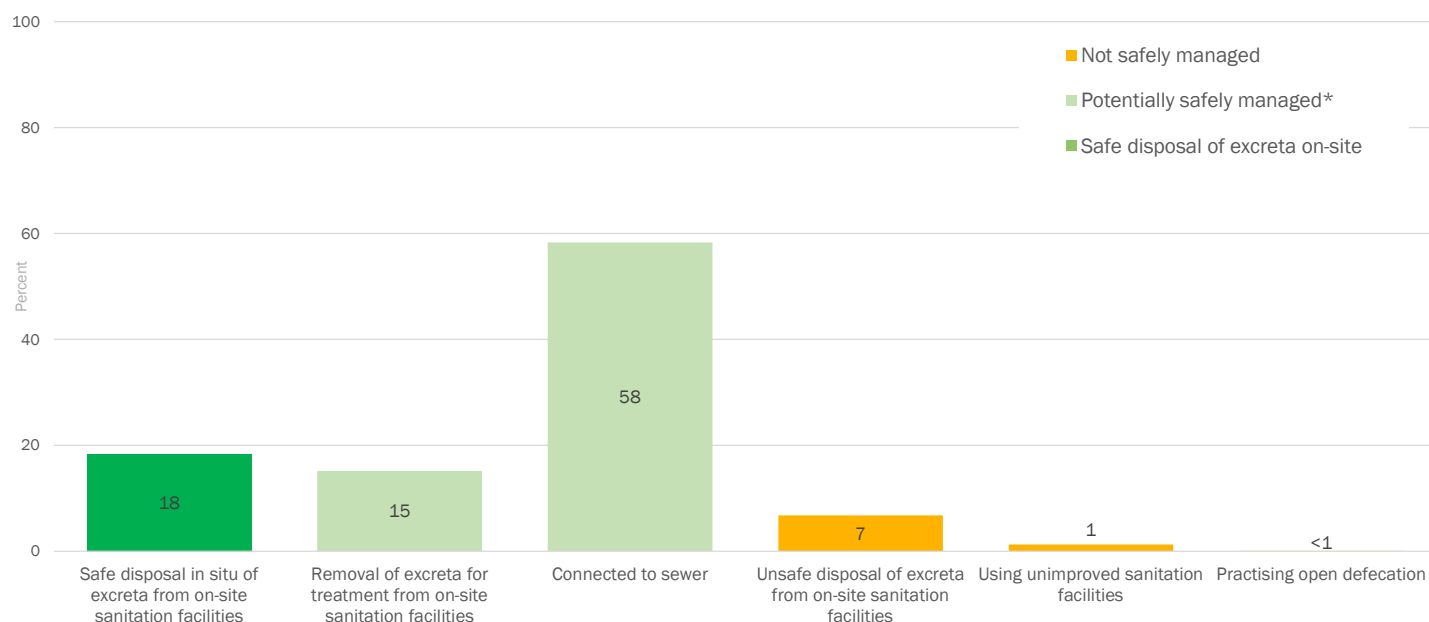
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

Sewer connections include "Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system" and "Flush to DK where"

Onsite sanitation facilities include "Flush/pour flush to septic", "Flush/pour flush to latrine", "Ventilated improved pit latrine" and "Pit latrine with slab" and "Composting toilets".

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Serbia

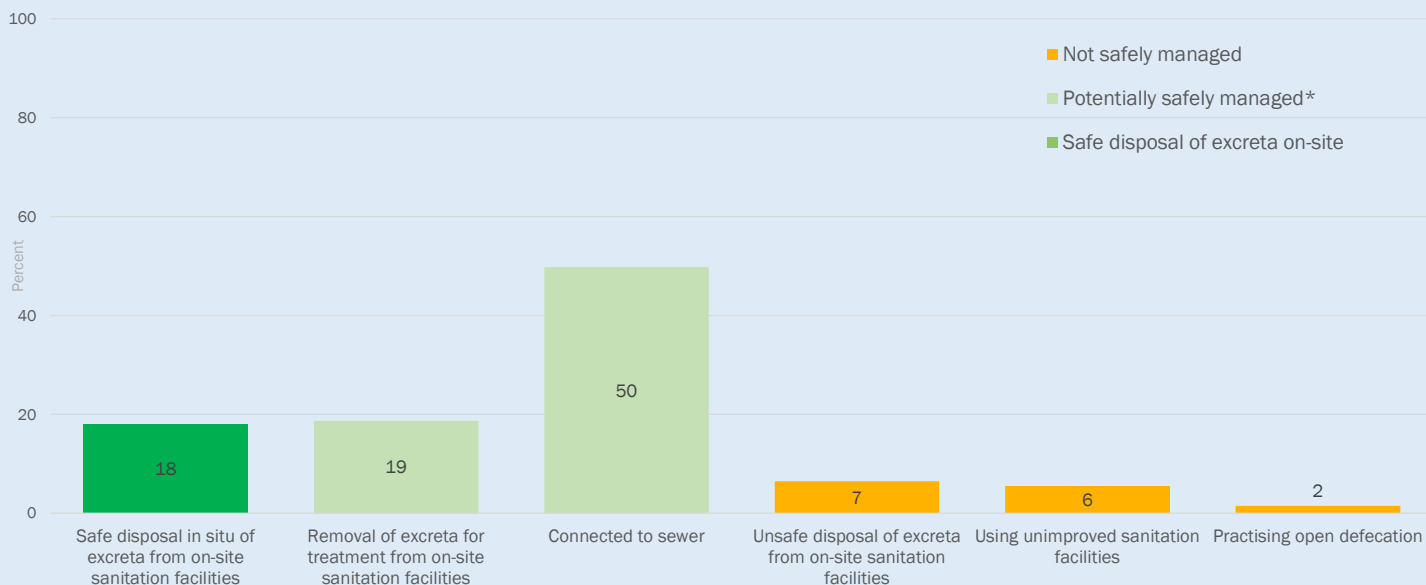


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.

Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.

Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

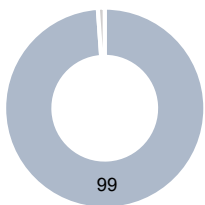
Region	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
Serbia	58	40
Belgrade	76	24
Vojvodina	50	50
Sumadija and Western Serbia	52	45
Southern and Eastern Serbia	58	40

Percent of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by region

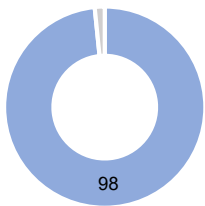
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Menstrual Hygiene Management

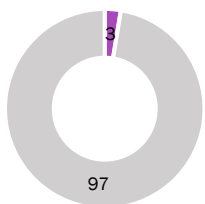
Serbia



Women with a private place to wash & change at home



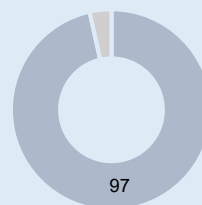
Women with appropriate materials



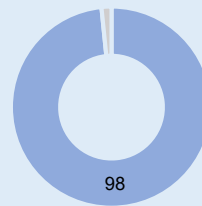
Women with appropriate materials & a private place to wash & change at home

Denominator for all 3 indicators: women aged 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

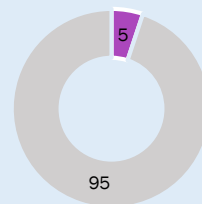
Serbia Roma Settlements



Women with a private place to wash & change at home



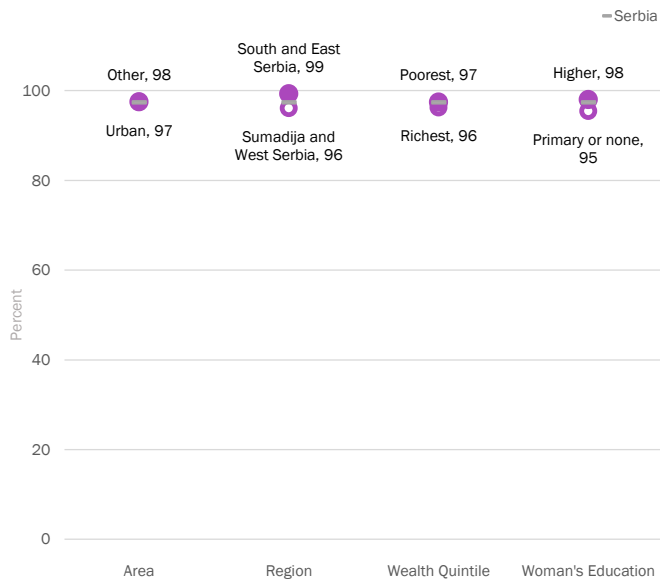
Women with appropriate materials



Women with appropriate materials & a private place to wash & change at home

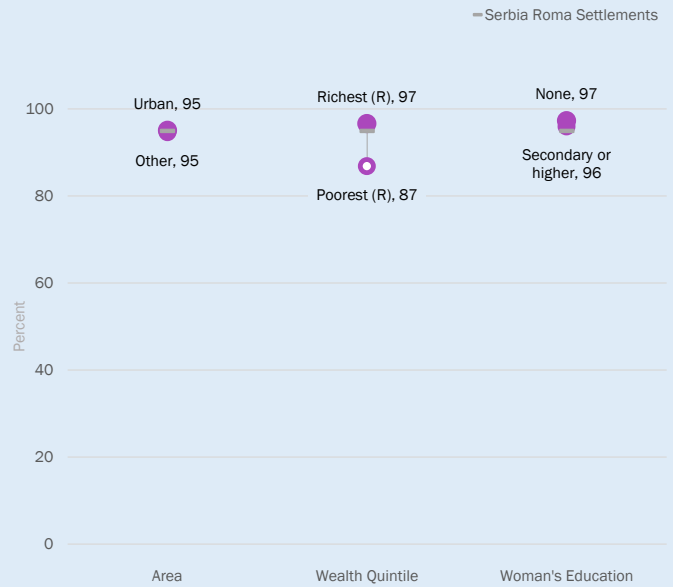
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women aged 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in Access to Appropriate Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home Serbia



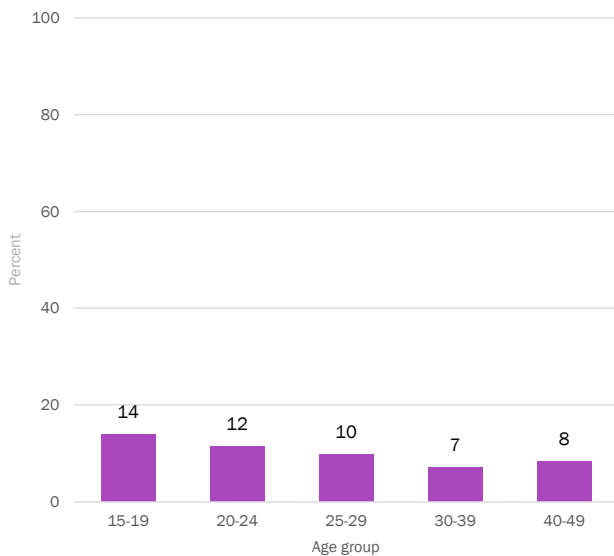
Percent of women aged 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in Access to Appropriate Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home Serbia Roma Settlements



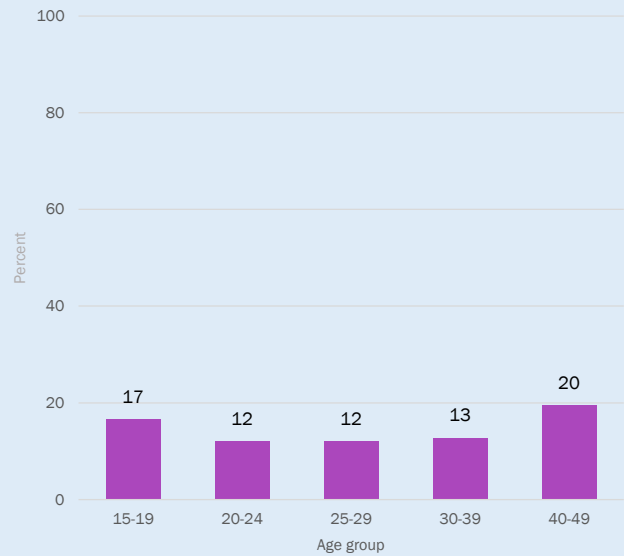
Percent of women aged 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation Serbia



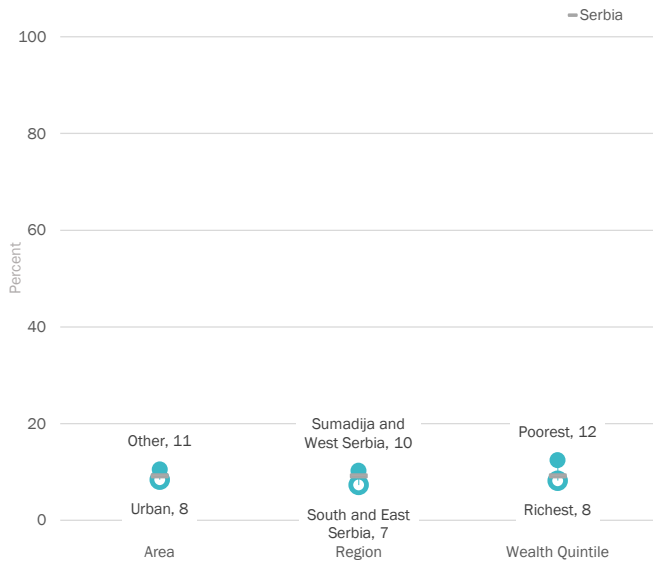
Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation Serbia Roma Settlements



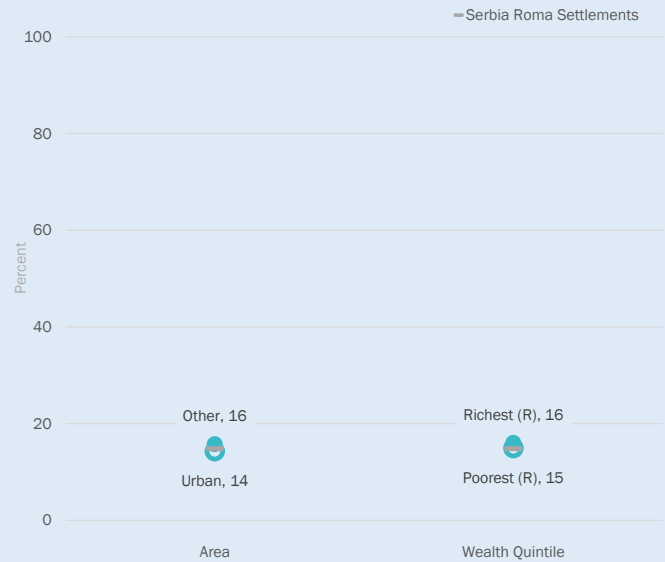
Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics Serbia



Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by residence, wealth quintile, education and region, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics Serbia Roma Settlements



Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by residence, wealth quintile, education and region, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Key Messages

- A sewer connection to sanitation is more prevalent in Belgrade than in other regions.
- The poorest households in Roma settlements are more exposed to problems with basic sanitation services.
- In the overall population in Serbia population, men aged 15 and over are primarily responsible for collecting water in households without water on premises, whereas in Roma settlements this responsibility falls more frequently on women.
- Approximately 3 percent of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months in the overall population in Serbia don't have appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and a private place to wash and change at home during their menstrual cycle.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) were carried out in 2019 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, UNFPA, EU and The Government of the Republic of Serbia provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019 Serbia MICS and 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS related to Drinking Water & Sanitation (WASH). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.4.2 (indicated with the letter "R" for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for these and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

